"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair to-day; showers Sunday; light to moderate variable winds.

VOL. LIX...NO. 19,096. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1910.—TWENTY PAGES. and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

INDICT LAWMAKERS IN ILLINOIS SCANDAL

Browne, Democratic Leader, Accused of Paying Bribes to Elect Lorimer to Senate.

OTHERS HELD FOR PERJURY

More Developments Promised—Former Railroad President Indicted Because of "Slush Fund" Charges.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Lee O'Neill Browne of Ottawa, Democratic leader in the Illinois House of Representatives, was indicted to-day on a charge of bribery, and Representative Robert E. Wilson of Chicago and Representative Michael S. Link of Mitchell were indicted on charges of perjury by the Cook County special Grand Jury which for a week has been investigating the election on May 26, 1909, of William Lorimer of Chicago to the United States Senate and other doings of the Legislature.

The evidence on which the indictments were returned in Judge Kersten's court was supplied by Representative Charles A. White of O'Fallon and Representative H. J. Beckemeyer of Carlisle. Wilson and Link, as well as White and Beckemeyer, are Democratic members of the Legislature.

The indictment against Browne is based on the charge that he gave Representative White $150 at a hotel in Chicago late in May, 1909, as part compensation for White's vote for Lorimer for Senator.

The perjury indictment against Link is based on his testimony given before the Grand Jury yesterday. Link is alleged to have sworn that he was not in St. Louis on July 15, 1909, and that he did not there meet Representative Wilson. The jury declares that it finds that Link was in St. Louis on that date and did meet Wilson. It further declares that Link willfully perjured himself after full realization of the value of his statements.

The perjury indictment against Wilson is also based on testimony given before the jury yesterday. It alleges that Wilson testified that he did not hand sums of money to Representative White and Representative Beckemeyer in the Southern Hotel at St. Louis on July 15, 1909. The jury states that it finds that Wilson did hand money to both White and Beckemeyer on that date.

Immediately upon the return of three indictments Judge Kersten fixed Browne's and Wilson's bail at $15,000 and that of Link at $5,000. Following his indictment Link was closeted with States Attorney Wayman for several hours. Rumor had it that Wayman was aiming to get Link to change his story. He spent the night in a downtown hotel with a detective guarding him. Neither Browne nor Wilson has been arrested.

Another indictment, not bearing on the Lorimer evidence, but connected with another case of alleged legislative bribery, was returned against William J. Henley, formerly counsel for the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad. This company charges Henley with embezzlement of the railroad's funds as a result of a direct charge made by John C. Fetzer, who declared that a "slush fund" had been used in the Legislature to procure the passage of a bill validating a $50,000,000 bond issue made by the railroad. Fetzer said that $212,000 was distributed among legislators by agents of the railroad.

Start of the Bribery Scandal.

The session of the Legislature which elected Lorimer to the Senate was one of the most exciting in the history of the State. It had been preceded by general primaries in which Senator Albert J. Hopkins received a plurality of Republican votes over former Gov. Richard Yates, Congressman Edmund Foss, and others. Many members of the Legislature refused to vote for Hopkins, and a deadlock, which lasted many weeks, ensued. Congressman Lorimer had not been a candidate, but came forward when it seemed that no choice had been made. With the assistance of Democratic votes he was elected on joint ballot.

Representative Charles A. White recently gave a signed statement to The Tribune charging that Lee O'Neill Browne at Springfield offered him $1,000 to cast his vote for Lorimer. White declared that he accepted the money with the purpose of showing that corruption existed in the Legislature, but spent it when it was given him in three lots of $50 each and one of $850. He declared that later in St. Louis Wilson gave him $900 as his share of the "jackpot," or general corruption fund.

Then Beckemeyer confessed that he had received $1,000 for his vote for Lorimer, that he was in St. Louis at the time the alleged "jackpot" was distributed, and that he got a share of it.

Seven legislators appeared before the special Grand Jury here to-day. They were H. J. C. Breckmeyer, W. C. Blair, Daniel D. Donahue, Joseph H. Clark, Henry A. Shephard, Michael S. Link, and Charles A. White. In addition the widow and two children of the late Representative Charles S. Luke were in attendance. Mrs. Luke said that she and her children had come to testify that they had never heard Mr. Luke say he had received money in connection with the election of Mr. Lorimer, nor to influence legislation. Representative Blair told reporters that he would tell all he knew to the jury.

More Developments Promised.

The State's Attorney announced to-night that there was another week's work ahead of the Grand Jury. Many other witnesses, nearly all of them State Representatives, will be called before the jury.

The specific charge in the Henley indictment is that he embezzled $28,000 from the railroad on May 9, 1907, $23,000 of it in the form of checks for $20,000 and $3,000 and $5,000 in currency. The indictment makes no mention of Fetzer's bribery charges. It is said to be the desire of the State's Attorney to force the railroad man, by means of the embezzlement charge, to explain what became of the money.

HENLEY FORMERLY A JUDGE.

Declares Indictment Is Unjust—Will Go to Chicago.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 6.—Informed to-night of the indictment returned against him in Chicago to-day on the charge of embezzlement of funds of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad, of which he formerly was President, William J. Henley said that he would go at once to Chicago and give bond for his appearance for trial.

"I know nothing in detail of the charges against me," said Mr. Henley, "but whatever they are, this indictment is unjust and without substantial base. No charge of misappropriation of the funds of the company, or of any other criminal act, can rest against me."

Mr. Henley formerly was a Judge of the Indiana Supreme Court. For four years he was counsel for the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, and from June 1, 1909, to Feb. 1, 1910, he was President of the company. Since the latter date he has been engaged in the practice of law in Indianapolis.

$25.50 TO CINCINNATI AND RETURN. Pennsylvania Railroad, May 8, 9, and 10. Tickets good to return until May 22. See ticket agents.—Adv.

SAVED BY HER HAIR.

It Caught in the Shutter When Husband Threw Her from Window.

The mass of black hair possessed by Mrs. Francis Stinos, the wife of Anthony Stinos, a cooper, of 166 North Seventh Street, Williamsburg, saved her from being killed early yesterday morning after her husband had thrown her from a third-story window. After smashing the glass and window sashes, her hair caught in a shutter catch and held her suspended until assistance reached her.

Stinos is 35 years old. Before he made the attack on his wife he tried to throw her sister from the same window. Mrs. Stinos is a frail woman, and when her husband picked her up in his arms he threw her through the window. When she was caught by her hair on the shutter catch Stinos attacked her with broken glass, gashing her face and neck.

Her screams and the crash of glass aroused the neighborhood and brought four policemen. While two took up a place beneath the window from where the woman was suspended, the other two ran up to her apartments, where they had a desperate fight with Stinos before they overpowered him and arrested him for felonious assault. Mrs. Stinos was insensible when she was freed from her perilous position. She was removed to the Eastern District Hospital. Stinos before being locked up in the Bedford Avenue Police Station declared that his wife had attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the window. He was arraigned in court and remanded.

MAY TRY TO REMOVE HYLAN.

The Mayor Likely to Carry Brooklyn Magistrate's Excise Rulings to Court.

There was strong intimation about City Hall yesterday that Mayor Gaynor will take steps for the removal by the Appellate Division of Police Magistrate Hylan as a result of the latter's discharge of five excise prisoners on the ground that the liquor tax certificates were not produced in court, over which the Mayor showed that he was deeply incensed in a recent letter to Police Commissioner Baker.

The Mayor would not say directly what he would do in the matter, but he made public an extract from the court minutes in one of the cases to show the procedure taken by the Magistrate. The extract read:

Q.—Why did you make the complaint against Michael Murphy? A.—Because that is the name which was on the license.

Q.—Where did you see this lcense? A.—In the window.

Q.—Of his place? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You saw that license in the window of 43 Snyder Avenue? A.—No. 41 Snyder Avenue.

Q.—When you saw that license in the window did you make a memorandum of what you found on it? A.—I did.

Q.—You made a memorandum at the time you were looking at the license? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You took the name and number of the license? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the name you took from that license was Michael Murphy? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Magistrate at first refused to turn these minutes over to Police Commissioner Baker, whom the Mayor had ordered to investigate the matter, but later changed his mind.

PROSPERITY IN SMOKE.

Business Conditions as Reflected by Increased Sales of Cigars.

"We have stores in 130 cities of the United States," said H. S. Collins, Vice President of the United Cigar Stores Company, yesterday, in speaking of business conditions, "and therefore are in a position to take a comprehensive view of conditions, our business being in practically every section of the country.

"In the whole ten years' history of our company there had never been a month which equaled the April just passed in the amount of business transacted in the stores of our company. Ever since the first of the year there has been a steady gain in business. In sales of cigars alone there has been an increase of over 30 per cent., showing that people have money to spend.

"Conditions which thus favor us, must, we think, reflect conditions generally."

ANOTHER GRAFTER GUILTY.

Pittsburg Councilman Convicted After Jury Holds Long Session.

PITTSBURG, May 6.—Councilman A. V. Simon was found guilty or two indictments of bribery to-day after the jury had been out twenty-two hours. A previous jury was unable to reach an agreement.

After being out almost forty-eight hours the jury considering the case of Councilman T. J. Moran was discharged, being unable to agree on a verdict.

EXPERTS TESTIFY FOR HYDE.

Poison in Swope's Body Could Be Due to Embalming Fluid, They Declare.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 6.—Dr. E. Smith, chief of Dr. B. C. Hyde's staff of medical experts, who, at the request of the municipal authorities, made an extended study of the case of "Typhoid Mary," New York's celebrated alleged disseminator of fever germs, to-day testified for the defense in the trial of Dr. Hyde for the alleged murder of Col. Thomas H. Swope.

Like Dr. Walter M. Cross, who had previously testified, Dr. Smith attacked as defective the analysis of the liver of Col. Swope made by Dr. V. C. Vaughn of Ann Arbor. Dr. Smith said that the color test to prove the presence of strychnine might have been responded to by as small a particle of drug as one-one-hundred-thousandth of a grain.

Both Dr. Smith and Dr. Cross to-day swore that hydrocyanic air, the deadly part of potassium cyanide, might have formed in Col. Swope's body through the introduction of embalming fluid. The fgluid used contained formaldehyde, which when blended with the ammonia in a body, could produce hydrocyanic acid, said the experts.

The State attempted to show that hydrocyanic acid would form from the blending mentioned only under high pressure. But Dr. Cross said such acid would be formed under room temperature as well as a higher temperature. The defense said it would show by charts that the weather was warm during the first month Col. Swope's body lay in the vault.

By employing a hypothetical question Mr. Brewster was able to get before the jury the alleged unsanitary conditions at the Swope house, which the defense claims were responsible for the typhoid epidemic. Dr. Cross said undoubtedly these conditions caused the fever.

E. B. Lewright, who formerly resided on one of the Swope farms north of Independence, testified that while he was ill of typhoid during October, Crisman Swope often visited him and drank water at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Riley of St. Joseph, Mo., corroborated previous testimony regarding convulsions arising in typhoid fever cases, uraemic poisoning, and meningitis.

SUPERIOR TO LEMONADE—Horsford's Acid Phosphate added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, refreshes and invigorates. A wholesome tonic.—Adv.

TAFT WILL ACCEPT BADLY CUT-UP BILL

Rejected Railroad Provisions, However, to be Kept Before the Senate and the Voters.

PRESIDENT TO GET LITTLE

Conservative Measure Likely to Pass, but the Rest of His Programme Almost Hopeless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Regular Republican leaders to-day, after conferences with the President, have practically decided on a plan which has the double purpose of saving what can be saved out of the wreckage of the Administration programme and—still more important—putting up something that can be talked about in the campaign. As for the first part of this plan it remains unchanged by the President's return. The second has at least crystallized since yesterday and presents some new and interesting features.

The Railroad bill as it stands, with the elimination of Sections 7 and 12, already voted on, and with the further eliminatio nof Sections 13, 14, and 15, relating to stock and bond features, will be pushed to as early a passage as possible, and for this purpose the regulars believe they have the votes. They realize that there is no way to prevent the insurgents from carrying out a threat made this morning to talk of the stock and bond features until they demonstrate how bad they are, but the regulars hope that when the insurgents realize they are fighting a straw man they will soon be persuaded to stop.

This will leave little that is new in the bill except the commerce court, with certain increases in the Inter-State Commerce Commission's power to initiate examinations into rates and classifications. The right proposed to be given to railroads to enter into traffic agreements, which was specifically pledged by the Republican platform, is gone already along with the section allowing roads to merge.

New Bill to Keep Up Interest.

The eliminations are the very ones on which most stress has been laid by the President and his advisers both in the Presidential campaign and in speeches since. Yet this elimination has suggested what is considered the one outlet for the regulars for the coming campaign. It is proposed to take all the rejected sections, make them into a separate bill, and refer them at once to the Committee on Inter-State Commerce of the Senate. This committee will then with a great show of industry proceed to hold hearings, and these hearings will still be in progress when Congress adjourns.

The political value of such a scheme is on a par with that of the endless investigation into the cost of living. It will serve as something to which the Republicans can point in sign of good faith. When complaint is made about the absence of railroad legislation it will be met with the statement that some legislation had been enacted already, while the big phases of that proposed legislation are still receiving the careful and friendly consideration of an important Senate Committee.

On the pending question before the Senate—the long and short haul clause—there is little change. The Republican leaders claim about 55 votes, both Republican and Democratic, for the defeat of the Dixon amendment, and this estimate is probably not far wrong.

The plan outlined above was laid before the President this morning by Senators Crane and Elkins and details were discussed this evening with Senator Curtis, who, next to Mr. Crane, is the most valued vote getter of the machine in the Senate. They found the President in "a tractable" frame of mind and willing to take as much of the railroad bill as he could get. He is still hoping that some good thing will come out of conference, but the leaders say bluntly that unless the House members recede on several amendments inserted—physical valuation, long and short hauls, and others of the same tendency—the whole bill will die in conference.

Little More for President.

On other items of the President's programme there is a division of hope. It is expected that there will be conservation legislation, and it only waits now for the House to agree on language substantially incorporating what has already passed the Senate. That is about all that will be passed.

The President's injunction bill is still in the committees of both houses and will not be reached.

The Postal Savings Bank bill, which passed the Senate without enthusiasm, is hopelessly tied up in the House Committee and cannot be brought out without a vote of the House.

The Statehood bill has passed the House, but it's provisions have been so rewritten by Senator Beveridge's committee that even if it can be passed by the Senate it will stand no chance when it is sent back to the House. Mr. Beveridge has removed from the bill a provision giving the territories the right to adjust their election laws in Arizona so as to disfranchise 12,000 Mexican or Republican votes.

The House this afternoon further emasculated the Administration railroad bill by eliminating Section 12, konwn as the merger section, this action folowing the course taken by the Senate a few days ago. The vote was close, 131 voting to strike out the section and 128 to retain it. Sections 13, 14, and 15, dealing with the issuance of stocks and bonds, and the reorganization of railroads in the hands of receivers, remain in the bill. Chairman Mann of the Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Committee, submitted two amendments to the stock and bonds provisions limiting issues and sales of securities, and these were adopted.

The House concluded the reading of the bill in Committee of the Whole late this afternoon, and it was agreed that a vote on it as amended would be taken in the House proper Tuesday. Representative Adamson of Georgia, ranking Democratic member of the Inter-State Commerce Committee, gave notice that he would move to recommit with instructions to eliminate the commerce court clause.

PREVENT WORK AT MINES.

Foreigners in Terre Haute District Resist Agreement to End Strike.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 6.—Hundreds of foreign miners, misunderstanding the new wage agreement between miners and operators in this district, to-day prevented American miners from entering the pits at Clinton, shot through the windows of trains, and beat several men. All trains to the mines were halted, and miners going to work were ordered at the muzzles of guns to get out of the cars and return home. American miners walking to the Crown Hill mines were assaulted by foreign miners with sticks and stones.

The foreigners, scattered all through the field, are determined to prevent the mines from opening.

CANNON 74 YEARS OLD.

Hopes to Dance a Reel When Panama Canal Is Opened.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon was loudly cheered when he declared that to-morrow he would be 74 years old. It was at a banquet in the Metropolitan Club here to-night given by the California delegation, which is urging the claims of San Francisco as the place for holding in 1915 the exposition in celebration of the competition of the Panama Canal.

"If God would let me live," said Mr. Cannon, "to journey across the desert—although it is no longer a desert—to the Pacific Coast to dance the Virginia reel to commemorate the great event of the completion of the Panama Canal and the accomplishment of the commercial supremacy of the United States over the entire world, I would be very happy."

Gov. Gilette of California, who presided at the banquet, said that if "Uncle Joe" would come to California in 1915 they would declare a holiday for a week.

HOTEL OWNER TURNED WAITER

Came to the Plaza from Genoa to Learn to Please Americans.

The management of the Hotel Plaza was surprised to learn yesterday that Max Christen, who has been employed as a waiter in the grillroom there for the last six months, was the senior member of the firm of Christen Brothers, hotel proprietors and caterers, of Genoa, Italy. Mr. Christen revealed his identity just before sailing yesterday on the steamer Hamburg.

"I came to this country," said Mr Christen, preparatory to sailing, "to study the operation of a big American hotel. I selected the Plaza, and since I have been there I have absorbed a great many ideas, although I worked hard as a waiter.

"I decided to take the place of a waiter so as to become more intimately associated with the serving of guests, and to learn the best methods to please them, as we have many American tourists visiting Genoa. It also enabled me to learn something about the inside workings of the kitchen, and I am returning to Italy very much benefited by my experience."

"KISS NOT" CAMPAIGN BEGUN.

Cincinnati Woman Gives Warning of the Danger in Kissing.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 6.—Mrs. J. Rechtin, wife of a well-known business man, has set out to do away with the bacteria-spreading kiss through the World's Health Oorganization, of which she is President. "Kiss not," is the motto of the W. H. O. It is emblazoned in red letters on a white button worn by the members. Hundreds of circulars are being sent through the mails, one part of which reads:

"Why not stop kissing? It is a time-honored custom, and one person cannot stop it. It is only in unity that sufficient strength can be gained to convince the world that kissing is pernicious and unhealthful."

Attached to the circular is a pledge, which converts are urged to sign and forward to the President. It is suggested that women wear "Kiss-not" buttons to teas and receptions where indiscriminate kissing is much in order; also, that it be attached to the clothing of babies.

BAR REBUKES JUDGES.

Buffalo Lawyers Say Supreme Bench Ignore Settled Principles.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 6.—At a meeting of the Erie County Bar Association today speeches mere made criticising some of the Supreme Court trial and appellate Judges of Western New York for an alleged tendency to decide cases according to individual notion rather than to law. This resolution was adopted:

> Resolved, That it is detrimental to public welfare for the Judges of this State to ignore well settled principles in order to enable them to render decisions which conform more closely to the sense of justice and right of the individual Judge or Judges constituting the court.

Other Bar associations of the State will be asked to go on record in the matter.

FENDER FAILS TO SAVE CHILD.

Madison Avenue Device Didn't Work, and Boy Is Killed.

A Madison Avenue car, equipped with a new fender designed to pick up any one falling before it, struck three-year-old Louis Silver of 1,694 Madison Avenue as he was crossing Madison Avenue at 112th Street last evening.

The boy's body struck a trip beneath the platform, which releases a tray in front of the wheels, but the tray failed to drop and the front wheels passed over him.

The boy was dead before Dr. Richardson of the Harlem Hospital reached him. The motorman, Richard Joyce of 876 Columbus Avenue, was arrested.

HAVENS ON EASY COMMITTEE.

Cannon Puts Him on Railroads and Canals—Met Once Since Civil War.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Representative Havens, the recently elected Democratic member of the House from New York, was appointed to-day by Speaker Cannon to the Committee on Railroads and Canals, which is said to have had but one meeting since the civil war.

Mr. Havens said that evidently he was not going to be "bothered with work," and he was very well satisfied.

HAVENS MAY LOSE OFFICE.

Failure to File Election Expenses Is Quoted Against Him.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 6.—Because of his failure to file his election expenses within the ten days after election prescribed by law James S. Havens, Democrat, who was elected to Congress from the Thirty-second Congressional District, April 19, over George W. Aldridge, Republican, has forfeited his office, according to authorities here.

Mr. Havens sent his account of election expenses from Washington to be filed here, and when it was presented this morning Commissioner of Elections H. Alden Nichols refused to accept it, holding that under the law he had no right to do so after the expiration of ten days. He also quoted Section 776 of the Penal Code, which provides that refusal or neglect to file the statement within the prescribed ten days shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall operate to forfeit the office.

A FAMOUS PLACE TO DINE or lunch. Hofbrau Haus. B'way. & 30th St. Music. —Adv.

EDWARD VII. DIES OF PNEUMONIA; GEORGE V. REIGNS OVER ENGLAND

Death Comes to Ruler Shortly Before Midnight After Three Days of Illness.

HAD REIGNED NINE YEARS

End Hastened by Cold Caught at Sandringham After Apparent Cure at Biarritz.

QUEEN HIS FAITHFUL NURSE

He Refused to Take to His Bed Till Late in the Afternoon—Conscious Almost to End.

"I HAVE DONE MY DUTY"

These Solemn Words Among the Last Which Fell from the Dying Ruler's Lips.

NEW KING TAKES OATH TO-DAY

Gloom Over All the Empire, and London Last Night Seemed a City of Desolation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 6.—Edward VII., King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas and Emperor of India, died of pneumonia at a quarter of an hour before midnight to-night, at the age of 68 years 5 months and 27 days; his eldest surviving son, George, Prince of Wales, reigns in his place as George V.

The late King's illness in its final stages progressed with terrifying rapidity. It was only at 3:30 this afternoon that he was prevailed upon to allow himself to be laid in bed. Since morning he had been reclining in an invalid chair. At 3:30, however, he had a violent attack of coughing, which so exhausted him that he held out no longer against the wishes of his physicians.

Asks About His Horse.

He still retained full consciousness, and between that hour and 5 o'clock asked for news about his horse Witch of the Air, which was running at Kempton Park this afternoon. His Majesty was told that the horse had won.

Not long afterward it became apparent that the patient was rapidly growing worse. All five physicians who had been called into consultation were in attendance, and soon after their public announcement that his condition was critical the King began to show signs of approaching dissolution. He sank rapidly, and at 11:45 breathed his last.

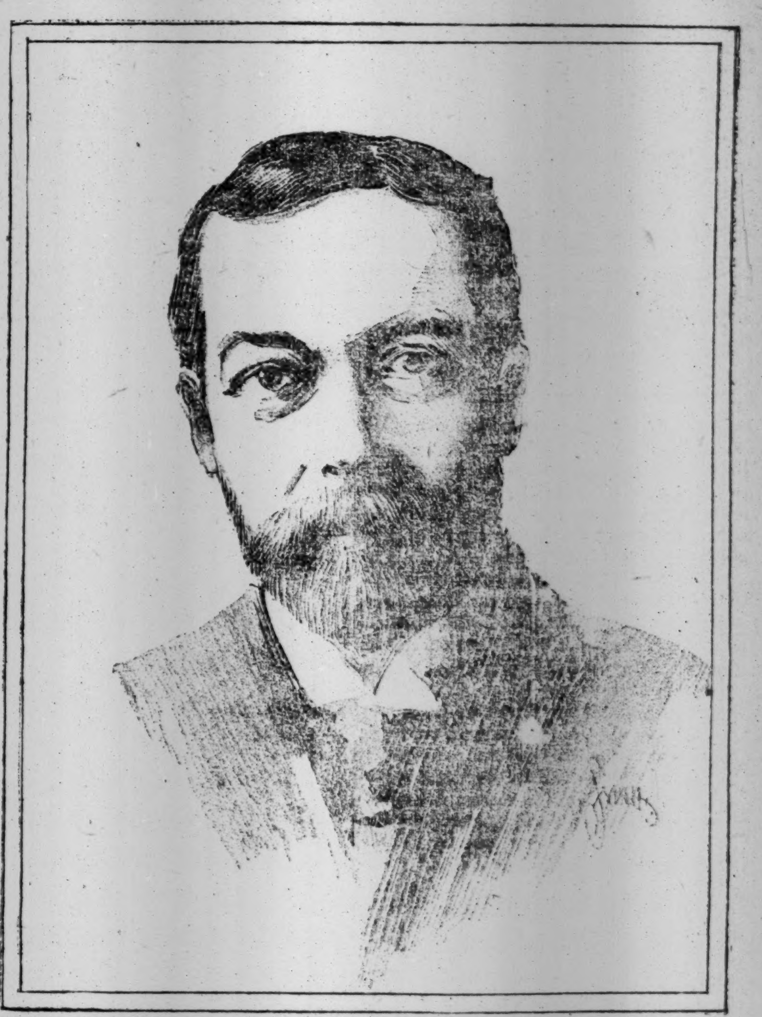
In the eyes of the English Constitution the King never dies. The death of one monarch is technically termed the demise of the Crown, and is mechanically followed by the accession of his successor. Thus, when King Edward had drawn his last breath in the presence of his family, among whom was, of course, was his eldest surviving son, the Prince of Wales, England at that moment came into possession of a new King. No formal notification was necessary, but it may be assumed that the new monarch's subjects present at King Edward's death paid homage to King George V. What will this reign bring forth?

Sandringham Visit Hurried End.

King Edward's week-end visit to Sandringham seems to have been responsible for his fatal illness. Heavy rains had fallen in that part of Norfolk for days, and when his Majesty arrived on the grounds in the woods surrounding the estate, as well as the lawns and gardens about the house, were all soaking wet. The King felt so well, however, that he would not remain indoors. He was out as soon as each meal was finished, inspecting alterations in the grounds, discussing the condition of the property with his agent, and talking with his head keeper on the sporting prospects of the year—especially with regard to the partridges, which last season were almost entirely drowned on the Sandringham demesne.

Except in very dry times Sandringham is in a dark, damp, and chilly neighborhood, and last year as well as this King Edward caught bad colds in his Norfolk home. His late Majesty was, however, very tenderly attached to the place because there he spent the happiest years of his long married life. He was, it may be remarked, only three years short of reaching his golden wedding.

The result of his fondness for open-air life was that he caught a chill, precisely as he did in Paris after staying in the overheated theatre to see the performance of "Chantecler." He returned to London with marked symptoms, and the cold which he had hoped to shake off by staying indoors, once again developed phases which indicated bronchial trouble.



KING GEORGE V., ENGLAND'S NEW RULER

Sir James Reid had no difficulty in diagnosing the King's illness as a return of the bronchitis which affected him at Biarritz. He had then some amount of fever, but it was slight compared to that in the present case, and the medical attendants had then no fear of pneumonia supervening, as it did in this instance. The King himself recognized that his illness was identical with that from which he suffered at Biarritz, and that the gravest danger was heart failure or closure of air passages.

Conscious Till Evening.

King Edward was perfectly conscious up to this evening, and he transacted state business up to the afternoon of Thursday. He was especially anxious that Queen Alexandra should not unexpectedly find him ill, and a telegram was dispatched to her Majesty while she was still on French soil, warning her that the King was far from well. The Queen went to the King's apartments immediately upon her arrival at Buckingham Palace, and from that time on was in constant attendance on her husband.

The nurse summoned to the bedside was Miss Fletcher, who cared for him after the operation he underwent in the year of his accession. She was also at Biarritz during his first attack of bronchitis early in March. She is most capable and expert, and all the doctors attending the King placed the most implicit reliance in her. The rooms occupied by the King during his illness and in which he died face toward Constitution Hill, and he was not disturbed by the noise of traffic. In fact, he refused only yesterday to allow any change to be made in the mounting of the guard, the band playing as usual, and greatly cheering the anxious crowd at the gates, who were waiting for bulletins. The impression was that the King must have improved or the band would not be allowed to play. The terms of the bulletins were an acute disappointment.

It 1 slikely, however, that the King even so early as Thursday realized that hi scondition was serious, for on the evening of that day he turned over to the Princess Louise a number of personal papers, which she took away with her in a big portmanteau.

The Princess Royal has always been the member of his family with whom the King had the closest and most confidential relations. When she visited him Thursday evening she remained closeted with him for a considerable time, nobody being in the room with them with the exception of his Majesty's personal valet, who enjoyed his fullest confidence. Even the nurse, Miss Fletcher, was dismissed for the time being.

At the Palace Gates.

Outside the palace early in the afternoon long strings of motor cars and carriages had begun to fill the courtyard of the entrance in Buckingham Palace Road. The streams continued without intermission until 6 o'clock. All the well-known people in London were leaving calls and making inquiries—politicians, Ambassadors, dignitaries of the Church, great leaders, men of note in the world of sport, writers, painters, one or two actors, even—every class was represented in the line which advanced slowly to the door and then drove away with saddened faces looking out upon the people gathered round the gates.

When the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Althorp, left the palace smiling it was taken as a hopeful sign, and when it was rumored that both Sir Francis Laking and Sir James Reid had gone out for a ride the spirits of the people went up still further. The long delay between bulletins, too, was taken to mean that at all events his Majesty was no worse.

Prince of Wales in Palace.

All this time the Prince and Princess of Wales were in the palace. They had driven thither from Marlborough House at 10:30 and remained in the room next to that in which the dying King lay. Here Queen Alexandra and the Princess Victoria also spent the day. The King was very glad he was able to command once more the services of the sister who nursed him during his recovery from the operation in 1901, and several times sent out word to his family that he was as comfortable as he could expect to be. The Queen watched over his Majesty with the utmost devotion from the moment of her return Thursday night. She was up nearly all night, staying by the King's bedside, and only snatching brief moments of rest on a couch in her sitting room. Her rooms adjoin those of the King and her windows, too, look up Constitution Hill toward Hyde Park. Her Majesty saw no one except the physicians and Miss Fletcher, the nurse, outside the members of the royal family. The Princess Victoria has shared in the long vigil, her royal Highness helping her mother bear with fortitude the trying ordeal.

Queen at His Bedside.

The Queen was not content to leave the care of the King in the skilled hands of those who surrounded him, though Sir Francis Laking and Sir James Reid had for years carefully studied his Majesty's physique. Sitting for hours by his bedside her Majesty did not relax her loving vigilance. She watched the doctors at their work, and they also never left the sickroom, except for briefest intervals. The Princess of Wales is a very able nurse, and she also rendered some assistance in the sickchamber. The Duchess of Albany was another member of the royal family who came to see his Majesty, and when she left she was weeping bitterly.

A Despairing City.

London to-night, with King Edward lying dead, is a despairing city. While the sun shone a dash more brilliantly than it has yet done on any day this year, the people seemed to extract the utmost particle of hope which the medical bulletins could be made to convey. But evening came cold, dismal, with rain drizzling from heavy skies, and the crowds lost heart. Long before the final news came—soon, indeed, after the issue of the later reports announcing that the King's condition was most grave and that the hoped-for improvement had not set in—the streets were practically empty.

It was curious to see how outside one theatre where a popular success is running the queue which had formed alongside the pit and gallery doors melted away before the doors were opened. It was evident that these people, to whom a visit to a theatre is such a treat that they stand for hours waiting to secure a seat, had no heart for musical comedy while their King lay at death's door.

The Theatres Empty.

All the West End theatres were practically empty this evening. Even the physiognomy of the streets showed a sad change. Thoroughfares which are normally scenes of life, bustle, and gayety resembled the streets of a city through which the shadow of death had stalked. Pedestrians were rare. Cabs and taxis passed by at intervals instead of in a ceaseless file, and motor busses rumbled past empty or nearly empty of passengers.

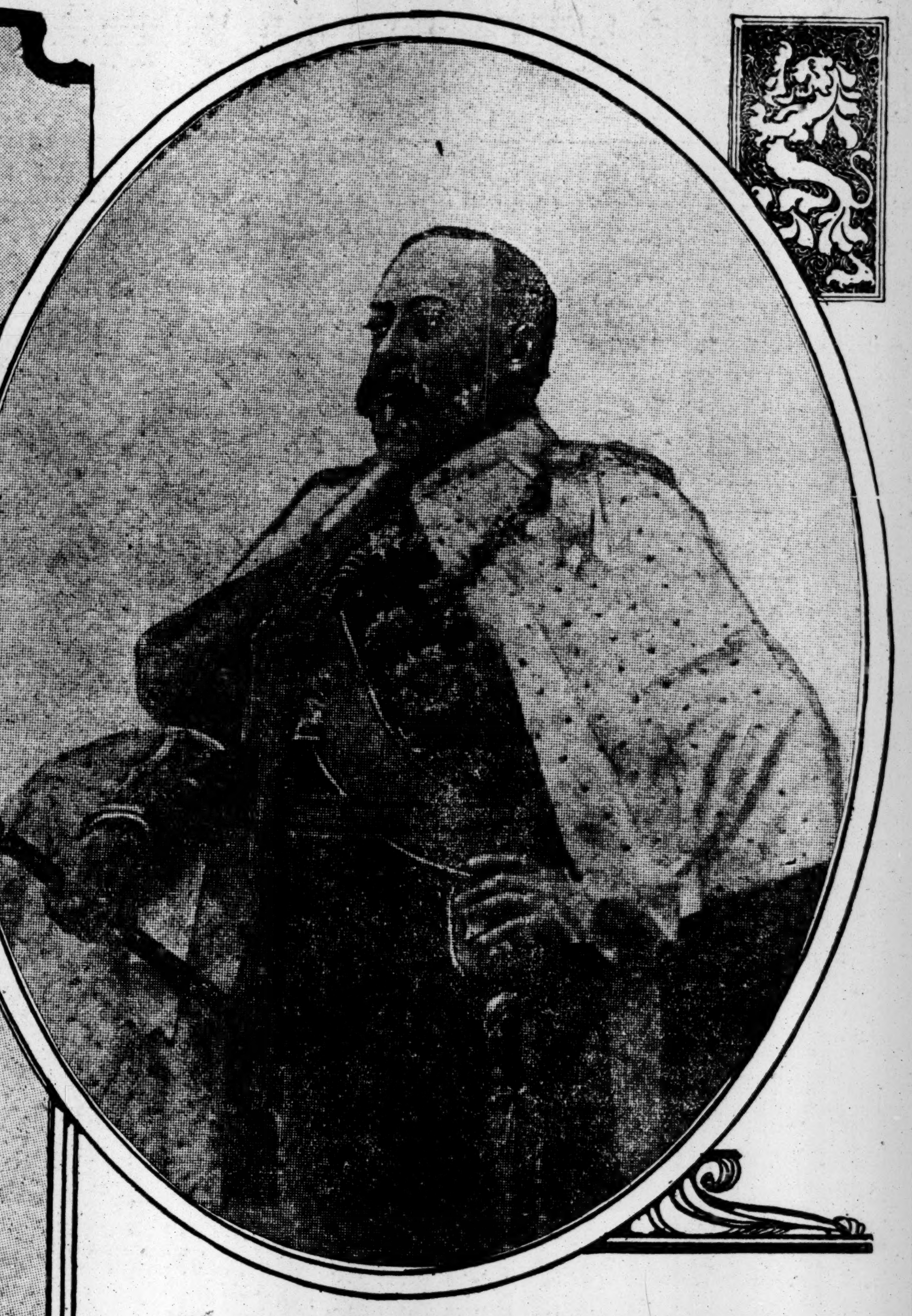
After the first shock which the news in the morning papers had given to the great masses of population in London, there was a period when hope ran high. The earliest reports of the day were that the King had passed a good night, and with memories of his remarkable recovery after his attack in his coronation year, his subjects counted greatly on his ability to pull through this last illness also. Thus, when the bulletin dated 11 A. M. stated that his condition

THE LATE KING EDWARD VII. AND THE DOWAGER QUEEN ALEXANDRA

© ILLUSTRATION BUREAU.

President Fallieres with the Late King Edward VII. and the Then Prince of Wales.

Dowager Queen Alexandra, Widow of Edward VII.



The Late King Edward VII. In His Coronation Robes.

still gave rise to grave anxiety, and it was seen that five doctors had signed it, two consultants having been added to the trio in attendance yesterday, there was commensurate depression.

Still the sun was shining brightly in a blue sky, buoyant Spring was in the air, and the people kept up their courage. With the evening bulletin hope was practically abandoned. The crowd which had waited outside Buckingham Palace from early morning, as the business day came to a close, had grown in members. When, at 6:30, the bulletin with its announcement that the King's condition was critical was posted, on the railings by an old royal servant, thousands were waiting. A murmur ran through the vast crowd as the old man in royal livery walked across the palace yard to the gates and fastened up the bulletin. In absolute silence those in the front ranks read the announcement.

"Read it aloud!" cried a man in the rear, but nobody had the heart to read the sad news aloud. Then a woman cried, "Oh, it cannot be; oh, God, save his Majesty!"

The royal standard which floats over Buckingham Palace when the King is in residence there and to which many anxious glances had been cast throughout the day is always taken down at sunset, and when shortly after the 6:30 bulletins were posted it fluttered down many people thought the end had already come. Policemen had to go amid the crowd explaining.

EXPECT MUCH OF NEW KING.

Some Say Britain's Destinies Are Safer in His Hands Than in His Father's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 6.—King Edward's death has come at a time when it has been declared that the British Constitution was likely to be thrown into the melting pot. New men and new methods have arisen, a conflict such as England has not known for centuries is threatening, and Edward's tact, experience, and knowledge of affairs were regarded as a valuable asset for the national welfare at this perilous period.

The late King undoubtedly realized his responsibilities, and it may be taken for certain that they weighed upon him heavily, and possibly contributed in a measure to bring about the calamity which all England deplores. While still in Biarritz King Edward devoted a considerable portion of his time to the study of the political situation. In the words of a highly responsible and authoritative informant he felt it was "up to him" to arrive at a solution of a most difficult problem. The task undoubtedly preyed on his mind and, as worry will, sapped his strength and powers of resistance.

There are, however, in London tonight people who believe that Britain's destinies are safer in the hands of the new King than of his father. King George V.—he is expected to assume this title—will in their view surprise the world. They believe him to be of sterner and more solid stuff than his father. They declare that he holds pronounced opinions and possesses the courage to press them; that he will risk his throne—if risk there be in such action—by asserting his royal prerogative to the utmost. In this connection it may be as well to state that reports to which currency has been given attributing to the new monarch habits of intemperance are denied most vehemently by those who expect to see him prove himself every inch a King.

Mr. Asquith is hurrying back to England, and Parliament will, as a matter of course, be summoned to meet almost immediately. It is most unlikely that any political developments will be allowed to interfere with the national mourning for King Edward. The truce of death is upon the land. After the late King's funeral, it is predicted, events will move rapidly.

Death a Public Calamity.

Commenting editorially on this aspect of the situation, The Times says:

"The Loss of a sovereign so experienced, so sagacious, so popular with the statesmen of both parties, as well as with the nation; so cautious, so courageous, and so tactful in the management of men and of affairs, at a moment when we stand committed to the greavest domestic crisis of our time, is nothing short of a public calamity. We have in it, indeed, one subject of consolation. The serious character and wide personal knowledge of public business throughout the empire of King George afford us strong hope that the ship of State will be wisely and firmly steered through all the dangers which menace it. We have lost a great Constitutional King; he has left us a successor in whom we may confidently repose our trust."

The Daily Mail says editorially:

"It is not merely the heartrending swiftness of his end, but the melancholy circumstances preceding and hastening it that will touch his people to the quick. He has been taken from us at the very moment when his vast knowledge of men, his singular insight into affairs, and his incomparable tact and judgment were most needed, and as Queen Victoria's last hours were clouded with the dark shadow of the South African war, her sorrow over which was perhaps the immediate cause of her death, so the dead King, in the closing days of his life, was harassed by the fierce Constitutional conflict to which this nation had been committed and which is yet undecided."

Words of Pitt Recalled.

The burden of anxiety upon him must have been very heavy. There will be many who will recall the last words of Pitt, charged as they are with the unutterable pathos of a dying patriot: 'Oh, my country! I leave my country with faith and hope and sure belief that death is not the end of all.'

"We leave the noble dead and pray that the wisdom which, under Providence, guided him may descend upon his son, our sovereign, lord, and King, whom God preserve."

The Daily Telegraph says: "Deep down in our hearts there is one last reflection, the fact that no modern monarch ever thought better of his people than the sovereign we have lost. This did not save him from the trouble and vexation of untoward events at home in the closing weeks of his reign."

These extracts give only a slight idea of the bitterness which prevails among the leaders in the Unionist camp. They are an ominous augury of the future. Fears are expressed that the truce of death may be broken by unseemly demonstrations against Premier Asquith and the other Ministers, and that even at the funeral of King Edward some of his subjects may vent their rage against the Liberal politicians, upon whom they place the responsibility for his death.

GEORGE IS NOW KING.

Prince of Wales Succeeds Immediately on Edward's Death.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, May 6.—King Edward VII., who returned to England from a vacation ten days ago in the best of health, died at 11:45 o'clock to-night, in the presence of his family, after an illness of less than a week, which was serious hardly more than three days.

The Prince of Wales succeeded to the crown immediately, according to the laws of the kingdom, without official ceremony. His first official act was to dispatch to the Lord Mayor the announcement of his father's death, in pursuance of custom. His telegram read:

> I am deeply grieved to inform you that my beloved father, the King, passed away peacefully at 11:45 to-night.
>
> GEORGE.

The physicians soon afterward issued their official bulletin, which was as follows:

> May 6, 11:50 P. M.—His Majesty the King breathed his last at 11:45 to-night, in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Duchess of Fife, Princess Victoria, and Princess Louise, the Duchess of Argyll.
>
> LAKING,
> REID,
> POWELL,
> DAWSON.

Pneumonia following bronchitis is believed to have been the cause of death, but the doctors thus far have refused to make a statement. Some of the King's friends are convinced that worry over the political situation which confronted him, with sleepless nights, aggravated, if it did not cause, the fatal illness.

Besides the nearest relatives in England, the Duke of Fife and the Archbishop of Canterbury were in the death chamber. The King's brother, the Duke of Connaught, with his family, is at Suez, hastening home from Africa. The King's daughter, Queen Maud of Norway, will start for England to-morrow.

News Caused No Surprise.

The intelligence that the end of King Edward's reign had come was not a surprise at the last. The people had been expecting to hear it at any hour since the evening's bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace and flashed throughout the kingdom. The capital received it without excitement, but sadly, for the King with his own people was unquestionably one of the most popular rulers in the world. They regarded him as one of the strongest forces making for the stability of the peace of the empire.

The fashionable restaurants were just emptying, and a few groups of late theatregoers were making their way homeward through the rain, while a small crowd still hung about the palace, when the streets were filled suddenly with newsboys shrilly crying, "Death of the King." The papers were quickly seized, and the people discussed the momentous event quietly and soon dispersed. The streets were deserted by 1 o'clock.

Within a few minutes after the death of the King the Home Office was telegraphing the intelligence to the heads of other Governments and to British diplomats and colonial officials throughout the world.

All who knew the King expected that his death would be sudden, and it would not have occasioned great surprise if it had occurred without warning at some social function as the result of heart trouble. Almost to the end he refused to take to his bed, and was sitting up yesterday in a large chair.

He insisted upon getting up in the morning to transact business of state as usual with his secretary, facing his illness with courage and determination. He had numerous attacks of choking and coughing, and one bad paroxysm of coughing in the forenoon. The paroxysms recurred frequently in the afternoon until evening, when the attacks took the form of failure of breath. Although the King lapsed into a comatose condition, he remained sitting up, and oxygen was freely administered.

It was about 10 o'clock when Drs. Laking and Reid conveyed to the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the family, who were waiting in an adjoining room, the tidings that there was no hope, and that death was a matter of time. The King was then partly conscious, and soon afterward rallied sufficiently to recognize his wife and son.

One of the last utterances attributed to King Edward was:

"Well, it is all over, but I think I have done my duty."

He seemed then to have reached a full realization that his end was fast approaching.

Queen with Him All Day.

The Queen and others of the royal family and four doctors had been constantly in the sick room throughout the day. Several hours before his death the King was in a comatose state, but he rallied slightly between 9 and 10 o'clock and appeared to recognize his family. Then he lapsed into unconsciousness, which ended in his passing.

When Dr. St. Clair Thompson, the great throat specialist, was called in yesterday morning it was expected that an operation on the throat would be necessary, but after a consultation it was decided that the lungs were the seat of the most serious symptoms. Experts were held in readiness to administer anaesthetics, but there was fear that the weakness of the King's heart might result in a fatal issue, and an operation was set aside as a last resort.

The body lies in the King's chamber in the northwest wing of Buckingham Palace, which is brilliantly lighted, while the rest of the great gloomy building, with the exception of Lord Knollys's office, is entirely darkened. It was nearly half an hour after the King breathed his last when Lord Knollys walked into the office and said to the waiting reporters:

"Gentlemen, his Majesty is dead."

The people outside the palace learned the news only when boys appeared with papers.

In the meantime the Prince and Princess of Wales had taken leave of the other members of the royal family at the main entrance soon after midnight. They drove direct to Marlborough House. Princess Victoria, who is her mother's constant companion, remained with the Queen. The others of the family followed the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Privy Council Is Summoned.

A summons to the Privy Councillors has been issued by Sir Almeric Fitzroy, clerk of the council, convening the council in the throne room of St. James's Palace at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when the Councillor will "with one voice and the consent of tongue and heart publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince George is now, by the death of our late sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord, George V., by the grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and Emperor of India, to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the royal Prince, George V., with long and happy years to reign over us."

The new King, after this proclamation, will address the Council and promise to reign as Constitutional Sovereign. At the conclusion of the meeting King George will issue his first proclamation, requiring all officials to proceed with their duties. Formerly all offices, including that of the Councillors, were vacated on the death of the sovereign. The Aldermen of the City of London will attend the council and swear allegiance. The proclamation has already been issued by the Home Office requiring theatres to close to-day.

The court will go into mourning for six months, and the Lord Mayor has ordered that the great bell of St. Paul's shall be tolled throughout the day. So sudden was the King's death that most of the high Government officials were absent. Premier Asquith, who is in Spain, cannot reach London before Monday.

It is the duty of the members of both houses of Parliament to meet without summons as soon as they can assemble to take the oath of allegiance and receive the message of the King. Speaker Lowther of the House of Commons, however, is in Constantinople.

How London Awaited News.

The people of London had been awaiting news of King Edward's death all day when it finally came. Just twenty-four hours after the first news that the King was suffering from bronchitis, with the physicians' statement that his condition "causes some anxiety," came the official pronouncement that "His Majesty's condition is now critical."

The public immediately interpreted these significant words to mean that the King's case was absolutely hopeless. That conviction pervaded London and the entire kingdom. The bulletin was transmitted to all the royal relatives before it was made public, and the rapid sequence of arrivals of royalties at the palace within the next hour confirmed, so far as confirmation was needed, the most alarmist views.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Albany, who had left the palace shortly before the issuance of the bulletin, both ladies showing marked signs of grief, soon hastened back. Princess Victoria and the Duke of Fife followed. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who arrived at Suez from an African shooting expedition to-day, were notified, and Queen Maud telegraphed from Christiana that she would start for London to-morrow.

Sir William Robin, the Attorney General, hurried to the palace, as he explained, on urgent official business, and remained half an hour. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who visited the Queen in the morning, paid a second call before dinner. He talked with the Prince of Wales and hurried away, with signs of great emotion, to prepare for a meeting. He returned to the palace at 9:30 o'clock in the evening.

Prayers Had Been Arranged.

All religious bodies issued calls for special prayers, and special services had been arranged for to-morrow for intercessions for the King. The Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, Mgr. Bourne, before he realized the King's critical state, called for special services in the churches of his dioceseon Sunday, while the heads of the Congregational, Baptist, and other denominations requested services and family prayers.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided this evening at a large charitable meeting between his visits to the palace. He said impressively:

"Sickness and sorrow and the great issues of life and death level all earthly barriers. I ask you as Christians to stand for a minute in silence and lift up your prayers for our sovereign, hanging this moment between life and death."

The audience rose, and after a minute of silence joined in the Lord's Prayer. Special services were held this evening in Sandringham, in Wolverton, and at other churches on the King's estate.

From early this morning, through a day of brilliant sunshine, followed by a stormy evening, with frequent heavy, cold showers, a vast crowd filled the open space in front of Buckingham Palace awaiting news of the King's condition. Even after evening passed into night groups stood about the gates and hung to the iron railings of the big gold-tipped fence, watching the comings and goings of the members of the royal family, the physicians, officials, and other notable personages, until the police, shortly before midnight, with a view to clearing the streets, announced that no further bulletins would be issued until morning.

Then the stragglers reluctantly left their posts of vantage and sadly started homeward, filled with apprehension. Some had spent hours at the fence, having provided themselves with sandwiches, making it unnecessary for them to leave even for their meals.

Crowd at Diplomatic Entrance.

At the same time a steady stream of callers passed through the diplomatic entrance to sign the visitors' book and make inquiries. During the afternoon the stream grew to such proportions that more than one Ambassador had to wait over an hour and a half before he could reach the desk. These visitors received no more information than the waiting crowds outside, simply seeing the bulletins which had been posted for the public.

The more intimate frends and the members of the royal family were received at the entrance to the wing of the palace in which the King's apartments are situated, and the officials of the household gave them the latest news from the sickroom.

The crowd outside was an everchanging one, the early arrivals consisting of artisans, who stopped for a brief moment on their way to work to question the waiting reporters and policemen, who had spent the night at the gates. Later in the morning women of all classes commenced to flock through Green and St. James's Parks toward the palace. A few carriages and automobiles drove up with diplomats and other callers, who were soon followed by the whole official and social world of London, until the waiting row of vehicles stretched for several blocks along the street.

When the morning bulletin, which long before had been given to the press and circulated in special editions, was posted on the fence, the square was so crowded that police reserves had to be called out to make a passage for the moving traffic. There had been a feeling that the reports in the morning papers were exaggerated. The bulletin, however, showed that the King's condition was most grave, and the solemn-faced crowd which went home for late luncheon spread the news throughout the city.

The weather continuing fair, the afternoon brought out more and more people, who had a long, weary, and anxious wait in the absence of a bulletin for upward of six hours. This served to increase rather than allay the fears that the rumors which were flying about that the King was dead or dying were only too true. The people passed the time in watching the arrival of visitors or strolling up and down Constitutional Hill, from which a view of the King's apartments could be obtained.

The announcement in the papers that a bulletin would be issued at 6:30 attracted an ever-increasing throng. They came to read the bulletin, or, if unstrung enough, to force their way heedlessly through the masses which surrounded the fateful document.

The dinner hour caused only a slight thinning out of the crowds, to be followed later by practically everybody who was within reach of the palace. Many ladies in evening dress, with their escorts, left the dinner tables hurriedly and abandoned their usual visit to the theatre or other place of amusement to come to the palace gates.

The showers, which were accompanied by a sharp wind, drove only a few away, and it looked as though the palace square would be filled the night long until the police moved off those who had gathered with the news that no further bulletins would be forthcoming. Only groups of reporters remained.

THE INTERMARRIAGES OF THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY WITH THE OTHER ROYAL HOUSES OF EUROPE.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND ALBERT PRINCE CONSORT.	Princess Victoria married Emperor Frederick of Germany.	Emperor William II., Charlotte, hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen; Prince Henry of Prussia, Princess Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe, Sophia, Duchess of Sparta; Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse.
	King Edward VII. married Princess Alexandra of Denmark.	Prince Albert Victor, (deceased;) George, Prince of Wales, (now King George V.;) Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife; Princess Victoria, Queen Maud of Norway.
	Princess Alice married Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse.	Victoria, Princess of Battenberg; Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia, Princess Henry of Prussia, Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse; Alexandra, Empress of Russia.
	Alfred, Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, married Grand Duchess Marie of Russia.	Princess Ferdinand of Roumania, ex-Grand Duchess of Hesse, hereditary Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg; Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg.
	Princess Helena married Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.	Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein.
	Princess Louise married the Duke of Argyll.	
	Arthur, Duke of Connaught, married Princess Louise of Prussia.	Princess Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princess Victoria Patricia of Connaught.
	Leopold, Duke of Albany, married Princess Helene of Waldeck-Pyrmont.	Princess Alice of Teck, Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg.
	Princess Beatrice married Prince Henry of Batteberg.	Prince Alexander of Battenberg, Victoria, Queen of Spain; Prince Leopold of Battenberg, Prince Maurice of Battenberg.

MARIENBAD PHYSICIAN'S VIEW.

Dr. Ott Says That the King Didn't Take Care of Himself.

VIENNA, May 6.—Dr. Ott, King Edward's physician at Marienbad, in an interview to-day said:

"The King's age and full habit involved more danger in bronchial catarrh than in ordinary cases.

"Generally speaking, the King's constitution would be considered healthy and robust, but his Majesty would take no care of himself, and especially objected to remaining in bed. The King suffered from spasms of the vocal cords, due to pressure of the blood on the epiglottis."

CASSEL AMONG LAST VISITORS.

Dying King Summoned Man Who Saved Him from Money Difficulties.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 6.—One of the few people outside the royal family and his attendants whom the King saw to-day was Sir Ernest Cassel, who arrived in England only the previous evening, and for whom his Majesty sent this morning. Cassel's relations with the King have not, as is generally supposed, been merely those of the financier who helped to relieve the monarch of financial difficulties. He was also a personal friend with whom the King has many tastes in common. King Edward owed him a debt of gratitude and was really more grateful than monarchs are generally supposed to be. It was Cassel who was mainly instrumental in relieving the King of the financial embarrassments contracted when he was Prince of Wales, though report credited Lords Strathcona, Farquhar, and Tweedmouth, among others, with having brought about that desirable consummation.

Sir Ernest Cassel's method was to put the King on to good things in the stock markets, and thanks to several coups, one particularly in Union Pacific, the royal fortunes were retrieved.

KING'S HORSE WINS RACE.

Crowd Deeply Stirred as Witch of the Air Finishes First.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 6.—It was the irony of fate that while the King lay stricken one of his horses came in victorious at Kempton Park, where the great Jubilee Handicap was scheduled to be run to-morrow. Of course the news of the King's death will cause a postponement of all racing.

The victory of the King's horse today gave rise to a remarkable demonstration of devotion and loyalty to "the finest sportsman in England." When the Spring Plate Stake for two-year-olds was called, and the number of the King's horse, Witch of the Air, was displayed on the telegraph board the people gazed at it in a kind of stupefied incredulity. Was it a mistake? Would the number be removed? No, it remained up and Witch of the Air was equipped for the fray. With her appearance a feeling of relief diffused itself among the anxious crowd. It mattered nothing that she was not expected to win, the market branding her an outsider. She was running and she carried the beloved purple and gold colors, and in the painful circumstances the people greeted her as a message of hope.

In the great struggle between her and Quentil, belonging to Charles Carroll, an American, the royal filly won, and then ensued a scene which no one present is ever likely to forget. It was no ordinary ovation to the royal winner simply because she was a royal winner. One recalled afterward the scenes enacted at Epsom when the King won the Derby with Persimmon, again with Diamond Jubilee, and so recently as last year with Minoru. They were all very wonderful scenes, a noisy, frenzied acme of loyal enthusiasm, but they had little in common with to-day's outburst. It was now a subdued note of sympathy. Never before probably had a racecourse crowd been so stirred to the bottom of their hearts.

Minoru was to have competed in the Jubilee Handicap, and the King had intended going to see him run. It was only on Wednesday that the Kempton Park executives received news of the impossibility of the royal visit.

CONSOLS FALL HEAVILY.

News of Illness Caused a Collapse on London Stock Exchange.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 6.—As soon as the Stock Exchange opened this morning prices began to fall heavily all around. The dramatic suddenness of the news as to the King's illness administered a severe shock to speculators for the rise, and the extent of the fall was in proportion to the size of the bull account.

In various stocks there seemed very little selling by real holders. There was a partial recovery in some markets, but it was only in the American market that any substantial part of the collapse in prices was wiped out. Consols changed hands as low as 80⅝, the lowest level recorded since 1848, when, however, they were 3 per cent. stock. The net decline on the day amounted to five-eighths, a quite sensational change for the premier security.

The suddenness of the shock was largely accountable for the severity of its effect. Usually well-informed as to events happening, even in royal circles, the Stock Exchange had received no indication of the King's serious illness until the first official announcement published.

In view of the alarming medical bulletin issued in the evening, some members, specially interested in the American market, decided to remain in town all night and keep their New York connections fully informed of the latest news obtainable in Lombard Street.

The earliest news was viewed with serious misgivings. Naturally sensitive to political and kindred influences, discount rates were advanced as a measure of precaution.

Although the alarm in the London market over the condition of the King was reflected in opening declines here, the conflicting reports of his condition which came by cable during the market session here prevented any definite stand by speculators had they been inclined to take one. The early declines were quickly checked, and the market during the mid-session was influenced chiefly by local considerations. At the beginning of the last hour there was renewed selling from London, and prices went off again, but at the close the market was steady and quiet, with some sharp upturns in a few active stocks in the last few moments of trading.

King Edward's name has frequently been connected in the past with important movements on the bull side of the stock market, and although, accounts of his winnings as a speculator in such stocks as Northern Pacific, United States Steel, and Union Pacific have been given with some circumstance, they have lacked verification. Nearly a decade ago he was frequently mentioned in connection with Northern Pacific, and was credited with having been a large buyer of Hill stocks. When a list of the Great Northern stockholders was made public at the time of the Northern Securities distribution the names of many of James J. Hill's titled English followers were mentioned, but there was no one who could definitely be said to represent the King.

Similarly, when E. H. Harriman was in London previous to the declaration of an increased dividend on Union Pacific, he was credited with having talked stock market opportunities with the King, and after the sharp rise in that stock during the Summer gossip figured the profits of Edward VIII. in six figures and more.

During J. P. Morgan's visit to London several years ago stories of the same nature recurred from time to time, United States Steel being the stock named as the source of the King's market profits.

A HARD BLOW TO FRANCE.

He Was Regarded as One of the Greatest Friends She Had.

PARIS, May 7.—The death of King Edward, which became known here shortly after midnight, came as a profound shock. The monarch's successful efforts in cementing the friendship of France and Great Britain and his position as the father of a series of international agreements since 1903 had caused him to be regarded as one of the greatest friends of France, and his sudden taking off is a hard blow to France and to the cause of the world's peace.

King Edward was particularly popular in Paris. He had frequently visited Paris since the republic was established, and, as the Figaro points out, at times when the capital seemed to be boycotted by monarchic States.

The newspapers this morning print pages of memoirs of him, and the editorials, in addition to expressing the deepest regret at his demise, discuss his work for peace at great length. The Figaro says: "It is to his clear vision and sturdy wisdom that we owe the vast benefit of universal peace, which, it is hoped, is now assured for a long time, the people now having acquired the habit of it."

The Matin says: "England loses a sovereign who contributed to her greatness; France a friend who contributed to the peace of the world. Edward possessed a superior degree of the finest and rarest of qualities which in the tempest in which the old world is breaking up is worth more than audacity or piety—common sense."

ROOSEVELT PLANS CHANGED.

King's Death Will Force Abandonment of Principal Receptions.

LONDON, May 6.—Besides the social gloom which King Edward's death casts over England, several important and long-planned official events must be abandoned.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were to go to South Africa with the squadron and the Prince was to open the first Parliament of the new confederation, but his accession to the throne will now prevent this.

The event will also mean the abandonment of the principal functions of ex-President Roosevelt's tour. The official receptions, with the Court in mourning, and the embassy entertainments will be cancelled, and the presentation of the freedom of the city and the luncheon at the Guildhall will probably be given up.

If Mr. Roosevelt's visit to England is carried out it will be shorn of all display.

Telegrams from Berlin say that the German Emperor will proceed to England, and that Mr. Roosevelt's visit there must be postponed.

Apparent stupidity in a child is frequently due to defective eyes. Modern educational methods call for long hours of study, which is a tremendous strain upon their immature eyes.

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KING PUT ENGLAND FIRST IN EUROPE

Edward Found Her Isolated and Left Her Centre of Network of Friendly Understandings.

A THOROUGH ENGLISHMAN

His Faults Hardly Less Than His Virtues Contributed to His Influence Over His Subjects.

King Edward in the nine years of his reign proved himself the most generally popular sovereign, who had sat on the throne of Great Britain since the time of Queen Elizabeth. It was recognized that he was the embodiment of the typical English character. His faults all knew, but they were forgotten in his genuine devotion to the good of his subjects, the breadth of his interests and the success with which he fostered the interests of his empire in its foreign relations. He was a man of the world of the best type, and he raised the position of the Crown to a far higher standing than that in which he found it.

The secret of his authority lay in the geniality of his manner, the toleration of his views, and his wide experience. Even in the days in which gossip was busiest about his doings he was studying the needs of the people over whom he was to rule. He thoroughly understood the British nation. At the same time he felt as the average man felt, and knew what only the experienced statesman could know.

In domestic affairs his people were confident that he would never step one hair's breadth beyond his constitutional privileges, but they realized that his sympathies were ever with the less fortunately placed of his subjects. In foreign relations he stood up for the rights of Great Britain and threw his influence on the side of peace. He found England isolated; he left her the centre of a great chain of understandings, "ententes," and alliances. To the colonies he was sympathetic, and on every possible occasion he encouraged them in their ambition to grow to the standing of nations within the empire. Whatever scandal may have rumored at times of his private life, he was ever the respecter of the decencies, and his people could forgive much of which they dimly heard when they remembered what a good sportsman he was and how thoroughly he entered into English life.

The Late King's Childhood.

King Edward was born at Buckingham Palace on Nov. 9, 1841, the second child and eldest son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. He at once inherited the title of Duke of Cornwall, and was a few days later created Prince of Wales. His education gave the greatest concern to his royal parents from the first. When he was only four months old Baron Stockmar, the confidential adviser of the Queen, drew up a long memorandum on the instruction through which the baby Prince should be put in order to fit him for his responsibilities.

It was suggested that the care of the child should be intrusted to a lady of rank and title with a sub-governess. The choice fell on Lady Lyttelton, widow of Baron Lyttelton, who was held responsible only to the Queen and the Prince Consort. Till the Prince was 10 years old she was in charge of him, and brought him up in as quiet and secluded a fashion as was possible at the English Court. Anything approaching pomp or ceremony was kept away from him, and he was subjected to as firm a discipline as any other little boy of his age.

When he was 7 years old he impressed the Rev. Edward White Benson, who was afterward to become Archbishop of Canterbury, as "a fair little lad, rather of slender make, with a good head and a remarkably quiet and thoughtful face; above his years in intelligence, I should think." In the same way, Sir Charles Lyell, the geologist, told of him in his "Reminiscences" as a pleasant and lively little boy taking the deepest interest in the marvels of a conjuror who performed before the Court at Balmoral. What particularly impressed the child was the way in which the Queen's pocket handkerchief had been cut into strips and then returned whole to her.

The Prince was not sent to one of the great public schools of England, but was intrusted as a boy to private tutors. His education was especially ordered so as to include subjects which would fit him for his public duties, and much attention was paid to his elocution. George Bartley, a well-known actor of the time, was called in to train him in this respect.

First Visit to Continent.

Whenever the opportunity offered the young Prince was taken on visits to the great manufacturing cities of England and to the military camps and naval reviews. When he was twelve years old he paid his first visit to the Continent, accompanying the Queen to Ostend to see the King and Queen of the Belgians. Two years later he went to St. Cloud to meet the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugenie, who were at that time the firm allies of England and engaged with her in the Crimean war.

In 1857, with a carefully selected reading party, he made a tour through Switzerland and the Black Forest, and while still a lad he continued his education by trips through Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the South of Ireland. In all these journeys the one thing kept in mind was to broaden the mind of the youth, who might at any time be called upon to be King, and to familiarize him by actual experience with as many different sides of life as possible.

At the age of eighteen the Prince was supposed to take a step forward in life, and was declared to be of age. He was gazetted a Colonel in the army and began to prepare for university life. He was sent away from the Court to live in Edinburgh, and was there coached in such subjects as chemistry, Italian, German, French, and law. In 1859 he was matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford but was not permitted to live the ordinary life of an undergraduate. With his private tutors he lived in his own hired house, and the only intercourse that he had with the undergraduates was with those who were specially invited to meet him. It is interesting to note that the Prince, when the time came for his own son to go up to Cambridge, did not adopt this policy of semi-seclusion for him, but allowed him to live at Trinity College like any other undergraduate.

The Prince's stay at Oxford was cut short by his tour to this country and the Dominion of Canada. It was undertaken in accordance with the policy which had governed the whole of his education. It was felt that to a young man who would at some time be face to face with the most momentous questions, and on whose word decisions of the first magnitude might rest, it was above all things of importance to have seen and judged men and things for himself.

He left England in 1860 and first went to Canada. He was then the representative of the Queen, and was intrusted by her with the duty of returning her thanks for the assistance which the Canadians had afforded to the mother country in the Crimean war. He stayed at Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto, and was present when Blondin, the tight-rope walker, performed the spectacular feat of carrying a man across the Falls of Niagara.

At Detroit the Prince entered the United States, dropping for a time his royal state and traveling as Lord Renfrew. He first visited the Middle West, seeing in turn Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and then went to Baltimore. In Washington he was the guest at the White House of President Buchanan, and levees and state dinners were the order of the day. Most interesting of all was the visit paid by the young Prince to Mount Vernon, and it is still remembered how he paused with the President of the United States in silent thought before the grave of George Washington. Close by it he planted a chestnut tree. This died a few years ago, and the King sent another to replace it.

Then came a visit to Richmond, Va., and he was called upon to use some tact to avoid giving offense by taking sides on the slavery question, which was just then beginning to come to a head. In Philadelphia he was an interested visitor to Independence Hall, and from Philadelphia he came by water to this city.

At the old historic Castle Garden the Prince was welcomed by the Mayor and was driven amid cheering thousands up Broadway to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. For five days he remained in the city, seeing all that was most notable here. His Royal Highness was especially interested in a parade of the Volunteer Fire Department, 6,000 men strong, which was held by torchlight. Among those who passed before him were William M. Tweed, Richard Croker, and Peter B. Sweeny. A great ball was also given in his honor, to which 3,000 invitations were issued, and the social success of many women in society was crowned by a command to dance with him.

His Terms at Cambridge.

From New York the Prince went to Albany and Boston and met at the latter place Longfellow, Holmes, Emerson, and others of that famous literary coterie. From Portland, Me., he sailed for home, taking with him the warm wishes of the people of this country. On his return to England he resumed his regular education. He did not again go up to Oxford, but was entered as an undergraduate at Cambridge. Here again he lived in a semi-seclusion in his own house, following a special line of study, under the care of Charles Kingsley, the author of "Westward, Ho!" He stayed four terms at Cambridge, and was then attached to the Guards at their camp in the Curragh in Ireland.

For a Summer he performed the regular duties of a military officer and no difference was made between him and his comrades. He earned the liking of his brother officers by the simplicity of his manner, and his men regarded him as a good soldier. It was, however, impossible for him, like his brother, the Duke of Connaught, to take up the army as a regular calling, and after a few months with the colors he was obliged to set off once more on his travels. This time his steps were turned to the Holy Land and Egypt, and under the guidance of Dean Stanley of Westminister the young Prince was taken through all the places of sacred and historic interest.

A few months before he made his tour, however, the death of his father, the Prince Consort, had made a profound difference in his position. Prince Albert was a man of high principles and strict discipline. He it was who had planned the details of his son's education, and had kept a close eye on him to prevent his wandering from the narrow path laid out for him. It is related that once the Prince, wearying of the restraint of his life at Cambridge, had slipped away like other undergraduates for a stolen visit to the theatres in London. As he stepped from the train he found the royal footman waiting for him and he was driven not to the hotel he planned but home to Buckingham Palace.

Takes Seat in Lords.

But now the Prince was 24 years old, and the seclusion in which Queen Victoria lived after her great grief made him a person of greater importance than if she had continued to attend public functions, as had been her wont. As heir to the throne he could take her place on a number of ceremonial occasions, and he could no longer be kept under the strict surveillance that had for so long been his lot.

In February, 1863, the Prince formally began his public career. He took his seat in the House of Lords on "the cross benches." This portion of the House consists of those seats which run across the floor of the chamber facing the throne and the Lord Chancellor's wool sack, and by their position symbolize the non-partisan attitude of their occupants. As the heir to the throne the Prince always preserved a scrupulously correct position in domestic politics. England in former years had known the inconvenience of having an heir-apparent who would play politics. It was almost a tradition that the Prince of Wales should set himself up in enmity to the Ministry and lend comfort to the Opposition by his openly expressed preferences

But Edward as Prince of Wales never did this. Rumor has from time to time spoken of his preference for the Liberal Party. It has been asserted that he was a Home Ruler and a fervent admirer of Mr. Gladstone, but never by spoken word or inconsiderate behavior did he show on which side his opinions lay. It is this which gave him, when he did come to the throne, the unbounded support and loyalty of his subjects of every shade of political belief.

On March 10, 1863, the Prince was married, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, to her Royal Highness Alexandra of Denmark. The marriage was exceedingly popular. Englishmen were not a little jealous in those days of the German influence, which was supposed to be dominant at Court. They did not wish to see the Prince of Wales married to a Princess of German origin, and there was something in the character of Denmark which appealed to them.

> Sea Kings' daughter from over the sea, Alexandra.
> Saxon and Norman and Danes are we,
> But all of us Danes in our welcome of thee, Alexandra.

sang Tennyson, the Poet Laureate, and London roared a welcome as the fair young Princess drove in state to meet her bridegroom.

The young couple settled down at Sandringham Hall, in Norfolk, as their country home, and at Marlborough House in London for their town residence, and their first years of happiness were watched with pride and interest by the whole nation.

To the royal couple children were born in rapid succession—Prince Albert Victor on Jan. 8, 1864; Prince George, the new King, on June 3, 1865; Princess Louise, the present Princess Royal, Duchess of Fife, on Feb. 20, 1867; the Princess Victoria, July 6, 1868; the Princess Maud, now Queen of Norway, on Nov. 26, 1869. Their last child, Prince Alexander John, was born on April 6, 1871, only to die the next day.

How profoundly the Prince's family life had endeared him to the nation was shown when in 1871 he was seriously ill with typhoid fever. For hours his life hung in the balance, and the nation stopped in suspense to hear the bulletins from his sick-chamber. He was brought back when all hope had been given up, and the great service held at St. Paul's Cathedral when he gave public thanks for his recovery was one of the most notable functions of its kind ever held in London.

Position as Prince of Wales.

Until the death of Queen Victoria in 1901 the Prince of Wales occupied a position of great difficulty. He was expected to perform a number of State functions in her place, and was continually called upon to lay foundation stones, open hospitals, and attend State banquets, but in the real work of governing he had no part. The British Constitution affords no place for the heir apparent, and Queen Victoria was a woman of far too strong a character to permit any one to encroach on her official functions.

This left the Prince during all his early manhood without any definite employment. He was ever in the public eye, and was watched closely in all his movements. He was expected to attend to the most wearisome and uninteresting of royal duties without feeling that he was more than a figurehead. He was exposed to the flattery of climbers of every description, and he had every kind of temptation thrown in his way. He was by temperament the reverse of a Puritan, and even if he had wished he was obliged by Queen Victoria's retirement to appear prominently in society. In such a case it probably was inevitable that scandal should find in him some occasion to be busy, but it may surely be set down to his credit that he never lost the respect of those who knew him best.

For however the Prince amused himself he never shirked his duties. In 1875-6 he made an extensive tour of the Indian possessions of the British Crown. He went as the representative of the Queen and was entertained in magnificent fashion by the feudatory princes. Always a good sportsman he relieved the tedium of Durbars and receptions by tiger shooting from the back of elephants, and his visit gave proof of how completely British rule had re-established itself since the days of the great mutiny.

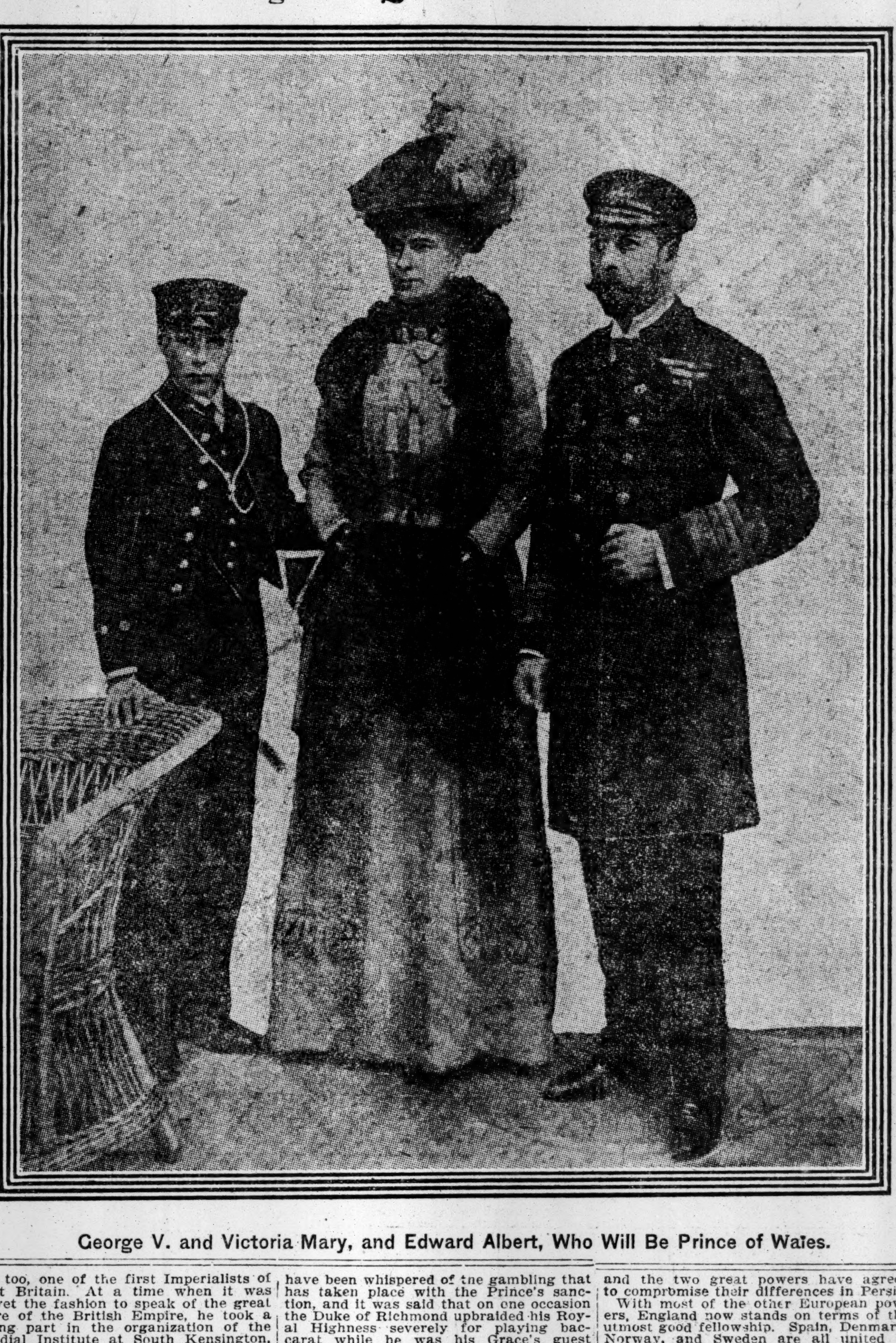
He visited Ireland in 1885 with the Princess of Wales, and the royal couple, too, went among the people with absolute fearlessness. Ireland was at this time at the height of its discontent. Politically the Irish were at daggers drawn with the British and outrages only a year or two before had been of frequent occurrence. But as the Prince and Princess of Wales journeyed in their midst the warm-hearted people showed that they had no disposition to visit their political grievances on the persons of their royal visitors and received them everywhere with a typically warm Irish welcome.

At home the Prince showed himself to be a generous patron of the fine arts and the sciences. He was one of the principal movers in the establishment in London of the Royal College of Music and was always ready to give what encouragement he could by his presence at the opening of scientific institutions. Not the least of his services to the public in this respect was the interest he took in scientific agriculture and the success of the cattle from his model farm at Sandringham at the shows of the Royal Agricultural Society became monotonous in their regularity.

An Early Imperialist.

Debarred from an active part in politics the Prince willingly accepted the Chairmanship of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Poor. It was a subject bristling with difficulties of a social and economic order, but his Royal Highness refused to be merely a figurehead. He studied the subject deeply and contributed not a little to the final report. He was, too, one of the first Imperialists of Great Britain. At a time when it was not yet the fashion to speak of the great future of the British Empire, he took a leading part in the organization of the Imperial Institute at South Kensington, the design of which was to be a general clearing house of information of the dominions over seas. That it has not been a complete success is no fault of the Prince.

The New King and Queen and Their Eldest Son.



George V. and Victoria Mary, and Edward Albert, Who Will Be Prince of Wales.

Meanwhile he amused himself as a country gentleman. He had always been fond of shooting, and on the moors of Balmoral in the Scotch Highlands and in the coverts of Sandringham he enjoyed many a day's good sport. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman, and his racer, the Britannia, took part in many contests at Cowes and in the Mediterranean. He was, too, a warm supporter of the turf, and kept a stable at Newmarket through years of disappointment before victory began to favor the royal colors.

It was not until 1893, when he had been racing for twenty years, and he had appointed Richard Marsh as his trainer, that he began to be successful. Three years later, for the first time, his Royal Highness won the blue ribbon of the turf, his Persimmon, ridden by Watts, getting home in the Derby by a neck. That year the Prince led the list of winners with $134,455 to his credit. In 1900 he won the same great event once more with Diamond Jubilee, and last year was for the third time successful with Minoru. This last victory placed the King on a level with Lord Rosebery as one of the only two living owners who had won the Derby three times, and established a record in that he was the only reigning sovereign who had ever seen his colors first past the post on Epsom Downs. In addition the Prince won the Grand National Steeplechase in 1900 with Ambush II.

As a patron of the turf the Prince and much to keep that sport clean. It has always held a position in England very different from that in this country, and it is not many years ago that the House of Commons adjourned as a matter of course to allow the members of Parliament to attend the Derby. His Royal Highness always set himself against the least suspicion of foul play, and was no encourager of the plunger. He believed in straight, hard riding and honest sport, and under his patronage the race courses of England were managed as honestly as it was possible for the Jockey Club to contrive. As he lay dying yesterday one of his horses won a two-year-old stake at Kempton Park.

Avoided Sunday Racing.

Yet for his support of the turf the Prince came in for much criticism. It so happened that he was on the race course when the news of the death of Prince Leopold, his brother, was brought to him, and there were not wanting people to say that this was a judgment on him. Yet with all his love for horse racing, it was noticed that never once did he attend the Grand Prix at Paris, because that classic event is always run on a Sunday. In his racing, as in everything else, the Prince represented the average morals of the English people, and was careful not to go beyond the well-defined limits of what he believed to be the proper thing to do.

Another stumbling block in the eyes of some sections of his people was the King's fondness for the theatre. Royal commands to appear at Sandringham became one of the most desired honors of the stage, and the rise of the social status of the theatrical profession was in no small measure due to his generous support. But gossip had it that the Prince went a great deal further than the mere attendance at performances. His friendship for Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Brown Potter scandalized England and was said to have caused almost open ruptures between his Royal Highness and the Princess of Wales.

There were, too, strange stories of the holidays which the Prince allowed himself on the Continent. There he traveled incognito as either the Earl of Lancaster or as Lord Renfrew, and objected to any recognition of his royal dignity. He was especially fond of Paris and liked to be able to roam through it with no attendant but his valet. Yet with all his avoidance of etiquette and in spite of the fierce light that beat on his movements, no definite accusations have ever been publicly made with regard to this phase of his career.

In England, however, the Prince became involved in an unpleasant scandal. There had gradually grown up around him what was known as the Marlborough House set. To this admission depended merely on the liking of the Prince, and in it were many persons who could boast no other claim of any sort or consideration. It was while he was staying at Tranby Croft, the home of Mrs. Arthur Wilson, the wife of a Hull steamship owner, that some very high play took place at baccarat. Sir William Gordon Cumming, a distinguished cavalry officer, was accused of cheating, and the story became public property, it is said, through the indiscretion of Lady Brook, now the Countess of Warwick, whose facile tongue had won her the soubriquet of "Babbling Brook." Sir William brought an action for libel against Mrs. Wilson and some of his fellow-guests, and the Prince was called as a witness.

What his Royal Highness testified was mainly formal evidence, but England was horrified to hear that the Prince had been present when high play had been going on, and, if the verdict was to be considered just, actual cheating had been indulged in. From time to time other stories have been whispered of the gambling that has taken place with the Prince's sanction, and it was said that on one occasion the Duke of Richmond upbraided his Royal Highness severely for playing baccarat while he was his Grace's guest after he had given his word not to do so. But these rumors, if they had foundation, were not widely known in England, and it was the Tranby Croft affair, established as it was by the evidence in court, which aroused the greatest feeling against the Prince.

Yet with all the Prince's failing, when Queen Victoria died on Jan. 22, 1901, his accession was hailed with real confidence in his qualities. His failings were private, and in all his public duties he had measured up to the calls upon him. Society might whisper about his debts and his strange preferences for this man or that, but the people looked on him as a man who understood their feelings, who would hold the balance honestly in the strife of political parties, and would make the name of Great Britain respected in the Chancelleries of Europe.

When he succeeded England was still engaged in the South African war. She stood in what Lord Salisbury had described as "splendid isolation," and on all sides were powers ready to fall on her if she showed signs of weakness. The King set himself to arrange a peace with the Boers as soon as they had been beaten on terms which would reduce to a minimum their natural resentment and to establish a chain of alliances which has made England the keystone in European politics.

He has been described as his own Foreign Minister, and before his accession he had already shown his powers as a diplomat. When the Czar Nicholas II. began to reign in 1894 it was the Prince of Wales who represented England at the funeral of Alexander III. It was noticed then how great an influence he seemed to obtain over his young nephew, and it was foreseen that his tact and kindness had done much to bring about a better feeling between England and Russia. As things turned out it was many years before a real entente took place between the two countries, but when it was accomplished it was by the same tactfulness and knowledge of the world which had first won over the Czar in his time of trouble.

The Coronation Delayed.

But at the very beginning of the King's reign it seemed about to be cut short. His coronation had been set for June 26, 1902, and he had journeyed to Aldershot a few days before to review the troops there. Suddenly he was attacked with perityphlytis. He was brought back to Windsor Castle in a brougham, from which the seats had been taken, with his head resting during the whole long drive on the Queen's lap. His condition was most critical, and it was feared that he might die almost any minute. The coronation had to be postponed, and an immediate operation undertaken. It was successful, and seven weeks later, on Aug. 9, he was sufficiently recovered to go in state to Westminster Abbey, there to receive the crown of Great Britain and Ireland.

From an imperial point of view the coronation was a more important occasion, however, than the mere formal performance of a historic ceremony. At it were gathered together the Premiers of the colonies to discuss the problems of the empire, and in honor of it were present representatives of all the forces that serve under the Union Jack. Side by side there marched in review before Queen Alexandra, not only British soldiers, hurried home from active service on the veldt, but hardy Canadians, smart Australians, Fijians in queer petticoats, gun bearers from the West Coast of Africa swathed in sheets, Mohammedans from India, and Chinese from Hongkong. It was more than a display. It was the outward symbol of the keen interest the King took in knitting together the dominions overseas and the royal approval of a steady policy of building up the empire in one cohesive whole.

But even before the coronation his Majesty had emphasized his belief in the growing importance of the colonies. He had dispatched the Prince and Princess of Wales to visit for him all the self-governing dependencies.

With the war in South Africa King Edward associated himself by issuing a special medal to all who had fought during his reign, and yet as soon as peace was signed on May 31, 1902, the whole policy of his Government was toward conciliation. The actual terms of the treaty were liberal to the Boers, and since then full local autonomy has been granted to the conquered provinces. Moreover, a federation of the entire country has been carried out, and the Prince of Wales, who is now King, had been designated to show the King's approval of this important measure by opening the first Union Parliament on behalf of the Crown.

In the foreign affairs of England King Edward played a most important part. Largely through his efforts an entente was brought about between England and France. The policy of "pinpricks" which had been the chosen rôle of France since the days when England obtained undisputed control of Egypt was abandoned, Fashoda was forgotten, and England on her side agreed to recognize her neighbor's paramount interests in Northwest Africa. Not less in importance has been the understanding between England and Russia. For a time, at any rate, the ever-imminent dread of the Muscovite advance on India has been laid to rest, and the two great powers have agreed to compromise their differences in Persia.

With most of the other European powers, England now stands on terms of the utmost good fellowship. Spain, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are all united to England by dynastic alliances, and are none of them in the least likely to cause her apprehension. With Italy, England has always been on excellent terms, and Franz Joseph of Austria and King Edward were old friends. When Austria saw fit, a few months ago, to break up the Treaty of Berlin by annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina, it was recognized in England that no useful purpose could be gained by protesting, and that the peace of Europe might be disturbed irretrievably if the natural course of events was opposed.

With only one power is England on distinctly worse terms than she was when King Edward ascended the throne. In reckoning up the success of the King as a Foreign Minister the embitterment of Germany must ever be considered. Lord Salisbury had always German leanings, but under Edward's influence the German Empire feels that it has been isolated and that the strength of the Triple Alliance has been sapped. It does not know how far the agreements between England and its powerful neighbors, France and Russia, really go, and it feels that it has been manoeuvred out of the predominant position it once held in European affairs. The Kaiser's demonstration in Morocco was a manifestation of this feeling, and the great increase of the German fleet has been taken by England rightly or wrongly as evidence of the belief that a conflict between the two great empires is unavoidable.

How far the personal feelings of King Edward are responsible for the most serious warcloud that now obscures the European sky is uncertain. It has been said he has never forgiven the Kaiser for the treatment he meted out to his mother, King Edward's sister. Certain it is that not till last year did the King pay a state visit to Berlin as King of England. There seemed to be a personal antagonism between the Kaiser and his uncle King Edward that did much to embitter the feelings of the two nations.

Reorganization of the Fleet.

A thing significant of the way in which King Edward looked on the German question was the reorganization of the British Fleet, which took place during his reign. Admiral Sir John Fisher, the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, has always been recognized as King Edward's man. It was he who changed the entire dispositions of the British Fleet, so as to be ready at any moment for a war in the North Sea. The correspondence recently published of Queen Victoria with her Ministers has revealed how great is still the power of the Crown even in a constitutional country like England on all matters of pure administration, and it may well be doubted that so sweeping a change could have taken place if it had not received the entire approval of King Edward.

With Japan England renewed its alliance while the war with Russia was still in progress. Its terms were actually strengthened, and this seems conclusive that the King believed it to be wise. Toward the United States his policy was always marked by the greatest cordiality. Since he succeeded to the throne, nothing of supreme importance has happened in the relations of the two countries, but on every occasion King Edward showed himself desirous of promoting the kindest feelings between the two countries. It is of note, however, that a joint American and Canadian commission has been at work to settle a number of boundary questions which might at any time lead to friction between not only the United States and the Dominion but the British Empire as well, and that a happy conclusion has been reached, and that at the present time the troublesome Newfoundland fishery question is to be submitted to international arbitration before The Hague Tribunal. For the quiet negotiations on these matters King Edward deserved his share of the credit.

All this success in foreign relations meant that King Edward had shown that the power of the Crown in England is still far greater than the theoretical writers had always remembered. He proved that it could use its influence on one large sphere of Government almost as powerfully as 200 years ago. His practical wisdom made him the trusted adviser of his two Prime Ministers, Lord Lansdowne and Sir Edward Grey, in their direction of the empire, and his personal skill as a diplomatist enabled him to smooth away difficulties and prevent misunderstandings which a less experienced statesman might not have been able to surmount.

In domestic affairs until a few months ago no question could have arisen as to his equal success. To this day it is not authoritatively known on which side of the political fence his sympathies lay, and there was nothing in his acts to show that he had not as much confidence in Campbell-Bannerman as in Balfour. Two years ago, however, the first rumblings of the criticism which embittered the King's last days began to be heard. Certain advanced members of the radical wing in Parliament saw fit to move a resolution against the King's visit to the Czar, which his Majesty regarded as an indispensible move in the diplomatic game. Four of them found themselves emitted from the list of those invited to a royal garden party at Windsor Castle.

When the Lloyd-George budget was introduced the King found himself face to face with a question that taxed all his statecraft. He felt strongly that the action of the Lords in rejecting it would throw the Constitution into the melting pot, and it is believed that he was opposed to such action. It has been generally understood that it was on his instigation that Lord Rosebery appeared last Autumn from his retirement and made his famous Glasgow speech, in which, while he denounced the budget, he warned the Peers of the consequence of their opposition to it.

As it became certain that the Commons would send the scheme to the upper house without material change, the King engaged in negotiations with Lord Lansdowne as leader of the Opposition in the Lords, and with Mr. Asquith to endeavor to avert the crisis. What was his Majesty's action after that did not appear. He was forced to leave England on account of his health, and Mr. Asquith refused to give any information as to whether he had succeeded in getting from the Crown any pledges with regard to forcing the budget through the Lords in case the Peers refused it a second time.

It is believed, however, that his Majesty felt the controversy deeply. He feared that it would uproot the entire British Constitution, and by bringing the Crown into politics might weaken the very principle of monarchy. With failing strength and impaired health he was called upon to face difficulties which were none of his own making, and would have taxed the diplomacy of a man in the full measure of his powers. He saw exposed to the gravest danger in the future the empire for which he had worked so strenuously during a long and busy life.

In the social life of his kingdom King Edward worked a great change. It was something new for London to have a reigning sovereign as the head of its society, and the King, broad-minded as he was, never allowed those most familiar with him to forget his position. He revived the Court life which had almost died out in the last years of Queen Victoria, and insisted on the proper carrying out of ceremonial functions.

In doing so, however, his Majesty kept in view the practical needs of his empire. He instituted new orders of dignity, but regulated them so as to weld more firmly together his dominions. Thus the Imperial Service Order was created to afford decorations for those who had performed long and faithful service in the colonies, in the belief that an imperial decoration would assist in fostering devotion to the mother country. The Order of Merit in its regulations showed a tactful appreciation of the principles of some of his subjects. It carried no title with it, but is so rarely bestowed that men and women of such diverse achievements as Miss Florence Nightingale, Ambassador Bryce, Lord Morley, and Admiral Togo are proud to possess it.

King Edward was fully in sympathy with the more liberal feeling of his day. His circle of intimates, among whom Mrs. George Keppel was prominent; his bridge parties, his patronage of such players as Maud Allan, the dancer, and his belief that Sunday was as much a day of recreation as of rest shocked those who remembered the rules observed by Queen Victoria. Yet he only interpreted the broadening tone of his people, and in some matters, such as his punctilious observance of his church-going duties, he was faithful to the principles of his earlier days. Whatever King Edward may or may not have thought right, he felt it his duty to avoid hurting the susceptibilities of those who thought differently from himself.

As King he retained all his sympathy with the troubles of his less fortunate subjects. Most marked was his interest in the hospitals of London. The great annual collection in their aid was associated with his name. However some of his people may have deplored the breadth of his views, it may be doubted if he would have wielded so great and valuable an influence if he had been more rigid in his standards. The universal respect felt for him by his subjects shows that they believed that he maintained a high sense of public duty, a true devotion to his country's interests, and a deep sympathy with all its needs.

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Every Man of Moderate Means can invest in stocks by buying ODD LOTS. •1 share, 5-10-50-99 or any number of shares bought for cash or on credit.
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Our Patent Leather, Russia Tan Leather and Black Gun Metal Shoes in the new spring models have the snap and dash that young men like.

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Starts Monday, May 9.

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There is a certain quiet elegance that lurks about the black Bag or Suit Case—an indefinable something that bespeaks refinement upon the part of the owner. Our assortments of Black Luggage are so diversified that they plainly evidence the fore thought we have bestowed upon their selection.

"A Saks Bag" for Men & Women
Of long grain black goat leather, brass mountings, sunken English lock, sewn in frame, stitched edges, capped corners, leather lined, one long pocket,
16 inch, 8.50; 17 inch, 9.00; 18 inch, 9.50

Black Walrus Bag for Women
2 handles, new frame, exclusive brass mountings, hand sewn throughout, sewn on corners, leather lined, 3 pockets, extended gussets, deep Oxford model,
15 inch, 19.50; 16 inch, 20.25; 17 inch, 21.00

Black Seal Bag for Men & Women
Of the highest grade of seal, solid brass lock and sliding catches, hand made handle, sewn in frame, silk lined, 3 pockets,
16 inch, 22.50; 17 inch, 23.50; 18 inch, 24.50

Black Seal Bag for Women
A Saks model; folding at bottom. Gold plated mountings, Vienna frame, best handle, burnished brass inlay, red calf lining, 3 pockets; in point of workmanship this bag is exquisite,
16 inch, 22.50; 17 inch, 23.50; 18 inch, 24.50

Box Calf Bag for Men & Women
Of the best quality leather, burnished brass mountings, imported frame, solid leather handle, cream colored leather lining, one long pocket, also mirror pocket,
14 in., 11.00; 15 in., 11.75; 16 in., 12.50; 17 in., 13.25

Black Sea Lion Bag for Women
Made of absolutely clear stock, Vienna frame, gold plated mountings, inside lock, covered frame, brass inlays, gray moire silk lining, 2 pockets,
14 inch, 16.50; 15 inch, 17.25; 16 inch, 18.00

Black Sea Lion Bag for Women
Fitted with a complete set of toilet requisites of celluloid—16 pieces. Made in the most improved model, with sewn in frame, brass mountings, extended gussets, violet silk linings, one full length pocket. It is the lightest bag made which contains a complete set of toilet requisites, 16 inch, 50.00

Fitted Bag for Women
Of black enamel leather, gold plated trimmings, Vienna frame, leather lined, brass inlays, fitted with the following toilet requisites of celluloid: 1 hair brush, 1 mirror, 1 nail file, 1 nail buffer, 1 button hook, 1 cloth brush, 1 scissors, 1 cuticle knife, 1 powder jar, 1 tooth brush, cylinder, 1 soap box, 16 inch, 27.50

Other Black Bags for Women
Fitted with nickel and ebony, celluloid, hall marked silver and ivory, Sterling silver, silver and ebony, at 14.50 to 135.00

A Saks Bag for Men
Of black walrus of the highest grade, hand sewn throughout, reinforced corners, side lock, sliding catches, box bottom, cream leather lining, 3 pockets, double handles, English frame,
18 in., 23.50; 20 in., 25.50; 22 in., 27.50; 24 in., 29.50

Black 3-piece Box Calf Bag for Men
Of the best quality of black box calf, with hand sewn in imported frames, solid brass lock and patented catches, leather lined throughout, 3 gusset pockets, wide bottom,
15 in., 16.50; 16 in., 17.25; 17 in., 18.00; 18 in., 18.75

NEW KING SERIOUS AND MAN OF ABILITY

Unlike Father in Distaste for Society and Sport, He Is Deeply Interested in His Empire.

LESS FOND OF AMERICANS

Showed Skill as Naval Officer and Prefers the Company of Old Nobility and Empire Builders.

It is difficult to conceive a greater contrast than that between the character of King Edward VII. and the character of the Prince who now becomes his most excellent Majesty George V., by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas; King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

The father was a cosmopolitan; the son is an Englishman of the old type. The father was a born diplomatist; the son says what he thinks—and he thinks a good deal. The late King was fond of society—the new King hates it, and has done practically no entertaining. Edward VII. was a most accomplished linguist; George V. speaks beautiful English, but has never troubled himself to learn any other language thoroughly. King Edward was, at any rate in his early life, a bon vivant, and always a sportsman; the new King is straightlaced, a precisian, and is bored by all sport but shooting.

The English Court will, there can be little doubt, be entirely transformed. For one thing, it is understood that the new monarch is not fond of Americans, while his father's enjoyment of the wit and brightness of American women was well known. It is not to be supposed that there is any prejudice toward Americans as Americans on the part of King George; it is simply that he prefers Englishmen and Englishwomen to foreigners of any nationality.

Possibly as a result of his rather frigid manners, and the enmities that have thereby been engendered the new King has been the subject of a good deal of ill-natured gossip. It has been said that he is rather dull—not as clever a man as his father. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Nobody who has watched him deliver one of those speeches on public affairs which he has made frequently in the last half dozen years can fail to be impressed by the ability of the new English ruler. His father was content, on most occasions, to let somebody else write his speeches for him and to read them from beautifully typewritten manuscript. Not so the son. He writes his speeches himself—writes them with the greatest care, and often corrects them many times before he is satisfied. And they contain not only the amiable commonplaces which were good enough for the late monarch, but real ideas, statements which create interest and wide discussion.

In another respect the new King has an advantage over his father. King Edward's speech, especially in his latter years, was very hard to understand; indeed, the bronchial trouble which ultimately caused his death was apparent in his intonation almost from the time he ascended the throne. The new King has a voice of extraordinary strength and clearness, and, if he should desire, there is no doubt that he could become the finest royal orator in Europe.

The New King's Past Life.

George Frederick Ernest Albert was born on June 3, 1865, at Marlborough House, almost wihtin a stone's throw of Norfolk House, in which George III. was born. As children and youths the then Prince George of Wales and his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence, were almost inseparable. The character of the one formed the complement to that of the other, the elder being shy and quiet, the younger vivacious and merry. It was the younger brother who took the lead in games and sports.

They entered the navy together in 1877, Prince George being one of the youngest cadets who ever shipped on the Britannia, while Prince "Eddy" was within three days of the maximum age—13 years and 6 months. Prince George distinguished himself as a cadet, winning several prizes.

In July, 1879, the two Princes began their famous three-year voyage round the world in the Bacchante. On their return to Europe they went to Switzerland for six months' study, and in 1883 Prince George was appointed a midshipman on the Canada, in which he visited the Dominion and the West Indies. After becoming a sub-lieutenant he joined the Naval College at Greenwich, and then went on the warship Excellent at Portsmouth.

Three years' service in the Mediterranean followed, and then service in the Channel and elsewhere. In the Summer of 1889 Prince George was in command of a torpedo boat. It happened that another of these craft disabled her screw off the coast of Ireland, and was in danger of drifting on to the lee shore. The sea was running high, and there was a stiff gale blowing. Prince George was sent to her assistance. The task was a most difficult one, owing to the delicate nature of the construction of such boats. He showed, however, such skill, judgment, and nerve in approaching, securing with wire hawser after several hours' effort, and ultimately towing the disabled craft into safety, as to win him high praise to the Admiralty from Capt. Fitzgerald and other senior officers who witnessed his conduct. The command of a gunboat was given his as recognition of the ability he had displayed, and he then had the awkward task of towing a torpedo boat across the Atlantic to Bermuda.

In 1891 the Prince became a Commander. It was in the following Winter that the event occurred which changed his entire career—the death of his brother. This, putting him in the direct line of succession to the throne, ultimately necessitated the severing of his active connection with the navy, though he did much more good work afloat before this came to pass. After his brother's death he took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of York, and the following year his engagement to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck was announced. This was the Princess whom the Duke of Clarence was to marry.

Most people have heard the story of the Prince's previous marriage, when he was a young officer at Malta, to the daughter of his Commander in Chief, Admiral Sir George Tryon. The publication of the story made a tremendous stir and were denied by all concerned. Not long after that Sir George Tryon, who had been deeply affected by the matter, lost his life on board his flagship, the Victoria, when the vessel was rammed by the Camperdown, and sunk with several hundred men.

There is every evidence that the second marriage, if it really was the second, the "marriage of State," has turned out remarkably well. The royal couple seem inseparable; where the Prince of Wales has gone the Princess has almost always gone also, and it is, indeed, said that the principal fault of the new King is that he is too domestic for his position—too fond of sitting at home.

Six children have been born of the marriage of the Prince and Princess, which took place on July 6, 1893, at St. James's Palace. Prince Edward, who will probably now be made Prince of Wales—a title that is given by individual investment and not by birth—is the eldest child and was born in 1894. The others are Prince Albert, Princess Victoria, Prince Henry, Prince George, and Prince John.

Queen Victoria died on Jan. 22, 1901, and the then Prince George succeeded his father as Duke of Cornwall. In March he and his wife started on a tour of the colonies and to open the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. On November 9, 1901, the birthday of the late King, the Prince was created Prince of Wales. It was a month afterward that the Prince, on his return to England, startled the English people by the speech in the London Guildhall which has ever since been known as the "wake up" speech. He told England to wake up if she did not want other countries to get ahead of her, and he showed, as much by his earnest manner as by his words, that the voyage he had just completed had made a very deep impression on him.

This earnestness, indeed, is said by those who best know the new King to be the keynote of his character. All his public duties are performed in a most conscientious manner, and he not only composes his own speeches, but takes pains to be thoroughly informed regarding every institution he visits.

After his father ascended the throne the Prince traveled more frequently than ever. In 1905 he and the Princess went to India for the celebrated Durbar, and the Prince, on returning home, made another remarkable speech, in which he declared that it was necessary for England to "infuse a wider element of sympathy" into the task of governing India.

The friends of the new King are mostly members of the old English nobility and men who have distinguished themselves in imperial affairs.

One of his most trusted friends and advisers is Lord Strathcona, who was at one time plain Donald Smith, a Hudson Bay Company trapper in Canada. Another is Lord Mount Stephen, who has been identified with the development of the great Canadian Pacific Railway system. Both are men who have done things in the world.

As Prince of Wales he had had little use for the new nobility of wealth which has sprung up with a mushroom growth in England of late years. Many of the financiers of international repute who have found a welcome at Buckingham Palace have been less welcome at Marlborough House.

The thoroughness with which Prince George acquainted himself with the South African problem during the Boer war is characteristic of the man. Recently the Prince has had in view a tour of South Africa, one feature of which will be the opening of the first Parliament of the United States of South Africa. He narrowly missed coming to the United States a few years ago. The Prince was making a tour of the provinces of Canada and arrived at Quebec two days after the assassination of President McKinley. King Edward wished Prince George to go to Canton to attend the funeral of the murdered President, but the message from the King did not reach him until too late.

THE NEW QUEEN.

"Princess May" Has Always Benn a Favorite of the English People.

In December, 1891, it was officially announced by The London Gazette that Albert Victor, the first son of the then Prince of Wales, the late King, would marry Princess Victoria Mary, daughter of the Duke of Teck. The engagement was very popular, as the Princess was well liked by the people.

The wedding was to take place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on Feb. 27, 1892. Prince Albert Victor died on Jan. 14. The English people keenly sympathized with the Princess Victoria Mary, and on all sides people were saying that Prince George, the brother of the dead Prince, ought to marry her. But it was rumored that Queen Victoria would not hear of any such engagement, since she considered that Albert Victor's betrothed should wait five years before marrying, and the then Duke of York was scheduled to marry somebody within a year.

Nevertheless it was not long before The London Gazette made this official announcement:

> At the Court at Windsor, the 16th day of May, 1893.
>
> Present:
>
> The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.
>
> Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare her consent to a contract of matrimony between His Royal Highness, Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, son of His Royal Highness, the Prince and his consort, Her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, and Her Serene Highness, the Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, daughter of Her Royal Highness, Princess Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth and His Highness, Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander, Duke of Teck, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath; which consent Her Majesty has also caused to be signifed under the Great Seal and to be entered in the books of the Privy Council.

With this announcement Princess Victoria Mary passed from semi-obscurity, after almost a year of complete retirement, into world-wide notoriety once again. She was then in her twenty-sixth year. She had known the Prince all her life. The English people were very much pleased by this announcement of the betrothal of her whom they lovingly called "the Princess May."

At the time of her marriage she was a mature-looking young woman, above the medium height, of good figure, possessing considerable grace. In type she was distinctly Hanoverian—that is to say, profuse, fair, oval-faced, full-eyed, with a long, finely shaped nose, just a little retroussé, generous mouth, somewhat heavy chin, and high cheek bones. Her mouth has a trick of curling up at the left side, which, with a look of suppressed merriment in her eyes in her younger days, gave her face a decided interest.

In her carriage and dress she resembles the present Queen Dowager, though she is not so beautiful or distinguished as the latter. In the days of her engagement to the Duke of York it was predicted that Princess Victoria Mary would have to fear embonpoint, but this prediction has not prove true.

Before her marriage she lived the life of the young English girl of high birth, though she was one degree removed from the more pronounced artificialities that surrounded the daughters of the then Prince of Wales. She nevertheless had a large share in the social and philanthropic ceremonies that go to make up the life of every member of the royal family of England. It was because of her charitable works and her pleasing personality that she was so popular with the people.

In her childhood and youth she enjoyed all the comforts and luxuries that human skill could devise, though these had the simplicity that the finest and most luxurious things always have. From her many tutors she learned three languages in addition to her own, learned how to play well, to sing with taste, and to dance exceedingly well. She was one of the best horsewomen in Surrey. Once a year she went to Paris to get her clothes. When not making a round of visits at country houses she was always with her mother at the White Lodge at Richmond.

Since her marriage her career has been bound up with that of her husband, the new King.

YOUNG HEIR TO THE THRONE.

Prince Edward of Wales Not a Brilliant Scholar, but Works Hard.

Prince Edward is the eldest of the six children of the new King and Queen. He will be 16 years old in June, and with the other five children has received a careful and a common-sense education both mentally and physically. Their father and mother impressed on all who helped to bring up the children the need for simplicity of manner, dress, and life.

The fact that he will some day become King of England, if the normal course of events is not interrupted, does not seem to weigh heavily upon Prince Edward. He is as merry and light-hearted a youngster as can be found anywhere. He has a whole menagerie of his own, to which he is devoted, and he is an ardent advocate of kindness to animals.

In 1908 he entered Osborne College, following the steps of his father along the paths that lead to the navy. He did not "put on any side," according to the young naval cadets at Osborne, and is exceedingly popular with his associates.

Prince Edward is not a brilliant scholar, but he is a hard worker. He is a healthy, wholesome-looking lad of the Hanoverian type, with light hair and a somewhat plain, good-natured face.

Albert, the second boy, is 14; Princess Mary, the only girl of the six children, is 12; Henry, the third boy, who is a great reader, is 10 years old; Prince George is 8, and Prince John is 4½ years old and is learning to ride.

THE DOWAGER QUEEN.

Story of Alexandra a Romantic One—Death of Elder Son a Heavy Blow.

Queen Alexandra, the widow of King Edward VII., is the first Queen Dowager England has had since Queen Charlotte, who was the Queen of William IV. She has been extremely popular with her British subjects, particularly since the death of Queen Victoria. The story of her life, courtship, and marriage is a romantic one.

She was born in 1844. Her father, Prince Christian of Denmark, was a descendant of the Schleswig-Holstein Counts of the house of Glucksborg. For a Prince he was in rather poor circumstances, and his marriage to the Princess Louise of Hesse-Nassau brought but a very slim dower. When Frederick VII. died in 1863 Prince Christian was elected by Parliament King of Denmark.

The Princess's first and only suitor was the Prince of Wales. He had heard of the beautiful daughters of the King of Denmark—Alexandra, Dagmar, and Tyra. He had seen pictures of them, and although there were actual negotiations pending with a view to his engagement to a daughter of a German royal house, all such schemes were instantly abandoned. The Prince had at first formed rather a preference for Dagmar, who later became Czarina of Russia. It was with the object of seeing her that he went to Denmark at the accession of Christian to the Danish throne. The carriage and stately "British" air of Alexandra, together with her bright, vivacious manner, however, completely captivated him, and the courtship of the pair became spontaneous.

Queen Louise of Denmark was instrumental in hastening the marriage, which was exactly to her liking, and on March 10, 1833, the Archbishop of Canterbury married the royal couple. For thirty-eight years the Princess and her husband stood in the shadow of the British throne. Immediately Alexandra became the Princess of Wales the aristocracy of England and of Europe surrendered to her. She ruled the "ladies' set" among European royal society as effectually as her husband, as "Prince de Galles," ruled the "men's set." She was a frequent visitor to the country of her birth, and she never lost her hold upon the hearts of the Danish people. Denmark became her playground; England her place of state.

Queen Alexandra was brought up with a disciplinary strictness almost military in its inflexibility. These habits she never got over, even after the death of her mother, who was mainly responsible for them. A writer who knew her well long after her marriage summed up her qualities as follows: "Her expression is one of inborn natural refinement. The soft, veiled melancholy of her eyes and her passive, almost statuesque mien, impart a look of charming sadness such as one is not apt to forget. Undoubtedly she envies the plain people their personal liberty, and though she is happiest when momentarily estranged from the conventionalities of Court life, she does not betray her secret satisfaction when strolling along the streets of her native city. No one could possibly express less conceit in manner and less self-assertiveness in attitude. As a housekeeper she could serve as a model for young married people. There is nothing in the line of housecleaning, cooking, sewing, mending, laundering, &c., that she was not personally trained in before her marriage by Queen Louise, who insisted that a woman, even of royal parentage, should know all about housekeeping first, whatever she might choose to take up later."

Shortly after the marriage of the Prince and Princess, Parliament voted $200,000 a year for the Prince, and $50,000 a year for the bride. Out of the Prince's income there was saved enough to purchase the fine country estate of Sandringham, in Norfolk, and the young couple took Marlborough House for their London home. As Dowager Queen Alexandra will receive an annuity of $350,000.

Much suffering, principally through loss of loved ones by death, has come to the Queen, yet she never lost her beauty. She has devoted much of her time to helping the poor. For many years she has been President of the Royal National Fund for Nurses, and on frequent occasions has displayed active personal interest in sick nursing. She has a deeply religious nature. When her husband was dangerously ill with typhoid fever in 1871, a groom was smitten with the same illness at the same time. The Princess many times visited him, and when he died she erected a tombstone over his grave in Sandringham churchyard, bearing the inscription: "One was taken and the other left."

One of the heaviest blows of the Queen's life was the death of her eldest child, Prince Albert Victor, in 1891. As she has advanced in years the Queen has suffered much from depression, never having fully recovered from the death of her son, it is said. Not long ago she confessed to a very old friend that during recent years she considered that she was less needed. She has suffered from time to time from catarrh, and recently she became very deaf. She tried many mechanical contrivances to help her, but finally gave them up. On the occasion of the wedding anniversary of King Edward and Queen Alexandra last year it was pointed out that they were the oldest married pair among the crowned heads of Europe.

GRIEF IN CANADA.

Bells Toll in Ottawa and Other Cities—"A Great Ruler," Says Earl Grey.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 6.—The news that the King had died reached Ottawa first shortly after 7 o'clock by an Associated Press message.

Within half an hour bells were tolling the announcement to the citizens of Canada's capital, and expressions of genuine sorrow were general on all sides.

The official news did not reach the Governor General, Earl Grey, until some hours later. An extra meeting of the Cabinet Council was at once called at Rideau Hall and an official gazette was issued proclaiming the death of Edward VII. and the accession of George V. to the British throne.

Earl Grey, 1 na statement to the press, declared that the British Empire and the civilized world have lost a great ruler and a great man in King Edward, who for many years has been one of the great promoters of peace and of civilization throughout the world. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, said:

"As a peacemaker and as a constitutional monarch King Edward had no equal in modern times. In Canada there will be sorrow in every home, and none will feel grief more deeply than the French of this country, by whom King Edward has been especially beloved."

R. L. Borden, the conservative leader, said:

"In him died the greatest statesman and diplomat of Europe. There never was a time when his wise and careful guidance seemed of more vital importance to all who owe allegiance to the flag and especially to those of the motherland."

Hon. Rodolph E. Lemieux, Postmaster General and a representative French Canadian, said: "His death is the greatest loss the empire could sustain at this juncture. The French Canadians deeply regret his loss, and in every home there will be sorrow. He was a great King, a constitutional King, a peacemaker, a defender of minorities."

MONTREAL, Quebec, May 6.—The news of the King's death, first announced in Montreal by The Associated Press soon after 7 o'clock, occasioned much grief.

A service to offer up prayers for the King's recovery had been called for 8 o'clock in the Cathedral by the Bishop of Montreal, but when the hour had arrived the King had passed away, and prayers for the dead were said. The bells on all the churches were tolled.

The West Mount City Council adjourned after passing a resolution of condolence, which was cabled to Queen Alexandra.

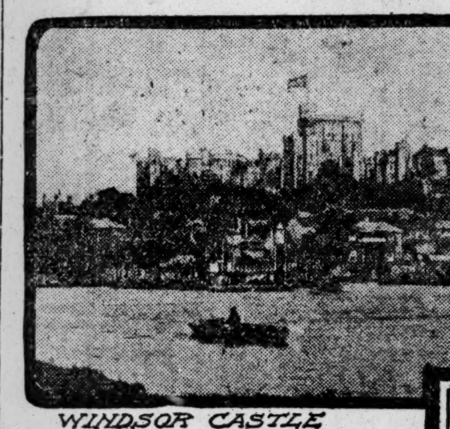
TORONTO, Ontario, May 6.—The tolling of bells and the half-masting of flags announced the death of King Edward to the public. Arrangements are being made for memorial services to-morrow, and the Mayor has declared Saturday a day of general mourning.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, the King's tutor, who lies in a precarious state with a broken thigh, was too ill to be informed of the death of his old and favorite pupil. Dr. Smith regarded King Edward as the greatest factor for peace in Europe.

Theatres Pay Respect to King.

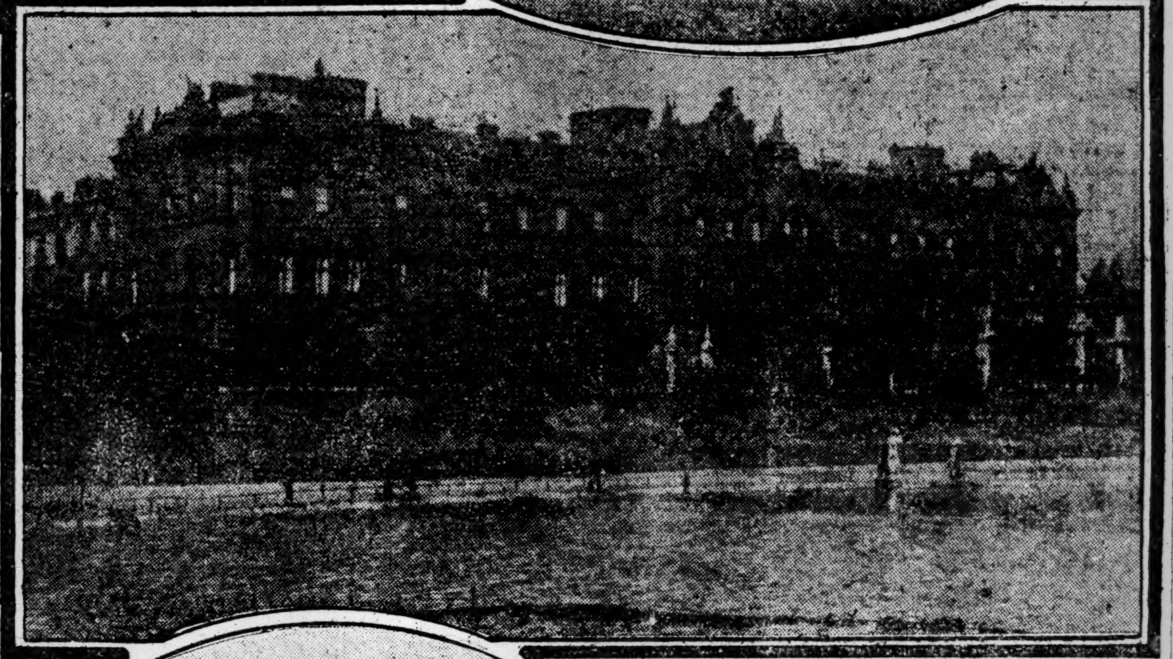
At the close of the performances at the Herald Square and the Broadway Theatres last night the orchestra played "God Save the King" in recognition of the death of King Edward VII. and the accession of King George V. The audiences at both houses understood the meaning of the air and remained standing quietly until it was finished.

Homes of the King and One In Which He Died.



WINDSOR CASTLE

SANDRINGHAM HOUSE



BUCKINGHAM PALACE WHERE KING EDWARD WAS BORN AND WHERE HE DIED

ST JAMES' PALACE

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AN INTERIOR AT BALMORAL CASTLE

Tea Time Talks

1300 Varieties of Tea

Of the 1300 kinds of tea, some must be better than others. Among these better teas "Salada" Ceylon Tea towers high as the sunny mountain slopes on which it is grown.

The plantations of "Salada" have the best advantages of soil and climate. The tea plants are the choicest, and only the tender leaves and buds are used. "Salada" comes to you in sealed air-tight packages preserving its delicacy and excluding all outside taint of dust and dirt.

"SALADA" TEA

Yearly Sales Over 20,000,000 Packages

Ask your grocer for a ten cent trial package of "Salada" Ceylon Tea. It makes 40 cups. If for any reason your grocer cannot supply you, send us his name and address and we will deliver a trial package to you Free. Our pamphlet, "The Healthfulness of Tea," is mailed Free.

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Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th Street

From China has come direct to us a beautiful collection of dainty silk kimonos. They are here in all their unique Oriental splendor minus the extravagant prices they command elsewhere. Like all our merchandise from abroad these kimonos were selected by our own representatives, therefore the low prices—one of the many advantages that accrue to patrons of Bloomingdales'—"The Store of Certain Satisfaction"—easily reached from anywhere by auto, carriage, surface car, elevated train or afoot because "convenient now to everywhere."

Hand Emb'd China Silk Kimonos

Gorgeous array of colorings and designs. Typical Oriental styles and effects! Unexampled values at the prices............ $6.98, $9.98 to $25.00

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Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street.

$7 to $10 "Eppo" Silk Petticoats, $5.

THE "EPPO" PETTICOATS are popular not only because they are beautifully made and of fine materials, but also because they fit with special snugness over the hips. They are a regular feature of the Loeser Petticoat Store, and the cheapest of them—silk with cotton underpiece—sell regularly for $5.

To-day we will have 175 of the $7 to $10 Petticoats for $5, because the maker had certain short lengths of silks, and, after making up the Skirts, sold them to us at a concession.

They are of fine, crisp taffetas, black and changeable; blue, green, tan, rose and other colorings. Several models, with very deep flounces, plaitings, etc., and all with full silk underpiece.

It is a notable chance for the woman who wants a particularly fine Petticoat for a small price.

Second Floor. Livingston Street.

Misses' $9 to $15 Dresses, $4.98.

THE OTHER DAY we bought from two of the best makers of girls' and misses' apparel in the city all their remaining little groups and their late samples of Dresses, Coats, etc.

The result is that to-day a summer outfit may be bought here for hardly as much as the materials are worth—and yet it will be as fresh and pretty and well made as anything that we or anybody can provide for full prices.

These $9 to $15 Dresses at $4.98 are examples. There are 85 of them, including one piece styles and also two piece tailored wash Suits. They are of natural linens, denims, piques and ginghams. Some trimmed, others plainly tailored. Marvelous to get such good little Dresses under $5.

$19.98 to $35 Suits at $14.98. 23 tailor made Suits, mostly of serges, shepherd checks and a few mixtures. Some are trimmed, others strictly tailor finished.

$25 to $37.50 Coats, $14.98. 18 misses' Coats in fine serges, silks and pongees.

$7.50 to $12.98 Reefers, $5.98. Children's Reefers, mostly in serges and cheviots; thoroughly well tailored. Just 20 in the lot.

$18.98 to $25 Dresses, $9.98. 25 misses' silk and challis one-piece Dresses in various styles.

Second Floor. None Sent C. O. D. or on Approval.

New "ELSMERE" SILK GLOVES Now Make Their 1910 Debut. Priced at 50c., 75c. and $1 a Pair.

TO WOMEN WHO KNOW the Loeser Glove Store these "Elsmere" Gloves need no introduction. Announcement of the new styles will be of sufficient interest to bring them here to-day for summer supplies.

To women who have never worn "Elsmere" Gloves let us say that there are no better silk Gloves to be had anywhere at these prices.

An important feature of these "Elsmere" silk Gloves is the DOUBLE WOVEN FINGER TIPS which insure greater service and which are much more comfortable than the bulky sewn-in tips usually found in silk Gloves.

They are of a fine silk, perfect in fit and finish, and they come in a splendid range of colors, as well as white and black. Two clasps, at 50c., 75c. and $1

One Clasp Silk Gloves at 39c. In white and black, with double woven finger tips.

16 Button Mousquetaire Silk Gloves at 59c. In tans, modes, pongees, white and black. Double woven finger tips.

Main Floor. Bond Street.

The Low Prices on These Finely Bound Book Sets Have Never Been Equaled.

THE LOESER STORE has long been a sort of clearing house for library editions of Books at very low prices. Publishers everywhere send their surplus stocks here for dispersal.

But even in this Store Book Sets of equal merit have never before sold for as little as the prices in this sale that started this morning.

These Books came to us as not perfect—and a few of the Sets are actually damaged somewhat. But the majority are perfect as far as we can discover. The paper and printing are excellent. The bindings are cloth and leather, and both substantial and handsome. A very large share of standard literature is included in the collection.

Imagine a 10-volume Stevenson for $5.75, a 6-volume Emerson for $4.25, a 10-volume Longfellow for $6.75, a 30-volume Dickens for $7.50, and others in like proportion!

There never was a better chance to buy for wedding gifts, for the country home library, or for your library in the city house.

Main Floor. Livingston Street.

Sale of Women's Leather Belts.

WAIST LINES MAY RISE and waist lines may fall, but Belts in their various attractive and novel effects will always be a necessary adjunct to every woman's wardrobe.

To-day word of a number of special values in smart Leather Belts gives the chance to buy an extra summer Belt or two for half price in some cases.

50c. Belts at 25c. Black cowhide patent leather Belts, shaped and curved effects, in two inch width, with gilt or gun metal buckles.

Belts at 25c. Women's and Children's two inch patent leather Belts, in all colors, with nickel or gilt buckles.

Belts at 45c. Straight wide black and red patent leather Belts, with metal buckle; sizes 22 to 34 inches.

Belts at 49c. Patent leather Belts two and a half inches wide, with curved front and harness buckle.

Belts at 50c. Black patent leather Belts, straight, curved, bodice or shaped effects, with covered enamel buckles, some are trimmed with buttons.

Main Floor.

Real Irish Crochet Collars, $1.49.

REAL IRISH CROCHET—the elegant, the costly, the beautiful—brought down to the price of machine-made things!

They are in the round or shawl shape, for wear with dainty waists or with coats. There is not one that could be equaled for less than $2.50, and most of them are $2.98 Collars; choice to-day......$1.49

$5.98 Baby Irish Collars, $3.98.

Many choice patterns in these richly dainty little aristocrats that have the way of making a commonplace blouse look distinguished. Not many of them, but all $5.98 Collars for......................$3.98

Main Floor.

24c. Messaline Ribbons, 15c

SOME GOOD RIBBON FORTUNE for mothers who are already at work with the Anniversary plans. Satin finished messaline Ribbons, 4¾ inches wide, in all the good colors. These messaline Ribbons are widely favored for millinery, girdle and crushed effects. Regularly 24c. a yard, at 15c.

27c. Moire Ribbons at 19c. 5¼ inches wide, moire taffeta Ribbons for hairbows, hatbows, girdles and sashes; in all the seasonable colors and black.

29c. Ombre Striped Taffeta Ribbons, 19c. Moire ombre stripe taffeta Ribbons in pink, blue, old rose, green, cardinal, Copenhagen and navy. One of the best patterns of the season for hatbows.

29c. Corded Striped Hairbow Ribbons, 19c. A popular pattern made for us on an especially mounted loom and here exclusively. In all the good color combinations, as well as solid colors.

17c. Taffeta Ribbons at 12c. Extra heavy quality, in all the wanted shades and black; 4 inches wide.

29c. Taffeta Ribbons at 19c. Fine quality taffeta Ribbons for hairbows, hatbows and the like. In all good colors and black.

Main Floor. Bond Street.

MANY PEOPLE are taking chances with the safety of their principal in an endeavor to increase their income. The common excuse is that they must have more money to spend. Don't forget that a large return for a short time, spent as it comes in, is a poor consolation when the principal is lost beyond recall.

The more you have invested in our guaranteed mortgages, the more you can be sure is safe and the income will be larger than from any other investment equally safe.

Our Guaranteed Mortgages are investments you can make safely and recommend to your friends.

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Better Clothes
Better Value
Better Service

When Emerson wrote, "If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door," he laid down the chart by which we'll steer this new business to success.

Lest you might think "better clothes" means bigger prices, we'll offer this week

Gentleman's Silk-Lined Blue Serge Suits - - - - at $15

Also some fashionable velours, lined with alpaca (a stronger lining), they're $20-$25 values.

They'd sell for that now, only we want you to know that Matthews' Clothes are not only highest grade, but also moderately priced, and we desire to remove the impression that we only sell expensive clothes.

Some extra values in our To-Order Department, too, from $25 to $55.

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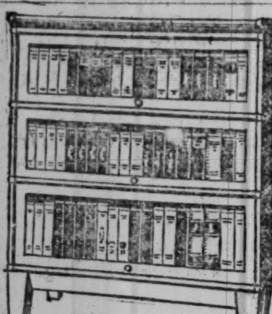

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best solve wall space problems—add charm to home or office—grow with your library—and are most economical to buy.

This pleasing combination—3 sections, top and base, in plain oak—with 8 ft. of book space, only - - $11.75

You are cordially invited to inspect our complete line of library furniture.

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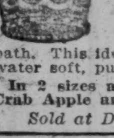

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bath. This ideal bath powder makes the water soft, pure and deliciously sweet.

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Generous sample of Bathodora and "Fashion Book of Perfumes" sent for 4c. (postage) and your dealer's name.

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All coffee ails yield to well-made

Postum Coffee

Be sure it's well boiled.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD

Best Road to Buffalo

ATTACK ON THE KING AS DEATH WAS NEAR

Suppressed Article in Contemporary Review Blamed Him for Permitting Political Crisis.

FEARED DANGER TO THRONE

Asked Him to Take a Lesson from His Mother's Statecraft and Act with Vigor.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 6, (by telegraph to Clifden, Ireland; thence by wireless.)—I have been able to obtain a copy of The Contemporary Review containing the article reflecting on King Edward VII. which caused the original May edition to be withdrawn for correction. Although denial was made that the King himself had anything to do with the action of the publishers the article shows good reason for activity on behalf of his friends, and explains why the advance copies sent out to the newspapers for review last Friday were withdrawn and the original edition was not sent out.

The article, which was entitled "The Opportunity of the King," had the place of honor in The Contemporary. The most striking points made by the reviewer follow:

"We respect our Kings because we have found them useful and the moment we cannot exploit them as useful for our purposes we can get rid of them. The institution, altogether apart from the individual temporarily representing it, is regarded as a national asset of the first value. The English monarchy has only once been imperiled in our day; that was when the late Queen Victoria, from 1865 to 1870, familiarized the nation with a vacant throne. Absenteeism is as fatal to a sovereign as to landlords, and subjects soon forget to respect those who are hidden from their sight.

"The prolonged period of retirement, in which the public duties of the Crown were sacrificed to the performance of the pious rites of widowhood, was succeeded by thirty years during which Queen Victoria re-established and rehabilitated the monarchy, which she bequeathed to her son. It was a glorious heritage, but by its very splendor it entailed onerous responsibilities, and the nation, accustomed for a whole generation to enjoy the convenience of a crown used as a balance wheel of state, is not likely to brook a roi fainéant on Victoria's throne. It is this which at once affords Edward VII. his opportunity and threatens him with serious damage.

Suspicion of Anti-German Design.

"In foreign affairs his Majesty the King has more than fulfilled the highest expectations of his loyal subjects. As an unwearied commissioner for peace he has extorted enthusiastic encomiums from so stern a Republican as Andrew Carnegie and an unwilling tribute of envying eulogy from the subjects of other monarchs. The paean of praise which has rewarded his efforts in the cause of peace would have been quite universal had it not been for the unworthy suspicion in certain quarters that there was an anti-German edge to his missionary zeal; and that he desired not so much the peace of Europe as to ring around Germany with a league of iron, binding the Germans over to keep the peace even against their will.

"In domestic affairs the King has so far played no conspicuous part. That is not to be imputed to him as a fault. He may indeed be congratulated upon it as a mark of special favor.

Kept Hands off Domestic Affairs.

"Until the fatal day when the majority in the House of Lords conceived the idea of invading the domain in which the House of Commons had reigned supreme for centuries there were no difficulties in our domestic affairs calling for his intervention. Despite the fierce disputes that have raged between the parties the Constitution had gone smoothly as on greased castors. So admirable was the equilibrium of the State that when power passed from one Prime Minister to another the King could, with difficulty, be persuaded that the occasion necessitated his presence in London.

"But the peers changed all that. They precipitated a constitutional conflict, the opening stages of which already show that before it is closed the resources of the Constitution will have to be drawn upon to the uttermost if the collision between the two contending forces is not to culminate in violence and bloodshed.

Compared With His Mother.

"No dispassionate observer will deny that in failing to avert this collision the King, whether through misfortune or by fault, disappointed the expectations of the nation. The institution of the Kingship is maintained in order to avert precisely the condition of crisis in which the nation finds itself to-day. Rightly or wrongly, the public believes that the Crown and the influence of the Crown should be sufficient to ward off the perils threatened by the violent conflicts of contending parties.

"The King's first duty is to see that the King's Government can be carried on. It clearly cannot be carried on if the two houses of Parliament are at loggerheads, if the Peers refuse to vote the supplies granted by the Commons, and if, as a consequence, the whole constitutional machine is brought to a standstill.

"Confidence in the Crown as an honest broker between the parties received a rude shock when it was made evident that the King was unable to prevent the rejection of the budget. It was openly said that if the late Queen Victoria had still been on the throne the catastrophe would not have overtaken us. There is perhaps some justice in this reflection; although even Queen Victoria might have found her counsel less potent than of old when it had to be addressed to protectionists hungry for prey.

Failed to Grasp Situation.

"This brings us to the consideration of the question as to how it was that the King failed, where the people believe that his mother would have succeeded, in averting a collision, the inevitable consequences of which are only now beginning to be perceived. It is possible that the King, like his advisers, lacked the high quality of imagination necessary to enable him to grasp all that was implied in the beginning of the reactionary revolution.

"Most of his contemporaries suffered from the same defect. Things had gone smoothly with us for so long that few really perceived, least of all some of the leading actors, to what dread and tragic consequences the action of the Peers must inevitably lead. That the King did perceive the danger in a dim sort of way is admitted, and he used what influence he had in his own fashion to induce the leaders of the opposition to desist, ere it was too late, from challenging so serious a combat.

"But at this point we lay our finger upon the most serious element of weakness in the whole case. The King has many good qualities. No one is more tactful; no one is more kind-hearted; he is a capital sportsman, and in foreign affairs he possesses a fine instinct which seldom leads him wrong. Yet his very geniality and good-fellowship deprive him of much of the awe with which the late Queen was regarded.

Criticism of His Entourage.

"The 'divinity that doth hedge a King' wears somewhat thin in the atmosphere of the dinner party and the race courses. His Majesty is a man of the world, going freely into society, but not even the most servile courtier could say that either as Prince or King he surrounded himself with men who were influential in either house of Parliament. Those who shared his valuable councils may be the wisest of men, as they were often among the pleasantest, but to the great political world they have been unknown.

"With the doubtful exception of Lord Esher, who has one of the sanest heads in Europe, none of those who constitute the entourage of the King count for anything in politics. Of the chiefs of our old nobility it is comparatively rare to find any among those whom his Majesty delights to honor, nor is it libelous to assert that his Ministers, whether Liberal or Tory, have never found in him that garnered store of rich experience, reaped by a lifetime of unremitting industry, which made the late Queen the adviser of all her councilors, the vigilant critic of her Ministers, most influential of all servants of the realm.

"The King, in short, has neither the strong character, firm, resolute determination, nor the keen interest in political men and political measures which would have added to the influence always appertaining to the throne the immense, undefinable weight of a commanding personality.

"The essential feature of the constitutional monarchy as it was evolved during the late reign was that everything it lost in authority it regained in influence. It underwent an evolution which somewhat later awaits the House of Lords. Its right to the veto has gone forever, but its opportunities of influence, especially influence in the beginning of things, have far more than made up for the sacrifice of the trappings of authority. But it follows from that evolution that the authority of the Crown in the future will depend more upon the personal character of the man or woman who wears it.

"A wise King, judicious, far seeing, absolute, and energetic, might easily, without violating any constitutional limitations, be the most powerful man in the realm; but a King, indolent, indifferent, and given to self-indulgence, would soon be a mere cipher in the State over which he continued to reign but which he no longer tried to rule.

Not Able to Stop Peers.

"The trouble from which we are now suffering is that, whether from the defect of his qualities or from some other cause, his Majesty was not able to bring sufficient personal influence to bear upon the leaders of the Peers to induce them to recoil from the adventurous course to which they were impelled from the sickbed of Birmingham and its sounding board in the press. Hence the present trouble.

"It is evident that the same cause which contributed to bring about the crisis will continue to hamper us in all attempts to bring about a solution. King Edward will not find it easier to compose the quarrel than he did to prevent it. The only hope is that the very extremity of the danger may arouse him to unwonted energy of action, for it is not merely the House of Lords that is at stake, but the monarchy itself is on trial—and the issue will show whether the King will be able to maintain, or rather to restore, the confidence of his lieges in the beneficent influence of a crowned peacemaker."

The reviewer then outlined the situation which the King had to face, and said it was one which would put his capacity to a harder test than any to which it had been exposed.

"In fact," he went on, "in dealing with the contending factions the King will need sure instinct, shrewd judgment, and the prayers of all his subjects. It would be a useful exercise for the moment if each of us was to try to think himself into the King's place and envisage the situation from his point of view.

"To begin with, the King has an enormous advantage in the position which he occupies on the throne. For one-half of his reign his ear has been given to Unionists, for the second half to the Liberals. Not even the most unscrupulous of partisans has suggested a doubt as to the absolute impartiality with which he has held the balance between the parties.

Strong in the Nation.

"To the country at large he is still enjoying the glamour that surrounded the Queen, his mother. He is the M. P. for the whole United Kingdom, to whom all men turn as their representative in the highest affairs of state. He is preeminently the representative of the great non-political classes who look to him to see that the machinery of government is kept running and that no excess of party passion shall be allowed to endanger the empire or to arrest the smooth working of everyday life.

"To the masses he is a good sportsman, who can be relied on to see fair play. As King he is the permanent crowned referee in the great football matches that are constantly being played at Westminster, an umpire whose word is law, the supreme embodiment of the practical genius of our Constitution.

"The King has no authority to compel, but he has ample opportunity to persuade, and he has behind him a power which every politician respects and fears. The nation expects him to arrange some settlement, and it will go ill with the party which stands convicted before the public of thwarting his well-meant efforts. The King therefore starts with immense advantages, and it is hardly saying too much that his place in history will depend upon the use he makes of them at this crisis.

Sympathy with the Liberals.

"That the King as a true sportsman must sympathize with the wrath of the Liberals who, by the rules made, are doomed never to have an inning owing to the lack of a majority in the House of Lords, goes without saying. His political instinct also must convince him that nothing could be more dangerous for the stability of the throne than for one-half the people of the three kingdoms—and that the most active, most energetic, and most turbulent half—be forever excluded from all chance of sharing in the responsibilities of government."

The reviewer concluded unless some compromise be found which the leaders of the two parties could be induced to accept, there seemed to be no way of escape from a period of turbulent unrest in which more constitutional crockery would of necessity be broken that could never be replaced.

"To avert such a catastrophe," he went on, "the nation looks to the King, and everything will depend upon the wisdom, courage, and resolution which he displays in this first great crisis of his reign. The opportunity is great, and fortunately the Constitution provides us in the King a personage sufficiently exalted to appeal with the authority of a great position to the rival factions.

"The occasion is one which calls imperiously for a compromise which will avert an early dissolution, which every politician dislikes, and which the nation as a whole absolutely detests. Of course, if Mr. Balfour or Lord Lansdowne are either unwilling or unable, owing to the unreason of their extremists, to accept any change which would secure to the Liberals the same privilege that the Conservatives possess in the shape of a majority in the upper chamber when they secure a majority of the House of Commons, there is nothing for it but to fight the matter out to its inevitable revolutionary end."

Nation Would Heed Appeal.

The reviewer suggested that the King should insist that there should be no dissolution, but that both parties must agree upon some arrangements which would give the Liberals a majority in the upper house when they controlled the Commons.

This plan, the reviewer declared, would "commend itself to the common sense and love of fair play that characterize the nation over which he reigns. If it were rejected, those responsible for such a rejection of the King's counsel would meet with short shrift at the hands of the electors and the road would be cleared for any exercise of the prerogative of the Crown that might be needed to liberate one-half the people of the United Kingdom from the domination of political helots."

The revised edition of The Contemporary Review, which was published to-day, contains the following reference to the article on "The Opportunity of the King" in a footnote to it:

"This article, as originally printed, contained some expressions which it was suggested might be considered as conveying reflection upon the action of the King. As this was diametrically opposed to the whole drift and intention of the writer, the article has been revised to remove any possibility of such a misconception."

A SHOCK TO ROOSEVELT.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.

CHRISTIANIA, May 6.—I told Col. Roosevelt of King Edward's critical condition just before we left for Stockholm to-night. He was much moved, and said:

"I am both shocked and grieved at the news, and need hardly say how earnestly I hope that the danger is not as great as is feared; and that the King, whose high and honorable services have made him known to the world as a peacemaker, will shortly be again in good health. All the people of every nation will watch with the keenest anxiety and concern for the bulletins which tell of his sickness, and will feel a most profound sympathy for his family and people to whom he has so endeared himself."

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SIXTH AVE. 19th TO 20th STREET. NEW YORK

Women's Spring Coats In a Special Sale To-day

Extremely Fashionable Models

Extraordinary Values at . . . $9.75

☞ Third Floor.

If you are interested in a Coat for general Spring and Summer wear, this news is particularly for you. This lot of Coats to be placed on sale to-day are samples and were bought at a big saving, only one or two of a kind—the only reason for the low price. Included are Coats of pongee, rajah, tussah, mirage silk and cloth of gold in the smartest correct styles; graceful lines and finely tailored. The variety is large, including all that is desirable. Some are plain, others prettily trimmed; silk braid and cord, satin foulard, Persian silk, novelty buttons, etc., are effectively used in embellishing.

Come to-day and take your choice of these necessary garments . . . $9.75

Handsome Lingerie, Embroidered Linen and Silk Dresses, To-day, $11.75

Every Dress is stylish and made with fascinating touches of trimming that distinguish it and make it especially acceptable to the women who would be smartly gowned this Summer. Included are lingerie, embroidered linen, messaline, pongee, rajah, taffeta, changeable taffeta, novelty silk and bordered foulard. Dresses that should be retailed at $25.00.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO., 6TH AVE'S FINEST STORE

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The Inherited Good Which $20, $22 & $25 Will Buy

It is the good which they inherit from those that cost almost again as much—it is that which makes our garments at twenty, twenty-two and twenty-five dollars relatively higher in character than in price.

Hackett-Carhart Suits for Men at $20, $22 & $25

inherit the models which are designed for the most costly garments which our stock affords.

Then, all Hackett-Carhart garments are the product of our own workrooms. The same master-tailormen express in the less expensive garments the character and distinction which justify, say, thirty to forty dollars.

The weaves and patterns are infinitely varied—from grave to gay, from conservative to radical.

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Made in our English workshops—soft—hand sewn—cut with fashionable fullness—worn with comfort like a well-cut garment.

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Ross's Belfast Ginger Ale has a distinctiveness even in its sparkle, especially in its flavor, that sets it forever apart from other beverages. It is the safe summer drink.

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WILL OFFER ON THIS DAY (SATURDAY), MAY 7th, AT MUCH BELOW THE USUAL PRICES, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF

BOYS' FURNISHINGS

BOYS' NEGLIGEE SHIRTS . AT 78c. EACH

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THERE IS IN STOCK A COMPLETE LINE OF BOTH MEN'S AND BOYS' FURNISHINGS IN DESIRABLE STYLES AT MODERATE PRICES, INCLUDING NEGLIGEE AND DRESS SHIRTS, NECKWEAR, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, PAJAMAS, NIGHT ROBES, BATH ROBES, BATHING SUITS AND LEATHER BELTS. ALSO GLOVES FOR EVENING WEAR, WEDDINGS, ETC.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

TAFT SENDS QUEEN NATION'S SYMPATHY

Adds Personal Sorrow and Appreciation of Late King's Influence for Peace.

BRYCE IS MUCH AFFECTED

Knox Cables Condolences Through Embassy in London—Gibbons Calls Death Calamity to England.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—President Taft, on learning of the death of King Edward, wrote the following message of condolence to her Majesty, Queen Alexandra, which was cabled to Buckingham Palace to-night:

"On the sad occasion of the death of King Edward I offer to your Majesty and to your son, his illustrious successor, the most profound sympathy of the people and of the Government of the United States, whose hearts go out to their British kinsmen in this their national bereavement. To this I add the expression to your Majesty and to the new King of my own personal sympathy and of my appreciation of those high qualities which made the life of the late King so potent an influence toward peace and justice among the nations."

The President also sent his military aid, Capt. Archibald Butt, to the British Embassy to express his condolences on the death of the King to Ambassador Bryce. Ambassador Bryce received an official announcement of the death of the King from the Britsh Foreign Office, the cable following a series of messages during the day advising him of his Majesty's grave condition. The Ambassador appeared deeply affected and said he would make no statement until to-morrow. Messages of condolence were received at the embassy from members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps, many of whom called and left cards.

Secretary of State Knox addressed the following cablegram to the American Embassy in London:

"Apart from the message which the President has sent to Queen Alexandra you will make to the British Government appropriate expression of the sympathy of the President, Government, and people of the United States in the loss by their British kinsmen of a ruler so beloved and so distinguished among the nations for the influence of his kindliness and wisdom toward all that is best."

In an interview to-night Secretary Knox said:

"The people of the United States are sure to feel for their British kinsmen deep sympathy in the loss of their wise, tactful, and kindly ruler. King Edward VII. had qualities which made his fine influence to be felt in many international affairs, and this influence was always found on the side of peace and justice."

BALTIMORE, May 6.—When informed of King Edward's death to-night Cardinal Gibbons said:

"The death of King Edward is the greatest calamity that could befall England and all her possessions. The news will be received with deep regret by the whole civilized world, for he was a man of peace and of eminent tact."

PRESS DEPLORES HIS DEATH.

Universal Kindly Feeling Toward Edward Generally Commented On.

LONDON, Saturday, May 7.—The King's death, occurring near midnight, when the newspapers were going to press, precluded anything beyond the bare announcement. All the morning papers, however, appear with heavy mourning borders and full biographies of the dead sovereign. They publish editorials deploring the nation's loss, while many columns of dispatches from abroad testify to the intensity of interest and even alarm his sudden illness has excited throughout the world.

Little has yet been heard on the subject of the new King, and the universal burden of the editorials is to remind the nation and the empire of the greatness of the loss sustained.

"In the zenith of his fame, and what seemed to his loyal subjects but the middle of his reign, he has been suddenly stricken down," says The Morning Post. "Seldom has an Englishman, and never has a British King, enjoyed throughout his life the same kindly personal affection as always attended King Edward. Only now, too late, will men find how much they owe to him and how great a part he unostentatiously played."

The Telegraph says: "Even in France and the United States King Edward commands well nigh as warm regard as can ever be extended to throne rulers, and if this was the case abroad, what shall we say of the feelings with which our beloved sovereign was regarded at home. Not three Kings in the whole reign of our history enjoyed at any time such universal affection as was given to Edward VII. throughout his life."

The Standard says: "The first of Englishmen has passed away—the monarch whose name is written among the highest in the roll of England's long line of sovereigns, a patriot a statesman, a governor, well fitted by the vigor of his intellect and the engaging charm of his temperament to be the actual, as well as the ceremonial, chief of the peoples he loved so well and of the empire he ruled with such memorable success."

The Daily News says: "The whole nation is confused and bewildered to an extent which defies analysis and beggars description. The King passed away in the full tide of his personal popularity, which was unequaled among contemporary monarchs in any quarter of the world."

CHOATE MUCH AFFECTED.

Denies All Callers—"A Splendid Man," He Had Called the King.

Ex-Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, who served in England for several years after Edward became King, heard the news that he was sinking in a personal cablegram late yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Choate was greatly affected by the news and left his office at once. "It is too bad," he said. "The King was a splendid man, and I had hoped he would live many years yet. I am sorry to hear of his approaching end, for I had hoped against hope that he would recover."

A little later, at his home, Mr. Choate received word of the King's death. He immediately retired to his room and denied himself to all callers. Members of his household said that the news had proved a severe shock to him, as he was always a great admirer of the King and became intimately acquainted with him while America's Ambassador at St. James's, from 1899 to 1905. He was present at the King's coronation.

"A CRITICAL EVENT"—BIGELOW.

King's Death, He Says, Gives Asquith an Importance Only Pitt Enjoyed.

John Bigelow, Minister to France from 1865 to 1867, and Consul at Paris for several years before that, received the news of King Edward's death while sitting by the fireside in his home at 21 Gramercy Park. Mr. Bigelow, who is 93 years old, said that he considered the King's death at this time the most critical event in English history since he became acquainted with its contemporaneous events.

"I can recall no other event approaching it in significance," he said. "The very strained relations between the Lower and Upper Houses of Parliament and the recent triumph of the Liberal Government aggravate the seriousness of the coming crisis, and give an importance and prominence to the Prime Minister which has been enjoyed by few, if any, of his predecessors since the time of William Pitt.

"The world knows very little of the heir apparent, and it is impossible to conjecture the relations which he will establish with Mr. Asquith."

BRITISH HERE FEEL LOSS.

Deep Regret at King's Death in the Present Crisis.

The news of the death of King Edward VII. was received with the deepest concern and sorrow by British subjects in this city and also by American citizens here who were born in the United Kingdom.

When Queen Victoria died after a reign of over 60 years the feeling caused by her death was one of regretful sentiment, but the death of King Edward, after a comparatively short reign, and the endearing qualities of the monarch himself, have occasioned a feeling of personal loss.

Courtenay Walter Bennett, the British Consul General in New York, who sent a cablegram of sympathy to Queen Alexandra yesterday afternoon while the King was in a critical condition, sent a message of condolence the moment the news of his Majesty's death was received. Here is the message:

> Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Office, London:
> Deeply grieved at the loss of our beloved Sovereign. Staff and self join with the British community in offering our respectful condolences to Her Majesty, Queen Alexandra, and expressions of loyalty to the Royal House.
> COURTENAY WALTER BENNETT,
> Consul General.

Lloyd B. Sanderson, President of the St. George's Society in New York, said last night that he, together with all other representatives of British institutions in this city, was inexpressibly shocked at the sad intelligence.

Mr. Sanderson held a conference late last night with Robert F. Munro, President of the St. Andrew Society, and Anthony H. Evans, President of the St. David's Society. It was agreed that a meeting should be held by them this morning to frame a suitable message of condolence and sympathy to Queen Alexandra. It is expected that the Canadian St. George's Society and the British Schools and Universities Society will join in this expression of British feeling here.

The news of the King's death was the more perturbing to British subjects here on account of the critical state of the political situation in Great Britain. Many expressions were heard of regret that one so able to cope with difficulties and smooth over party irritations had passed away at what seemed to be an untimely moment.

Despite this, however, Britishers were loyal in their faith in the new King, George V. One Britisher, who was asked if he thought there was any truth in the rumor that the heir to the throne was not as able as his late father to bear the weight of the crown, said:

"There is really no truth in such talk and no grounds for it. The Prince of Wales, who is now King, is a very misunderstood man. Hitherto he has held much aloof from affairs and lived his own life in his own way, just as his father, prior to his ascending the throne, lived his life in his particular way.

"There were many who gravely doubted Edward's fitness to wear the crown of empire when Queen Victoria died. There is not a man alive to-day who can say that King Edward did not make an almost perfect ruler. King George V. will be the same once he is on the throne."

The Duke of Manchester, who is at the Hotel Plaza, sent down the following note in response to an inquiry:

"It is quite impossible to estimate the effect of his Majesty's death on the political situation in England, but, of course, the loss of, probably, the greatest statesman in Europe, and a personage of his Majesty's supreme knowledge and tact, must be a most serious matter, in view of the grave state of affairs. I greatly hope that the rumor which I read in an evening paper may prove true, namely, that a compromise budget will be passed which will enable the contest to be postponed till next year."

STORIES OF THE KING AS PLAIN CLUBMAN

When Prince of Wales He Hid Often His Identity Under Name of "Mr. Brown."

A PEASE PUDDING MEAL

Led a Convivial Party in an Early Morning Descent on a Street Vendor's Cart.

During the first twenty years of his life the little Prince, who was afterward King Edward VII., rarely forgot for a moment that he was in all probability to be a ruler of the land. He lived in the firm belief that "a King can do no wrong." During the next twenty years he decided that to the King when the time was ripe was trouble enough, and that there was no use in meeting trouble half way.

Of these two periods an illustrative story may be told. It may only be said of the last portion of his life as King that he played the game as a King should, eschewing all the petulance of the first period of his life and all the wildness of the second.

In the first period, when he was a boy of 10, he was with his mother, Queen Victoria, at Balmoral Castle in the Highlands of Scotland. At that time the Queen was quite a skillful painter in water colors and spent many days by the waterfalls and in the glens making pictures.

One day she was sitting at her easel on a sandy beach of the river beneath a waterfall. Young Edward was playing around her. The little Prince suddenly caught sight of a Highland lad in kilts. The lad was making a sand castle and adorning it with sprigs of heather and "chucky-stones."

The Prince advanced to him with royal hauteur and asked for whom the sand castle was being built.

"For bonnie Prince Chairlie," was the playful reply of the boy, who stood with his hands on his hips to see the effect of a thistle on the top story. The lad had no idea that his interlocutor was any different from any other boy.

The young Prince, however, determined to make it clear that he—and not Prince Charlie—was to be King some day. He kicked over the sand castle.

The Highland boy glared at him and said:

"Ye'll no dae that again!"

It was a challenge. The lad rebuilt his sand castle very deliberately. The Prince waited until the thistle was stuck on the top story, then kicked it over as deliberately as it had been built.

"Ye'll no dae that a third time!" challenged the little Scott, beginning to rebuild with even more deliberation.

The Queen had been noticing the affair. She set aside her brush and palette, but said nothing; only watched with a firm, studious expression on her maternal face.

A third time Prince Edward kicked over the Highland lad's sand castle. No sooner was it done than its kilted builder closed his fists and lowered his head. In another moment the two boys were hammering one another.

The Queen sat there and never interfered by word or act. The little Prince presently returned, weeping, bruised, and bloody-nosed, while the rebel Gael stood apart, himself considerably frayed, waiting to see if any further service were needed in the training of royal children.

To the little Prince's plea for speedy justice and vengeance, the motherly Queen merely replied, as she wiped the blood from the future King's nose with a pocket handkerchief:

"It served you right!"

⁂

Of the second period, when the Prince of Wales seemed anxious to forget his future Kingly rôle, the following is told:

The Prince was a member of the Marlborough Club, where he was hedged by certain rules as to his ordinary membership. At the club he was a private gentleman, with a private and very common name—oddly enough, the name under which his Queen-mother sometimes traveled incognito.

He invariably drove to the club in a public hansom, which he left around the corner, walking the rest of the distance to the club so that his comings and goings should be unmarked. He left the club in the same way.

One evening he entered the club and came upon a party of "good fellows," among whom was a new member who had to be introduced.

"Mr. Smith," said one of the clubmen to the new member, "I don't think you have met Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown—Mr. Smith."

Mr. Smith gave one glance, started, bowed, and said:

"I have not had the honor of his Royal Highness's—"

"I beg your pardon!" interrupted Mr. Brown, stiffly and quickly. "Ahem! The newcomer always treats. Mr. Smith, will you have a brandy and soda?"

At the end of the month Mr. Smith received an unexpected bill—a fine of two guineas, to be given to charity—for addressing Mr. Brown as his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales.

⁂

Another Marlborough Club story, told by one who was a member of the club in the days of "Mr. Brown," relates to a scrape which the King, then Prince of Wales, got into through his democracy.

A party of merry gentlemen were returning from the club about 4 o'clock in the morning, when the streets of London were deserted, save by "bobbies" and a lone pease pudding cart.

Pease pudding in those days was sold in the streets much as peanuts are sold in New York to-day, and indulged in by convivial homegoers much as chop suey or chile con carne is in this city.

The leader of the convivial party was Mr. Brown, who was ripe for any mischief, even to the hazing of a constable. Catching sight of the pease pudding cart, his Royal Highness—that is to say, Mr. Brown, cried:

"Who says pease pudding?"

Everybody was for pease pudding, and presently the Prince and his friends lined up around the pease pudding cart and ate their share under the streaming oil lamp.

Unfortunately, the pease pudding vendor recognized his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, and was inwardly overjoyed at his luck. Next day all London saw, or heard about, the pease pudding vendor who appeared in the streets with his cart, over which he had blazoned the sign:

PURVEYOR OF PEASE PUDDING
to
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

It is said to have cost the royal family precisely 10 guineas to mollify the pease pudding vendor when the police took his sign down.

AS SEEN IN FULL STATE.

Onlooker Describes the King's Opening of Victoria and Albert Museum.

It was at the opening last Summer of the Victoria and Albert Museum that, for the first time, I had an impression of King Edward VII. which was something more than the fleeting glimpse of a gray, bowing head set in a frame of gilt woodwork and plate glass, which was all that the majority of his subjects ever obtained.

By the King's own order the opening of the museum in South Kensington was a "full state" affair. It was worth it. It is the general opinion that nothing has been accomplished in London in the last half century, with the single exception of the Victoria Memorial, that is more splendid. The exterior of the South Kensington Museum used to be described as a disgrace to the metropolis; now the building is one of the largest and most beautiful in the city, and the great halls form a fit setting for the treasures in them, treasures that constitute, perhaps, the most complete collection of the applied arts in the world.

Mention of the Victoria Memorial, by the way, recalls a remark made by the late King only a few months ago. He was looking at what has so far been done—the white marble fountain opposite Buckingham Palace, with the clear water lapping Mr. Brock's exquisite bas reliefs.

"Well, I shall be dead before it is finished," he said. And his prediction came true.

There is much difference between a "semi-state" and a "full-state" ceremony. The former is dignified, but not very imposing; the latter is very imposing and very brilliant. I had a ticket for the hall in which the second part of the ceremony was to be performed, for the number of persons who seemed to have some right to attend the opening of the museum was so great that the ingenious expedient was devised of making two ceremonies out of one.

Unfortunately, I began with a mistake, for I gave a shilling to the son of a Duke It was really Lord ——'s own fault: he should not have been so remarkably polite. When I arrived the proceedings had begun, and it was necessary for somebody to go and see whether I could reach my seat without interfering with the royal procession. A young man, in a gorgeous uniform and with a powdered head, said he would go and find out, and he used so many "Yes, Sirs," and "No, Sirs," and "Thank you, Sirs," that I took him for a glorified servant. When he came back, saying, "It is all right, Sir; please follow me," and saw me to my seat, I handed him a shilling, which he returned with a smile. Then my neighbor told me who he was.

Stands for the spectators had been erected in the beautiful hall, and all were full. In front, all around, at intervals of three or four yards, were the members of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, every one of them an ex-commissioned officer of distinction, most of them of noble blood. The members of this corps wear one of the handsomest uniforms ever designed. One of the guards, standing straight as a lance, was blind—his eyes were destroyed in the South African war.

Occasionally we heard cheering and music from the hall in which the other ceremony was taking place, but we did not have long to wait. A number of "Beefeaters" entered, and then the royal party appeared.

Two young and graceful peers, in Court costume, walking backward and bowing every half minute, preceded the King and Queen. The King wore a Field Marshal's uniform and the Queen was beautifully dressed in some light-colored material. Following them were the Prince and Princess of Wales, and then came other royalties, all the men in uniform. A glittering group of courtiers brought up the rear.

King Edward was not a tall man, but there was something very royal in his bearing, and one understood why Robert Louis Stevenson made his Prince in the "New Arabian Nights" a portrait of him.

The ceremony was a short one. The King read a brief speech, and we supposed it was all over when there was an unexpected incident. The King whispered to one of his gentlemen, who approached the Director of the Museum, Cecil Smith, and led him to his Majesty.

The King, looking round, beckoned to one of the officers, who took his sword and handed it to his Majesty with a bow. Then, of course, we all knew what was coming. Mr. Smith knelt on one knee and the King twice touched him with the sword lightly on the back. He arose Sir Cecil Smith. The ceremony was performed by the King with an indescribable air of kindliness and dignity.

The two young Peers bowed as the King gave the signal for the procession to move on, and very slowly the royal party walked out of the hall, through the building, to the state carriages outside. One wondered afterward, why, in these days, one felt no sense of the incongruous, but everything was so perfectly managed that nothing of the sort suggested itself. C.

Holland's Dowager Queen Too Late.

THE HAGUE, May 6.—Dowager Queen Emma left for London early this evening, hoping to arrive there before King Edward passed away.

FIELD SPORTS AT BARNARD.

Class of 1911 the Victor in Contest in Milbank Quadrangle.

Field-day games at Barnard were celebrated yesterday afternoon in Milbank Quadrangle, which extends from 119th Street to 116th Street and from Broadway to Claremont Avenue.

The celebration consisted of two parts. First there were commemorative exercises in the Brinkerhoff Theatre. At these a speech was made by Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, one of Barnard's Trustees, on the benefit of a college education for women, and Dean William Tenney Brewster talked on the advantages of athletics for women.

In Milbank Quadrangle the classes were assigned a special place from which to watch the athletic events, and each class had its own cheer leader armed with a megaphone draped in her class colors.

The baseball game, which counts points in yesterday's meet, was won by the class of 1913 from 1912 by a score of 15 to 14. The events of yesterday afternoon were the hurdles, won by Lillian Shoedler, 1911; Eleanor Myers, 1912, second; Vera Fueslein, 1911, third. Relay race, 1911 first, 1913 second, and 1910 third.

Baseball throw, Hazel Woodhull, 1910, first; Marian Obendorfer, 1911, second, and Naomi Harris, 1913, third. Discus throwing, Lillian Shoedler, 1911, first; Mary Haddock, 1912, second, and Christine Straiton, 1912, third. High jump, Senta Pero, 1912, first; Elsie Gleason, 1911, second, and Mamie Wegener, 1912, third.

Broad jump, Lillian Shoedler, 1911, first; Muriel Ivernay, 1910, second, and Dorothy Cheesman, 1913, third. The final score stood: 1910, 9 points; 1911, 67 points; 1912, 25 points, and the freshman class, 55 points, making 1911 the winning class. Miss Ethel Leveridge, President of the Athletic Association, presented the class with a Barnard banner, promising to have the class numerals and the date sewed on. She also gave a trophy cup to the class, which is to be held only for a year.

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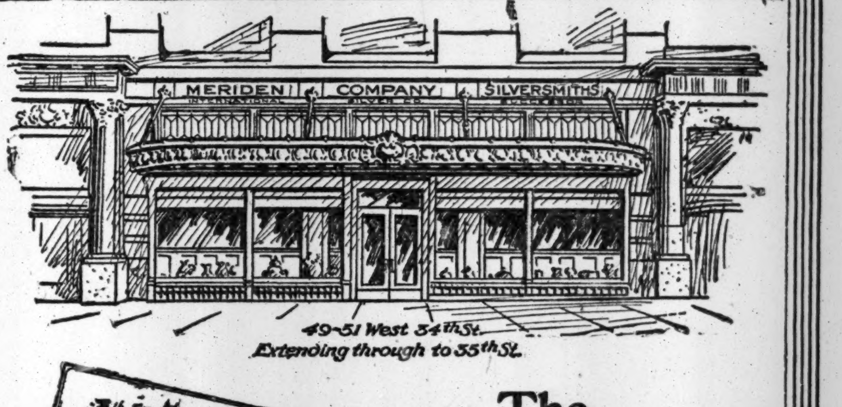

49-51 West 34th St.
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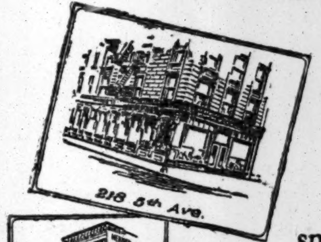

218 5th Ave.

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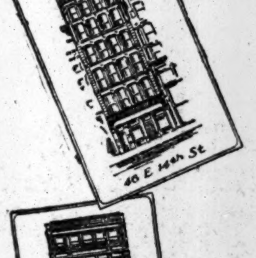

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The Meriden Company's New Store

The Meriden Company, Silversmiths, announce their removal from 218 Fifth Avenue to more commodious and beautiful display rooms, 49-51 West Thirty-fourth Street—in the heart of the shopping district.

Greater facilities are now afforded to properly show the famous Meriden lines in sterling and plate.

The first New York store was opened in 1856, at 90 John Street, successive moves being made, as shown in small illustrations.

Each of the removals was occasioned by increased business and by a desire for a location which would be more advantageous and more convenient for their patrons.

It is interesting to compare these old time buildings (in most cases still standing) with the modern new building now occupied.

During the occupancy of the building at 199 Broadway it was the property of Napoleon III, having been purchased by him from Dr. Evans, the famous American Dentist of Paris.

Special displays will be made during the opening weeks. Many new and exquisite objects and patterns in Sterling, Silver Plate and Cut Glass.

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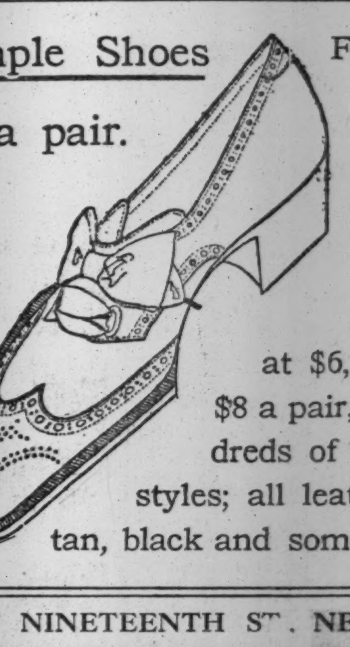

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TAFT CANCELS TRIP TO PRESS HIS BILLS

Regulars Feel That His Absences Endanger His Programme—Two Weeks at Capital.

30,500 MILES OF TRAVELS

Has Exceeded All Records of Presidents and Apparently Used Up His Yearly Fund of $25,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6. — Immediately upon the return of President Taft to Washington this morning the wheels began to turn in the effort to get something done for his legislative programme. The first of the regulars to see him were Senators Crane and Elkins. In the absence of Senator Aldrich, who is spending the week-end in Providence, Senator Crane, as usual, was called upon to take his place in the handling of the regular machine. Senator Elkins, as Chairman of the Committee on Inter-State Commerce, is in charge of the Railroad bill on the floor.

They were with the President for some time this morning and soon after they left the White House the first effect of the urgings of the regulars that the President shall stay here for a while now and give personal attention to the business of putting through his legislation was disclosed in the announcement that Mr. Taft had canceled his engagament to go to New York next week for the launching of the battleship Florida at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The President will go to Passaic on Monday to speak before the Board of Trade and will attend the Actors' Fair in New York that afternoon. He will be back in Washington early Tuesday morning and has no further engagement out of the Capitol for two weeks. He has promised to go to Atlantic City on May 21 and to address a Presbyterian conference there the next day. As that would take him away on a Saturday and enable him to be back on the job Monday morning, it now seems probable that even despite the urgency of the regulars that he shall remain here, he will not cancel that engagement.

There is undeniably a strong feeling among the regulars that many of their troubles in both Senate and House are due to the absences of the President from Washington. They feel that it has fostered the idea that Mr. Taft is satisfied to have the session run along, contenting himself with the hope that sooner or later the Administration bills would be whacked into some sort of shape that he could accept.

In the last few days it has been pointed out frequently that the President's course on the big and ambitious programme he mapped out for this session bears a striking resemblance to the manner in which he permitted the special session to fool along with the Tariff bill a year ago, and he did not undertake to interfere actively until it was too late to accomplish much of anything.

A Presidential Travel Record.

Mr. Taft has done more traveling since he became President than any other man who has ever occupied the White House began to accomplish in a similar period. He has made about 30,500 miles of railroading since March 4, 1909, and a good deal of that has been in short trips that have not occupied more than a few days. There has been one long journey, which extended clear across the continent, occupied sixty days, and added more than 13,000 miles to his travel record. He has journeyed so frequently that some of the cartoonists have taken the hint and pictured him as the "President on wheels." President Roosevelt did more traveling than any of his predecessors, but Mr. Taft has left hardly a shred of the Roosevelt mileage record.

Mr. Taft's journeying began when he had been in the White House only two weeks. The extra session of Congress to deal with tariff revision had just been organized and Speaker Cannon had retained the grip on the House Republican organization by the assistance of the President when Mr. Taft went over to New York and New Haven for a three days' run, March 18 to 20.

Less than a month later, April 14, 15, and 16, the journey was repeated.

After two weeks in Washington he went to Philadelphia to celebrate Grant's I -day, April 27, and was away two days.

Then came a little Southern trip that took him to Petersburg, Va., and Charlotte, N. C., May 19, 20, and 21. He got back to Washington just in time to go to Norfolk, Va., May 22.

A week later, May 28, he went to Gettysburg and Pittsburg.

The 29th of June found him again in New Haven for a Yale celebration.

Early in July he went up to take a look at his Summer place at Beverly, Mass., stopping at Norwich, Conn., on the way.

From then on he was in Washington until the adjournment of Congress on Aug. 5. The next day he started for Beverly, and did not return to Washington until after his big swing around the country, on Nov. 10. The day after his return here he set out again and traveled into Connecticut, making stops at Middletown and Hartford.

Just a week later he went down to Norfolk and Hampton Roads for a day.

Another New York and New Haven trip came along in the middle of December. Then after a day in Washington the President went over to Watertown, Conn., on Dec. 17.

He spent Christmas at the White House, but the next week went to New York again, getting back for the opening of the New Year here.

These journeys aggregated 22,666 miles, an average of more than 2,000 miles a month for the time Mr. Taft has been in the White House. This total takes no account of side trips in automobiles and other conveyances, but is confined to straight railroading.

Good Start for This Year.

January of this year was spent unbrokenly at the White House. The long Western journey had interfered with the preparation of the annual message to Congress and some of the most important recommendations had been omitted from it. These were covered in special messages which did not go to Congress until the beginning of this year, and with this and the pressure for offices and some other matters the President was thoroughly occupied during January. On Feb. 2 he made a little run over to Baltimore, and this month also included two trips to New York, on the 12th and 22d.

Then he remained in Washington for more than two weeks, his next journey bing to Pittsburg on March 12.

Then came the trip of a week that began on March 16 and took him to Pittsburg again, to Chicago, Rochester, Albany, New York, New Haven, and Providence.

He returned to Washington on March 23, and on the 28th went to New York again.

On April 2 he went to Millbury and Worcester, Mass. The journey which ended this morning began on Friday evening of last week and took him to Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

This makes 7,834 miles of travel for Mr. Taft this year, with a number of shorter journeys already arranged, including one to Michigan for the early part of next month. And it is possible that he may find opportunity this Summer to make the long desired journey to Alaska. If he does his travel record for 1910 will probably outdistance that for last year.

The fact is that Mr. Taft enjoys travel. He likes to meet the people in their own country, and there is little doubt that he gets more personal pleasure out of his journeys and the automobile rides he takes than from any other feature of his White House life. But there is no question that his traveling has had its effect on Congress and disadvantageously for the President. Not only has Mr. Taft been often out of touch with the situation, but Mr. Aldrich has been devoting much less time to the details of legislation this session than formerly, and often he, too, has been out of town. It excites no wonder here that the President should confess, he did at St. Louis the other day, that was so far away as to be uninformed of exact situation.

legislative programme is in such a stage that decisive action of a most critical character migh occur at any time, when it would demand the strenuous interference of the President to bring things through satisfactorily. Some of the close friends of the President are hopeful that he can still save his programme. They think he can exert the necessary pressure to line up enough Republican votes to put his bills through, and they believe he will do so. But they don't say it very enthusiastically.

The fact is that the similarity to the tariff session is being driven home day after day and a good many of the leading regulars are losing hope. It may easily happen some day before long that the regulars will come to the conclusion that they cannot put through any legislation at this session in the form they want it. If they do reach such a conclusion adjournment will come very quickly afterward. There is no Democrat who will help the insurgents to put through anything if by adjournment he can secure the great campaign issue of the total failure of the Republicans to adopt their programme and make good theeir promises. That is the situation President Taft has got to face from now on.

A side light on the expense of Presidential travels was given to-day in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill which was introduced in the House. It includes the item of $25,000 for the President's traveling expenses, but makes it "immediately available." That means that the $25,000 appropriated for the fiscal year is about exhausted and some of the next year's appropriation may be needed for the trips planned to come before the end of June.

At the same time the hearings on the Sundry Civil bill were made public. They show that Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service is also asking for more money. He told the committee that the appropriation for next year should be increased $10,000 and that the expenses for the last six months in guarding the President almost totaled those for the whole of last year.

SCHOOL PAY REPORT DELAYED

Estimate Board's Commission Will Not Finish Its Work Until Fall.

Problems of equal and increased pay for school teachers have loomed up so large before the Board of Estimate's special commission that its report, expected on May 1, was not ready, and the commission has revelved an unlimited extension of time to complete it. The report is not now expected before early Fall, at least.

The problems have been approached from many sides, and some of the investigations are complete, but the commission is in the midst of others, and no conclusions will be announced until all are ready. The commission has proceeded along these lines:

All the present salary schedules of the Board of Education have been examined in detail.

A schedule has been prepared showing the maximum and minimum salaries paid in twenty-five of the largest cities of the United States.

A schedule has been prepared showing the trend of the cost of living in the United States in the last decade.

Circulars have been sent to almost 200 prominent educators in the United States, asking their views as to the necessity and comparative value of men and women teachers in public schools. Their replies have been analyzed and summarized.

An investigation has been instituted to ascertain the percentage of boys and girls who reach the upper grades of the grammar and high schools here.

An investigation has been started to ascertain the comparative ratings and absences from duty of a given number of men and women teachers in the New York City schools.

The impresison among educators is that the special commission is making a thorough study of the task before it.

BUTCHERS CALL ON GAYNOR.

Who Blames the Overproduction of Gold for Dear Meat.

Mayor Gaynor received yesterday a delegation of fifty Italian butchers, who had come to him to protest that they are not responsible for the high price of meat and to urge him to say a good word for them to the public.

"Are you not responsible for the high prices of meat?" asked the Mayor.

"No," replied the butchers in chorus.

"Well, you say you are not, and the wholesalers say they are not," continued the Mayor. "Who is?"

"Perhaps it's the farmers," ventured one of the delegation.

The Mayor shook his head with a smile.

"No, it's not the farmers," he went on. "It's the overproduction of gold, and that's something that neither you nor I can control."

BOYS AS INCORPORATORS.

Elevator Operators Get 50 Cents Each for Signing Papers.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—Frank J. Minor, a wealthy grain trader, who was sentenced yesterday to serve five years in the penitentiary for conducting a bucket shop, will appeal. Minor is head of a grain company. He was indicted with nine others. The other cases were dismissed when the men promised to suspend operations.

Testimony at the trial showed that the incorporators of the company were elevator boys, who received 50 cents each for signing the papers.

NEW IMITATION BUTTER.

Product Made from Cocoanut Oil Is Now on the Market.

A new imitation butter, with a name that sounds like a patent medicine, is now on the market. This substitute for the cream product, its promoters declare, is not made from animal fat, as oleomargarine, but instead comes from cocoanut oil.

To escape any conflict with the pure food law it is not dyed to look like butter, but is allowed to remain about the tint of lard, so that it cannot be palmed off as genuine butter for table use, but it could be used in cooking without the average person being any the wiser.

Park Tennis Courts to be Open on Sundays.

Park Commissioner Stover announced yesterday that the tennis field in Central Park will be thrown open to the public hereafter on Sundays. Many communications had reached him from tennis clubs and associations asking that the courts be available for Sunday play, and as he was in sympathy with the movement he had granted the request. It is the first time in the history of the Park that the courts have been open for players on Sunday.

GRAFT CHARGES NOW PUT UP TO GRESSER

Fosdick's Third Report to Mayor Tells of Borough Head's Conference Over Dummy Inspector.

CHECK MARKED "GRAFT"

Men Who Signed Inspectors' Reports Admit They Never Did Any Work in Return for City Pay.

Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick, in a third preliminary report to Mayor Gaynor, sent to the Mayor yesterday, makes open charges of graft, involving Borough President Gresser, Cornelius Burke, formerly Superintendent of the Sewer Department; James M. Cragen, formerly Gresser's secretary and now Justice of the Second District Municipal Court; Joseph Nelson, the former Sewer Department bookkeeper, and Alfred Denton, Justice of the Third District Municipal Court.

The men named are declared to have been present at a private conference in the office of Borough President Gresser, at which it was decided to recall a check for "graft," issued to one dummy sewer Inspector and saloon keeper and district captain, and send out a duplicate in its place to another dummy Inspector.

That the check was for "graft" was indicated by the frank wording of the stub made out to the first payee by Joseph Nelson, this stub having been obtained by Commissioner Fosdick and incorporated in his record. To obtain much of the most material evidence in the matter it was necessary to break a witness down upon the stand and obtain a confession including a statement that his testimony up to the point of breaking down was false.

"An examination of Kelly's reports," Mr. Fosdick sets forth, "discloses the fact that those which he filled out for the weeks ending March 13, March 20, and April 3, and which he had turned in unsigned, bear the signature of one Thomas Brown, in a handwriting entirely distinct from the body of the report. Furthermore, three affidavits certifying to the work set forth in the three reports above mentioned were discovered among the records of the department, signed by Thomas Brown of Elmhurst, L. I., and witnessed by Paul B. Zenner, a notary public.

"In our attempt to unravel this mystery we called to the stand Cornelius Burke, who resigned the superintendency of sewers on Feb. 28, 1910. Mr. Burke testified that he had appointed as an Inspector upon the Channel Avenue sewer a man by the name of Thomas Brown, who is now employed as a meter reader by the Newtown Gas Company, and whom he was able to describe minutely. He identified the signatures on the reports and affidavits as those of his appointee. He stated that after Brown had been appointed and had done considerable work, Nelson at his (Burke's) request, and in accordance with the custom of the Sewer Bureau, gave him a check to cover the salary of the Inspector, after he, as Superintendent of Sewers, had turned in the three reports and affidavits, above mentioned, which he had obtained from Brown. His testimony on this point was corroborated by that of Nelson and by the stub in the latter's check book, which we subpoenaed some two months ago. The stub bears this entry:

April 24, 1909. Thomas Brown, Graft, $96.

"The word 'graft' has been penciled over, but is still plainly visible. Over this entry on the stub is written the word 'Void.' It appears from the testimony both of Mr. Burke and Mr. Nelson that after the appointment of Thomas Brown a discussion arose in the Sewer Bureau as to the right of the Superintendent to appoint Inspectors on private sewers. This discussion was apparently precipitated by the demand of the Commissioner of Public Works, Alfred Denton, now Justice of the Third District Municipal Court, that Robert Kreuscher should receive the money for inspecting the sewer in Channel Avenue. Judge Denton testified that President Gresser had instructed him to appoint Mr. Kreuscher, a saloon keeper and a District Captain living in Far Rockaway, upon the work in question, and that when he attempted to comply with the direction he found that the money for inspection had already been turned over to the Superintendent of Sewers to pay to Mr. Brown.

"A conference was thereupon held in the private office of the Borough President, at which were present, in addition to Mr. Gresser, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Burke, Mr. Denton, and James M. Cragen, private secretary to the Borough President, now Justice of the Second District Municipal Court. All these gentlemen testified before me that at this conference the Borough President decided that Mr. Kreuscher was to receive the money for the inspection. There seems to have been no concern in the minds of these officials at this time as to the identity of the man actually performing the work of inspection. President Gresser, in his testimony, failed to remember any of the circumstances in connection with this matter. He stated that, while he was acquainted with Robert Kreuscher, he did not know that he had ever been appointed as an Inspector upon a private sewer.

"As a result of this decision in the Borough President's office, Burke handed back to Nelson the check for $96, and a new check was issued in the same amount, payable to Robert Kreuscher. This check was dated May 7, 1909. A second check dated June 15, 1909, for $72, was paid to Kreuscher for the work of inspection. The second check, for $72, was indorsed by Kreuscher to H. A. Rydill, a personal friend of Mr. Gresser and a district leader, who, according to his own testimony and the testimony of Denton and Kreuscher, was instrumental in obtaining an inspectorship for the latter.

"Thomas Brown, whom Burke claimed to have appointed as an inspector upon the Channel Avenue sewer, was subpoenaed and placed under oath. His appearance agreed exactly with the description furnished by Burke. At first he stated that he had been appointed upon the work in question and had signed the reports and affidavits which he showed him. When a comparison of his handwriting was made, however, he weakened and confessed, under cross-examination, that he had never heard of the sewer in question until the night that he was subpoenaed to appear before this commission, and had never before seen the reports and affidavits. 'I don't want to get in any trouble,' he said. 'I'll tell the truth. I don't know where Channel Avenue is.' He admitted that he had talked with Burke the night that he was subpoenaed, but refused to state that it was at Burke's suggestion that he had perjured himself on the stand. His testimony was fully borne out by a comparison of his handwriting with the writing which appears on the three reports and affidavits signed with his name. The two styles are entirely dissimilar.

"In conclusion, it is clear that the work of inspection on the Channel Avenue sewer was performed by a man whose salary during this period was paid by the city, and that the money turned in by the contractor for this purpose was thus saved for a district captain, who not only did no work in that connection, but who, at the instigation of some one in the Borough President's office, whose identity we were unable satisfactorily to establish, deliberately manufactured his reports and turned in false affidavits relating thereto. It is further clear that every effort was made by Mr. Burke, the Superintendent of Sewers, to secure the money paid in by the contractor for his own use, and to that end he caused the name of Thomas Brown to be forged upon reports and affidavits, and perjured himself in his testimony before this commission."

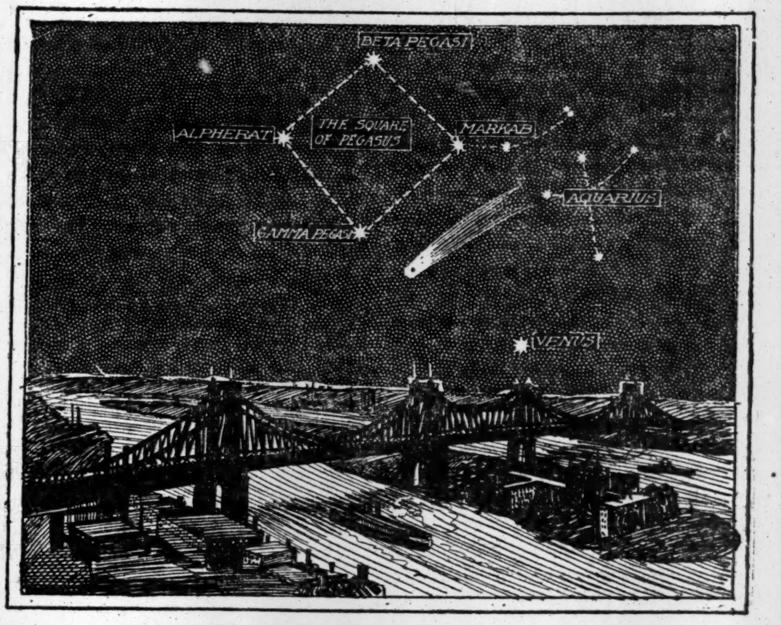
At the time the Mayor received the report yesterday afternoon the Grand Jury in Queens was reported to be busy with Commissioner Fosdick's second report upon Mathew J. Goldner and the methods of the Sewer Department during the administration preceding that of Mr. Gresser. The Grand Jury adjourned yesterday until next Wednesday.

Ill-Health Forces Rogers to Retire.

William J. Rogers announced his retirement yesterday as President of Borden's Condensed Milk Company. He will be succeeded by S. Frederic Taylor, for eight years Vice President of the company. Mr. Rogers's action was induced by his health, which required that he have complete relaxation from business cares. He had been connected with the company for nearly forty-five years.

The Comet from The Times Tower

Clear Night Enables Miss Mary Proctor to Make a Close Study of It.



On Friday morning, seeing the weather forecast predicted fair weather for night and morning, I made arrangements to go to the tower of the Times Building at 3 A. M. to make observations of Halley's comet. As the hour was early and the stars shining brightly I expected to wait awhile before actually seeing the comet. Imagine my delight, therefore, when I stepped out on the parapet surrounding the tower, and looking northeast, saw the comet in all its glory, brandishing a train some 17 degrees in length in the sky.

Venus was glowing with a ruddy hue to the right of the comet, for it was still immersed in the haze and mist low down in the horizon. But as it rose higher and higher it attained its usual brilliancy, glittering with a silver light in marked contrast to the dim light of the nucleus of the comet. This was a starlike point equaling in brightness the star Epsilon in Cassiopeia. The train was long and narrow instead of spreading out like a fan, as in the case of the Daylight comet, (1910A,) which I had fortunately observed on the evening of Jan. 26 under equally favorable circumstances. With an opera glass I could see a further extension of tail, making it appear some 20 degrees in length, and spurts of light like tiny waves seemed to emanate from the nucleus to a distance of 2 or 3 degrees.

This may have been due to the atmosphere or purely imaginary, but some one observing the comet at the same moment with the naked eye exclaimed: "See, it is moving!"

About 3:40 the light of the comet was fading rapidly, and looking downward in the direction of the horizon I was startled by seeing what appeared at first like a streak of flame, but as it rose higher and higher I saw that it was the crescent moon, now some twenty-three days old, and presenting a beautiful appearance as it rose above the mist. It formed a glorious trio with Venus and the comet, which was still visible like a bright star with a slender stream of silvery gray mist trailing after it a few degrees, and faintly outlined against the sky.

At 3:55 the comet was barely visible with the naked eye, but by means of an opera glass I was able to see the tiny, starlike point and a small portion of the train for a few minutes longer. By 4 o'clock the comet was no longer visible even with an opera glass, for it was lost in the glare of dawn for the time being.

This morning I intend to arrive a little earlier on the scene with the hope of seeing the comet as it emerges from the mist above the horizon, but from now on, until May 16, observations of the comet from 3 until 3:30 o'clock will enable any one to obtain a fine view. The comet is high up in the sky and remarkably well placed for observation. It is above and, from the observer's point of view, to the left of the planet Venus, which serves as an excellent guide, and to the right of the giant square of Pegasus and the place of sunrise. The comet is growing brighter each day and will continue to do so until the 16th, and its train is apparently increasing rapidly in length. According to a message just received from Prof. E. E. Barnard of the Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wis., the train of the comet is now 21,000,000 miles in length. What will it be on the 16th if it keeps on increasing at this rate of growth?

MARY PROCTOR.

RAILROAD MUST PROVE TITLE.

Illinois Central's Ownership in $90,000,000 Worth of Land Questioned.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Proof of its ownership of lake shore land valued at $90,000,000 is asked of the Illinois Central Railway Company by the Chiperfield Legislative Committee which is investigating so-called land grabs by property owners along the shore of Lake Michigan and the streams flowing into it.

The railroad's representatives appeared before the committee and promised maps, surveys, deeds, and other data to throw light on the status of the property.

MAY GET TRANSFERS BACK.

Hope of It in the Bill Permitting City Traction Traffic Agreements.

The Public Service Commission is anxious that the bill introduced before the Legislature by Assemblyman Parker, amending the rapid transit law so as to authorize the commission to issue orders for the arrangement of traffic agreements between the street railroads of the city, become a law this year. It has been passed by the Assembly, but is being held up in committee in the Senate.

In speaking of the subject yesterday, Chairman Willcox of the commission declared that if the bill is approved it will go a long way toward assisting the commission in restoring the transfer system in the city.

A. J. FEEK A SUICIDE.

Well-Known Horseman Had Met with Financial Reverses.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 6.—Andrew J. Feek, who was one of the best-known horsemen in this country, died to-day from arsenic he had taken with suicidal intent. He was 75 years old, had been in poor health, and had financial reverses.

He was a beneficiary under the will of the late D. Edgar Crouse, the millionaire of this city, who died in 1892, to the extent of $100,000. Mrs. Oscar Lewisohn (Edna May) is Mr. Feek's niece.

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No Card of Admission Required.
Mr. YOUNG is a member of the Board of Lectureship of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.
The Christian Science Churches and Societies of Greater New York.

DIRECTORS QUIT BOOTBLACK TRUST

Merchants Who Joined "Advisory Board," Say They Were Under Misapprehension as to Its Aims.

PROMOTERS DEFEND PLAN

George H. Munroe of Copper Deal Fame Is Only an Employe on a Meagre Salary, They Declare.

The United Shoe Shining Company, the name of a shoe-blacking trust, will presently be without some of its advising directors, it appeared yesterday, following the publication of a story about the concern in a newspaper. But the officers of the $1,500,000 corporation say that it will go on its way despite the premature publicity given it, and they hope to realize some of the millions that they said they saw in the plan.

The United Shoe Shining Company, which hasn't shined any shoes yet, but has been selling some stock, the Metropolitan Syndicate and Neil Warde & Co. occupy a suite of offices on the ninth floor of the Marbridge Building, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. Mr. Warde was seen there yesterday.

"I am the President of Neil Warde & Co.," he said. "Warren S. Hayes is the Secretary and Treasurer. We are brokers of stock, just like hundreds of others. No; we are not handling any stock other than that of the United Shoe Shining Company now. The Metropolitan Syndicate is just two or three people associated for the purpose of financing enterprises. No; it is not incorporated. George Guilland and Alan S. Ferguson are it.

"The President of the shoe shining corporation has not yet been selected. Lyman W. Redington is Vice President and Alan R. Ferguson is the Secretary and Treasurer. The first batch of stock issued for the corporation was for $100,000, and was to sell for thirty-five cents for each $1 share. Subsequent issues were to sell for fifty and seventy-five cents and up. Of the first batch issued about $10,000, I suppose, has been disposed of.

"Now, this story was printed because we had working for us George H. Munroe. We know that he had bad luck in Wall Street, and some people are down on him for that. We employ him here on a meagre salary for the use of his brains. No; he is not around to-day. He did not write the prospectus, as was stated in the paper to-day, nor is he selling stock."

"Well, just what is his position?" Mr. Warde was asked.

"Technician," answered Mr. Warde, after some thought. "You see, he has gone through so much already that he knows the ropes."

Just then Mr. Ferguson came in, and he started in by saying that Mr. Munroe had helped write the prospectus, though he quickly withdrew that information upon objection by Mr. Warde.

"A good deal was made about the fact that several years ago I promoted a plan to build a great amusement resort at Brighton Beach to be called the City of Venice," went on Mr. Ferguson. "The plan was to have canals, gondolas, and all that sort of thing down there. Some $250,000 was needed. Not a dollar's worth of stock was sold by me or anybody else. The money could not be obtained, and the plan did not materialize. But it was a great idea, just as this shoe shining plan is a great idea."

Newspaper files show that the George H. Munroe referred to, with his brother Alexander, experienced the "bad luck in Wall Street" in connection with stock of the Montreal and Boston Copper Company, which, through what were called "wash sales," went soaring up to several dollars a share, falling to several cents a share after several million shares had been disposed of. The two Munroes dropped out of sight for several years after their bankruptcy.

Prospective purchasers of United Shoe Shining stock have been directed to notice the sterling character of the men on the "Advisory Board of Directors." John M. Adler of 121 West Forty-second Street, the shoe man, was one of them. He was much annoyed yesterday.

"I sent in my resignation this morning," he said, "and here and now I'll swear to be taken in no more through soft-headed good nature. That man Hayes, who used to have a little haberdashery store near my store, and who later sold books for a while, asked me to be one of the Board of Advisers. I consented after waiting a while and for his sake. He told me that we advisers would tell where we thought good stands should be put. We were not required to buy any stock; in fact, Hayes said something about giving us some. But I paid no attention to that. The idea seemed a good one, and I lent my name to help him on.

"Then people began to come to me to ask if they should buy stock. They said they had been referred to me. Hayes told me once about a big brewer in the Bronx coming down to ask me about the company. 'Boost it,' he said to me, but I told the brewer, as I told others, that I did not know a blessed thing about the company. I have been intending to resign for two or three weeks, but I have been on a jury and have let it slip."

G. Lordi, an Italian banker of 62 Mulberry Street, said that Ferguson had been introduced to him by a friend, and that he had finally agreed to be an "Advisory Director." "I was just talking to Luigi Solari, President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce," went on Mr. Lordi, "and he was made one in the same way. They said they would have to deal with Italians a great deal, and wanted some one who understood the language to deal with them. But the only thing I saw come out of it was that Italians came to me to know whether to buy the stock. I had to tell them that, although the thing looked good, I didn't know a thing about it.

"I was going to resign this morning, but Mr. Ferguson telephoned that he would hand out a statement refuting the publication, and I will wait to see what he says. That is only polite."

According to Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Warde, the United Shoe Shining Company now has some options on shoe-blacking stands. Mr. Warde said that, in spite of the publication of Munroe's connection with the company, his company was selling stock right along. The prospectus of the United Shoe Shining Company is a gorgeous thing. It starts out thus:

"A celebrated artist was once asked by a student what he mixed his paints with. He replied: 'With brains, Sir!'

"We propose to mix shoe polish with brains."

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It is conceded to be one of the most accurate measuring devices in use to-day. Unless gas is passing through the meter the instrument is inoperative.
No meter is ever installed until it has first been tested as to its accuracy. The law provides in effect that a meter not exceeding 2% fast shall be regarded as a correct meter.
Statistics amply testify to the remarkable accuracy of the gas meter.
There is no patent on the meter, and it is practically the same to-day as when it was first brought into use in 1844. Inventors have tried hundreds of times and failed to improve upon the instrument. If a more perfect device could be obtained your Gas Company would promptly adopt it.
Unlike any other firm with which you deal, except the electric light company, your Gas Company installs a measuring device in your home or place of business, so that you may check the amount of your purchase of gas, and keep track of any increase or decrease in the use of this household or business item.
Your Gas Office will gladly supply you with instruction cards for reading your meter, together with full information concerning lighting, cooking, or heating appliances; or, if requested, an expert will call on you.
Consolidated Gas Company of New York
GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

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EDWARD VII.

The tendency of events in the short reign of EDWARD VII. has been toward peace between his country and all others, with the single but very important exception of that over which his nephew not only reigns but rules. How far the influence of the King himself has told in producing this tendency, and the exception to the tendency, can only be determined when historians have access to evidence not now available. That the King used with discretion, tact, and high intelligence the opportunities his high office and his personal connections offered to promote the peaceful changes that have taken place is the general testimony of observers in the various countries concerned, and this fact is in itself the basis of a solid and enviable reputation.

There were at the moment of his ascending the throne two Powers with which the relations of his nation were cause for serious concern, Russia and France. The two were closely linked with each other, and the influence of each on the temper of other Powers was considerable. There had grown up almost a traditional sentiment of distrust between Russia and Great Britain, and Southeastern Europe had long been regarded as the possible scene of a conflict of which the "gateway of India" would be the prize. The time-honored attitude of England toward Russia was one of opposition to the Empire's most ardent aspirations, an outlet to the unfrozen seas. It was partly as a collateral issue of this contention, in which the occupation of Egypt was an incident, that ill-feeling had grown up between France and England, a feeling having its root, however, in the secular struggles for supremacy between the two nations. In 1901, when VICTORIA passed away, the horizon was heavily clouded at these two points and was distinctly threatening.

The most significant of the events of the past decade—with the exception already alluded to—were the achievement of a friendly understanding with France, followed by a still more definite agreement with Russia, the former embracing the settlement of differences, or possibilities of difference, with Italy and Spain. These were solid gains for peace, and in the accomplishment of them it is the testimony of the statesmen of all the countries involved that the influence of EDWARD VII. was used with remarkable effect, so that a distinguished French diplomatist, intimately informed in the matter, predicted that the King would be known in history as "EDWARD the Peacemaker." For reasons not altogether clear as yet, the relations of England and Germany offer a strong contrast to this evolution of peace, and there have been signs not to be ignored that the two nations were drifting toward war. It is not easy to say how far the King might have prevented this change, and reports differ widely as to the temper in which he regarded it, and especially as to the feeling existing between him and the German Emperor. But the chronicles of quarrels are not so frank as those of reconciliation, and we are not called on to believe that he who won from a former opponent the tribute we have alluded to showed wholly different traits in one chapter of his life from those so brilliantly and seriously demonstrated in the remainder. He faced a peculiarly complex and difficult situation, and it is not likely that he failed to pursue the same aims that he pursued and gained in other directions.

At home it is universally held that King EDWARD was as strictly and loyally a Constitutional sovereign as was his mother before him, seeking whole-heartedly the best interests of his people and discharging wisely the curious functions assigned to him. During his reign, and especially within the past year, there arose within his realm a very grave conflict of interests and of classes. This bade fair within a few months to compel him to exercise more substantial discretion in the use of his powers than any English sovereign has had to use since 1830. The elections which seemed unavoidable for this Summer, involving a radical change in the House of Lords and in the British Constitution, were expected to result in the advice of his Ministers that he should overthrow a great majority in the Lords by the appointment of new Peers. On such advice we may be sure that he would have sought to decide as he believed the will of the people required. But the use of discretion would have depended on his interpretation of the will of the people after elections that might well not have been clearly conclusive. An error in that interpretation might conceivably have brought about a crisis much more serious than any of late years, involving the hereditary principle in the Crown as well as in the Upper House. This possibility is reported, and the report is credible, to have given the King deep anxiety, and even to have weakened his power to resist the disease to which he succumbed. It is to his honor that no considerable number of his subjects and fellow-countrymen believe for a moment that his anxiety was not unselfish and deeply patriotic. In the loss that has fallen on the British people and in the difficulties which that loss necessarily for the time increases, the sincere sympathy of all who speak their tongue must go out to them.

PERSONAL TAX EXEMPTION.

The Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce have taken opposite sides regarding the Mayor's proposal for the exemption of personal property from taxation in this city. The Merchants' Association thinks that the tax is a bad tax, and that the removal of it would be advantageous for all concerned. This position is too familiar to need fuller statement. There is more novelty about the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce committee. It agrees that the tax is a bad tax, but it thinks that it ought not to be removed because "intelligent people" think that the wealth of the rich escapes taxation. The Chamber's Committee knows better, and says so, but it fears that the cry regarding the exemption of wealth "will be raised with greater force if the law decrees that personal property shall be made exempt in this centre of wealth, while it remains necessary for the farmer to pay on his cattle, his implements, and his household goods."

It is not usual for gentlemen speaking with the authority of the Chamber to argue contrary to the interests of the city because of the ignorance and prejudice of the country. A proposal to bring the country to the better way of thinking would be more like what might be expected from the Chamber than a proposal that the city's preferable views should be postponed or subordinated to the country's backwardness in economics. It is a lame conclusion of a prolonged campaign for this relief to the city to have it opposed within its own limits. For many years it has been sought to reduce the State tax so that local option in personal taxation might be enacted. The special and indirect taxes were imposed, and the city, as usual, paid its disproportionate share. But now instead of getting local option we are on the verge of the reimposition of direct taxation again, so easily has extravagance lapped up the extra taxes.

The Chamber suggests that it might be as easy to exempt personal property throughout the State as in this city alone. It would be if the country sentiment were the same as the city sentiment. But it is known that the country sentiment is different, and that they prefer to tax personal property. Then why not allow farmers to have their own way, and set them an example which they might imitate if they saw that it worked well? Such an object lesson might prove more convincing than volumes of print. We have waited too long for the conversion of the country to sounder ways of thinking to have much patience with the argument that it is necessary to wait longer because of ignorance which has resisted instruction so invincibly and so long.

THE ARMED LEAGUE OF PEACE.

Undoubtedly the most striking and impressive of the suggestions of Mr. ROOSEVELT at Christiania is that of a "League of Peace," formed by "those great powers honestly bent on peace," "not only to keep the peace among themselves, but to prevent by force if necessary its being broken by others." It may be interesting to consider to which of the powers this plan must be applied in order to be successful.

There are four powers which might, if they could come together in a perfectly frank and sincere agreement, enforce the peace of the world—Great Britain, Germany, the United States, and Japan. There is no combination of the other powers that would undertake to engage in war against the united resistance of these four. The armies of Germany and Japan in their present condition of efficiency, their navies and the navies of Great Britain and the United States would make all attempts at war on which these nations were united in fixing a veto entirely hopeless. It is, indeed, almost equally sure that peace could be preserved by the threat of force by the three Occidental nations of this quartet, for if Great Britain, Germany, and the United States should determine to repress any hostilities in which Japan could enlist with any probable allies or enemies their action would be final.

Again, if we limit the assumption still more, it may be said with much reason that a really earnest agreement between Great Britain and Germany to keep the peace themselves, and to prevent its being broken by any others at all likely to wish to disturb it, would be effective. And the difficulty in the execution of Mr. ROOSEVELT's alluring plan lies not in the secondary but in the primary aim of that agreement, not in preventing a disturbance of the peace by others, but in preserving the peace between themselves. So far as recent events show there is no effective desire for war among the other nations that would not be stilled if these two powers could be relied on to be peaceful and to discountenance war among others. The busy minds of statesmen in all the minor storm centres or those watching these centres from the great capitals all turn toward London and Berlin. Could they see there assured signs of continuous calm they would neither fear nor hope for war to disturb their plans or to promote them. In the uneasy, confused affairs of the nearer East, for instance, no one would give a second thought to the Turks' troubles with the Albanians or to the ambitions of Servia and Greece, or even to the far-reaching schemes of Austria, were it not for the possibility of involving Germany and Great Britain.

The situation of Japan in the Orient and its relations with the Occident are more remotely affected, but they would be relatively easy to foresee if the relations of Russia and France and Germany and Great Britain were based on the secure maintenance of peace on the part of the last two powers. For Japan, though she has a strong and well-trained army, is an island empire, practically disarmed if her navy is hopelessly opposed, as it would be were the navies of Germany and Great Britain combined against it. It is, then, to Berlin, whither he next proceeds, that Mr. ROOSEVELT must take his conception of an armed League of Peace. It is on the statesmen and the rulers of these capitals that the influence of the public sentiment he undoubtedly represents must be concentrated. We cannot think that the problem is rendered easier by being thus simplified. It is by no means a new one. It has baffled some of the keenest and strongest minds of each nation. And it will be still further complicated by the death of the King of England, and the passing away of his peculiar influence abroad and at home.

SEGREGATING THE SEXES.

We are inclined to doubt the accuracy of the Boston dispatch printed in The Sun yesterday to the effect that the "real reason" for the recent vote of the Trustees of Tufts College to abolish co-education there and to establish a separate college for women lay in the accident of a bequest of $500,000 for that purpose. Quite irrespective of this bequest, it had been the unanimous opinion of the Faculty that the establishment of a separate woman's department would be beneficial to both sexes at the college. Some of the reasons in the special committee's report in April, to which there was complete assent, were given as follows:

> In a few studies, the delicacy of treating fully a subject where both men and women were present in the same class. This was not, however, by any one considered a sufficient cause in itself to justify a change.
>
> The invariably different viewpoint (due to the difference in sex) from which men and women approached nearly all of the subjects, and the difficulty, in the hour of the recitation, of properly presenting the subject to the comprehension of both sexes.
>
> A natural diffidence on the part of both sexes to enter, during a recitation, into any argument with the other sex over any subject under consideration.

Then follows the statement of a very remarkable reason:

> The tendency of women to select courses in which, from the nature of the subject and their natural aptitude and ability, they will secure high marks, coupled with the general desire of women for high marks. This secures to the women students a higher average standing than the men, and consequently a rather disproportionate part of the awards, prizes, and prestige, which, under co-education, are always awarded in common for both men and women. If the women took more of the courses ordinarily taken by the men it is probable that the results would be somewhat different; but as it is, it appears, rightly or wrongly, that the incentive on the part of the men to work for honors and awards is very much weakened by the approximate certainty of non-success, due to the peculiar competition above referred to.

Here is, undoubtedly, the chief cause of the failure of co-education in the colleges, which within a year has been confessed by a reversal of their practice at three other institutions in the United States, and has been proclaimed, after investigation, by educational authorities in England. A High School Principal in Chicago recently separated the boys and girls in his charge "to accustom them in their early teens to differentiate in their characteristics so that they shall be prepared for the higher complementary relations of life." Surely it were a wise step to introduce students to common fields of competition in scholarship—if necessary, by segregating the fields. The real difficulty in the maintenance of the co-educational system is the increasing multiplicity of courses, such as those in domestic science, which appeal to women alone. The women students are already, and proerly, apart in purpose from the men students. The segregation should be welcome to both.

Nevertheless, the letter which we print in another column upon this subject is right in its contention that the instruction accorded to young women should be "full and vigorous." Their minds are susceptible to such instruction, nevertheless they are women's minds, and to be trained in great part to women's occupations.

THE COMMISSION MEN.

We print elsewhere the letter of Mr. R. E. HANLEY, Business Manager of the National League of Commission Merchants, protesting that sales and returns of the middlemen of this State to farmers ought not to be supervised as is proposed in Assemblyman LUPTON's bill. Mr. HANLEY says that last January, when Mr. LUPTON introduced his first bill, he had not collected facts of fraud upon farmers and consumers of poultry, orchard, garden, dairy, and other products sufficient to justify its passage. But Mr. LUPTON says that his present bill is better buttressed. And Mr. HANLEY is alone in his expression of surprise that reports of grave abuses in the business of commission men in this and other cities should have been made. At St. Louis this week Mr. B. F. YOAKUM, who has a name for possessing accurate information on these points, said:

> The Florida farmer receives $2.25 for a bushel of green beans, the railroad gets 50 cents for the 800-mile haul to New York, and the consumer pays $6.40 for this same bushel of beans. There is 35 per cent. for the grower, 8 per cent. for the carrier, and 57 per cent. for the dealer. This is not a fair division.
>
> Thirty cents a dozen was the average price of eggs in New York last year, while the farmers of Arkansas and Missouri received 15 cents. The freight was 2 cents a dozen. The men who receive the eggs at a freight station in New York and deliver them to the consumer take 13 cents a dozen profit.
>
> The rice farmer of Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas gets 2½ cents a pound for the grain, and the consumer in New York pays 10 cents a pound for this rice. The freight is one-half cent a pound. If the rice farmer were paid 3½ cents, 1 cent more than he is now getting, and the dealer took 1 cent profit, which is 25 per cent., the New York consumer would get twenty pounds of rice for $1, instead of ten pounds as now.

The evils within this State are of the same sort. Mr. LUPTON's bill does not seek to regulate the prices of the middlemen, it merely provides that they forfeit a bond when their transactions are found to be dishonest, and it assures the farmers of daily information about current prices.

A NORWEGIAN EXPLANATION.

The Dean of the Faculty of History and Philosophy at King FREDERIK's University in Christiania yesterday explained the whole matter clearly, in the few well-chosen if unusual words he uttered in adding a Norwegian Ph. D. to the many other titular honors of Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. He likened our foremost citizen abroad to a rushing human engine, raising clouds of dust and smoke, through which some discern a winged angel, and others a "modern devil with claws." The smoke and dust are to blame, partly, and the dispositions of the observers, good or bad, do the rest. It is a happy idea. If the engine would cease from rushing, opinions of its utility and beauty would be less confusing. But it is always rushing, taking on water and fuel as it goes.

This is intelligible. To be sure, the Dean needlessly involved his clear statement with the careless, mystical assertion that Mr. ROOSEVELT had left the earth and was dwelling on Olympus with Jupiter and Apollo. This sort of confusing paradox is characteristic of Norwegian thought and literature. How can that rushing engine rush on Mount Olympus? Mr. ROOSEVELT is always right here, on earth. If he were on Olympus there would be no room there for Jupiter and Apollo.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Farming Is Not for Everybody. Secretary WILSON, whom a somewhat rash admirer describes as "the highest authority in this country on farming," proved that he does have certain sound ideas on the subject, this week, while commenting on the widely held theory that if the man who is not doing well in the city will only go "back to the land" he will there find happiness and a good living, even if he doesn't make a fortune. That is a contention constantly heard—from people who know nothing about farming and haven't the least intention of taking up that occupation themselves.

To hear them one might imagine that the dweller in the crowded tenement were wise; if he didn't have a depraved liking for urban excitements and slum society, he would say to himself: "Hi, hi! I will start this morning for the country, take possession of a farm—one of the innumerable abandoned farms the papers tell about—and, exchanging the sweatshop's slavery for the farmer's glorious independence, forthwith begin really to live." As the Secretary of Agriculture impatiently pointed out, the tenement dweller could do nothing of the kind. If he had no family to leave behind to starve, he might, indeed, walk in a few days some distance out into the region of fields and woods, but he would find no abandoned farm for him to take possession of, since there is no such thing in the whole United States.

At certain seasons of the year he could easily get employment as a farm laborer, but he would be almost miraculously lucky if it lasted more than a few weeks. If not a man with rather more than enough ability to attain business success in the city, his chance in the country of ever becoming anything more than a hired hand, doing hard, ill-paid, and impermanent work, would be cruelly small, and in most cases it is not without good reason that he prefers urban to rural opportunities.

Successful farming requires, first of all, a farm. Next it requires special knowledge and capital. Secretary WILSON showed himself a farmer with much still to learn when he said that "the book farmer would be about as successful on the farm as a correspondence school carpenter would be in the trade," for it is the farmer who is not a book farmer that is going to the wall, while his despised rival, who is one, raises big and profitable crops on land supposed to have been exhausted long ago. Nevertheless, the Secretary was quite right in declaring that "back to the land" is easier said than done, and that it is not advice to be followed by everybody.

Picturesque but Not Statuesque. Though declaring that he doesn't believe in erecting statues to living men, or even to men recently dead, Mr. ROOSEVELT has yielded to the insistence of North Dakota friends, and he found time while in Christiania to give sittings to a sculptor whom they have commissioned to immortalize him for them in marble—or perhaps it is in bronze.

Presumably, knowing North Dakota as he does, Mr. ROOSEVELT felt that the counsels of caution would be of no efficacy out there, and that the statue, since it would be made anyhow, might as well have a certain relation to the name on its pedestal. Yet he is reported to have written in a letter to the Chairman of the Roosevelt Statue Committee, Representative HANNA, that what they ought to do was to put up a figure that would be typical of the old-time West—a frontier farmer or a cowboy. To have the "right kind of a picture" he considered important, and whether it resembled himself or not a matter of no consequence.

As the ex-President has been in his day both frontier farmer and cowboy, the North Dakotans, while ignoring the possibility that he, being still very much alive, may not remain their hero as long as the statue lasts, can follow the rest of his advice and perpetuate both the type and the man. So doing, they will be fairly safe from the danger of some day wishing they had chosen another model. If Mr. ROOSEVELT should lose his popularity with them—and American heroes do occupy a precarious eminence—all they or their children will have to do is to chisel off the name and forget that the statue was a portrait.

Probably it won't look so very much like him. A good many of our public statues would pass for almost anybody a little more than ordinarily ugly and ungraceful. Perhaps the Norwegian sculptor will do better, but his selection can hardly have been decided by considerations purely aesthetic, and his opportunities for studying his subject will be few and brief. He has undertaken a difficult task, and it will not be made the easier for him if he assumes the necessity to make a cowboy who shall somehow foreshadow the President and statesman. The outcome of his efforts will be interesting, whether entirely satisfactory or not. North Dakota, with characteristic optimism and courage, can hope for the best, and the rest of us can—well, at worst, North Dakota is a long distance from a large number of places.

Commuters Must Pay It All! It is now openly announced, though without official sanction, that the railways converging on this city have selected the commuters from among their patrons as the class that is to contribute the money required for paying the higher wages demanded by and granted to the employés of the several companies. The truth of the announcement will probably be denied, but present developments seem to confirm it.

Why the commuters were chosen to bear this burden alone or almost alone remains to be explained. Can it be that the reason is their comparative helplessness? The through passenger can usually exercise some discretion as to the route he will follow in reaching his destination, and he takes one road instead of another because he likes it better or because it treats him better. The commuter buys his house for different reasons, and he rarely does more than ask how many trains a day are run on the line over which he will have to travel to and from the city. Once settled down, he cannot often move without inconvenience and never without expense, and the one railroad near his home knows that he will stand a lot without doing more than growl at conductors and brakemen—servitors who have no sensitiveness to reproach, who rather like to be scolded, and who are paid princely salaries not to resent anything that is said to them.

But though the commuters will stand much, they will not stand everything, and, judging from the letters we are receiving, the patience of those who live up on the New Haven Road is already worn pretty thin, in spite of the fact that as yet they are only suffering from wrongs to come. The agonies of the commuters, however, are as nothing to those of the suburban real estate men, who find their hopes blasted as by a frost, since all this talk about high railway fares will keep away many an intending purchaser of land, though it won't cancel a single mortgage or postpone the coming of interest day.

LADYLIKE INSTRUCTION.

Objects to a Reason Urged Against Coeducational Teaching.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent objects to coeducation on the ground that professors will not give as "full and vigorous" instruction to the young men if there are young women present. This unconsciously betrays a belief that the minds of young women are not adapted to receive as full and vigorous instruction as the minds of young men. The existence of this belief, and the fact that even professors sometimes hold it, is an argument in favor of coeducation with many persons interested in the education of girls.

A very able member of the faculty of one of the largest separate colleges for women told me, with regret, that its President never sought to impress upon his students that such or such was the proper attitude to be taken toward any question by human beings, or by scholars, but always by "ladies." In his mind the fact that they were ladies completely overshadowed the fact that they were students.

The professor of history at one of America's most famous universities teaches history also at the affiliated college for women connected with it. He was reported as saying that he gave the young women just as good a course in history as he gave the young men, but that the course was entirely different. This affiliated college enjoys great prestige from the popular belief that the same instruction is given there as at the university.

There is a widespread suspicion among educated women that when a professor, even with the kindest intentions, modifies his teaching to adapt it to what he supposes to be the mental peculiarities of young women, the teaching is apt to be less broad and wholesome. As the education of young men is generally considered more important than that of young women, a professor, in addressing a mixed class, usually makes his instruction "full and vigorous" for the sake of the young men, and the girls get the benefit of it.

G. P. N.

Boston, Mass., May 5, 1910.

The Commission Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An editorial article appeared in your issue of May 3 entitled "The Middlemen." We dislike to see a metropolitan journal of THE TIMES's standing pass judgment so unwarrantedly on a long established and honorable branch of the commerce of the State.

You may not be aware that in January last the Hon. Mr. Lupton introduced in the General Assembly at Albany a measure whose provisions are similar to those in the one he now brings forward, but at the hearing before the Committee on General Laws there was disclosed no need for the regulations proposed; in fact, there was brought forward but one incident of minor importance that was given as warrant for the legislation asked for.

The members of this organization, and in fact any well established commission merchant, would have no objections to the licensing and bonding feature were it not for the fact that with the general laws now in force there is sufficient protection to the shipper against unreliable market receivers and that the imposing of expense of bond premiums places an unnecessary tax upon dealers resident within the State.

Moreover, it is not conceded that members of the produce trade need be governed or controlled by State laws in the legitimate conduct of their business any more than those engaged in other commercial lines.

R. E. HANLEY,
Business Manager National League of Commission Merchants.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 5, 1910.

TO VOTE ON INCOME TAX.

Next Wednesday Set Aside for Consideration by State Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 6.—As the result of an agreement made to-day by the advocates and opponents of the proposed Federal income tax amendment the Senate will devote next Wednesday to a discussion of its merits. Senator Davenport's resolution committing the Legislature to the approval of the amendment was reported without recommendation to-day. Senator Davenport, who takes the view of United States Senator Root as to the advisability of the amendment, and Senator Grady will make the principal arguments in favor of its adoption.

Senator Newcomb, who introduced a resolution early in the session providing for the rejection of the income tax amendment, said to-day that he regarded the adverse action of the Assembly this week as fatal to the amendment so far as the New York Legislature is concerned. If the Senate should adopt the Davenport resolution, however, it will be sent to the Assembly for concurrence.

So many important questions remain undetermined in the Legislature, notwithstanding the activty of both houses in the last few days, that several of the leaders expressed the belief to-day that final adjournment would be postponed until May 26.

TO HUNT ELECTION FRAUDS.

Special Deputy Attorney General to be Sent to Rochester.

ALBANY, May 6.—Gov. Hughes to-day designated Attorney General O'Malley, or one of his deputies, to assist the Monroe County Grand Jury at Rochester next Monday in investigating charges of violations of the election laws at the recent special Congressional election.

The Attorney General appointed Elmer E. Charles of Warsaw special Deputy Attorney General to conduct the investigation.

THE POST ROAD TROLLEY.

A Plea for the Bill That Permits Its Building.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have carefully read your editorial in to-day's TIMES on the proposed trolley line in the Albany Post Road in order to secure quick and cheap communication between the river towns.

The vast majority of the owners of property abutting on this road acquired title to their holdings long before the enactment of the "Burns" law, and without a thought as to whether or not the natural growth of the several villages through which it passes would ever require the construction of a trolley line in this beautiful highway. The fact that it is so attractive is another very strong reason why the trolley should be built, to the end that the poor as well as the rich may enjoy its beauty.

The building of a trolley line in the Albany Post Road, or Broadway, will not in the least decrease the fee value of the abutting property, but, on the contrary, will enhance its value, not from an acreage standpoint, perhaps, but on the basis of sixteen lots to the acre. Take, for instance, Riverview Manor, Hudson Heights, and Pine Crest—all situated in the Village of Hastings-on-Hudson, where building lots are now selling for more money than the same property was assessed for per acre before our trolley came.

You say: "A trolley line along Broadway would not in the slightest degree promote increase of population, or the building of new residences." Please note the effect of the trolley in Warburton Avenue, from Yonkers to Hastings. Before that line was constructed there was scarcely a house, now they are going up all along the line.

You also say that "if the line is a public necessity, of which there is exceedingly scant evidence, it would be to the advantage of the communities it served to lay out the line along highways further removed from the river." What is wanted, and what we are all striving for, is the cheapest and most expeditious means of getting to and from Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, and Ossining, and further north if necessary, and thus give the residents of this section of the country a means of getting to White Plains, the county seat, without traveling twenty-five miles to reach a point ten miles distant.

The "spirit of sheer perversity" is not with the people who are trying to secure the repeal of the Burns law, but rather with those who are willing, and who gladly welcome the building of trolleys, providing they are constructed in their neighbors' streets and not theirs.

W. S. E.

Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., May 5, 1910.

Miss Wren's Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article on my bill you seem to have overlooked the fact that I am simply attempting to amend decedent estate law. I have not gone through the statutes and taken every one which discriminates against women in favor of men.

In your editorial comment you say, "In case of a divorce, partial or absolute, obtained by the wife, the husband must pay her alimony, even if she should remarry, for the rest of her life." Section 1,771 of the New York Code of Civil Procedure reads in part:

> Where an action is brought by a wife and a final judgment of divorce has been rendered in her favor, the court, upon application of the defendant on notice, and on proof of the marriage of the plaintiff after such final judgment, must by order modify such final judgment and any orders made with respect thereto, by annulling the provisions of such final judgment or orders, or of both, directing payments of money for the support of the plaintiff.

This was added by Chapter 339, in effect Sept. 1, 1904. It was further amended by Chapter 297, Laws of 1908, as follows:

> Or in case no such direction or directions shall have been made, amend it by inserting such direction or directions as justice requires for the custody, care, education, and maintenance of any such child or children in such final judgment or order or orders.

I do not know the history of this last amendment, but it would look as if, the amendment of 1904 having cut off the alimony paid to the former wife, (which included support of the children,) this amendment of 1908 was added to take care of the children.

AMY WREN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 3, 1910.

Helpful Stenographers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many thanks for the installment of belated justice which you mete out in your issue of to-day to the obscure stenographer who is helping along the world's work in her modest way by every day rendering (and generally without much recognition) "a beautiful transcript of what her employer meant to say and didn't."

Making all due allowance for the fact that a busy business man can hardly be expected to keep one eye constantly on the niceties of grammar and diction, it is still marvelous how the average one manages to elude anything like familiarity with the English language, and this is true in a notable degree even of those who would describe themselves as "college graduates." Wouldn't you suppose that if a man never read more than the headlines of his morning paper he must at least learn how to spell in time?

The other day I came across a letter in which, among other gems of simplified spelling, the word "reconise" appeared in type. But the gentleman who signed the letter (and who, by the way, overlooked most of the mistakes) had carefully put in with his pen a "k" between the "c" and the "o."

A.

Hartford, Conn., May 4, 1910.

Aunt Delia's Pie.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To emphasize your remarks in this morning's issue on apple pie you have no less an authority to refer to than the President of the United States, who recently traveled 1,000 miles (more or less) to eat a piece of apple pie—or perhaps he consumed the whole of it.

True, it was Aunt Delia's apple pie—and there is none produced like it—and it was consumed in New England, where the air is conducive to that sort of food.

E. T. W.

New York, May 4, 1910.

PLANS COMPROMISE ON DIRECT PRIMARY

Senate Judiciary Committee Reports Bill Affecting Nomination of Legislators Only.

NOT IN EFFECT TILL 1911

Permits Party Bosses to Order Direct Nominations on Local Officials If They See Fit.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 6.—With the bill embodying the compromise direct nominations plan suggested in a recent memorial to the Legislature, signed by many prominent and disinterested Republicans, at last officially before the Senate, a serious clash has developed between the leaders of the upper and the lower house.

Senator Cobb, Republican leader of the upper house, believes the compromise bill should be passed. Speaker Wadsworth and Majority Leader Merritt, who shape the policy of the Assembly, have gone on record as opposed to primary reforms of any kind at this time. In this they represent the attitude of Republican State Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff, William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, and other Republican bosses of the distinctly reactionary type.

Senator Cobb, in a statement made today in connection with the report of the compromise bill to the Senate by the Judiciary Committee, said:

"I was assured that this bill would meet with the approval of the Assembly leaders, but understand their attitude has changed with reference to the matter and that now any application of the direct primary feature will be opposed in the other house."

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported to-day all the primary bills so far introduced, with the exception of the Meade-Phillips bill, which embodies the primary plan the Republican bosses were willing to concede under pressure. Senator Cobb, soon after he was elected majority leader of the Senate, reached the conclusion that the Meade-Phillips bill would not do. The compromise bill which he has helped to draft is intended to take its place.

The Hinman-Green bill, which embodies the Governor's plan for direct primaries, was reported by the committee merely "for consideration." So was the Grady-Friesbie bill, whoch contains the free-and-easy plan of primary reform suggested by the Democratic League. The so-called compromise bill, on the other hand, comes before the Senate with all the prestige of a committee measure. It will ultimately be offered as a substitute for the Hinman-Green bill, if that bill should be defeated after being debated by the Senate. As far as the upper house is concerned the Meade-Phillips bill is dead, though in the Assembly this measure was reported yesterday for amendments involving further concessions to the direct primary enthusiasts in the lower house.

What the Bill Provides.

The compromise bill provides among other things for a general enrollment of all the voters throughout the State, voters outside of cities where there is registration to declare at the time of voting at the general election their party preference.

It provides for a uniform primary day throughout the State and an official primary ballot, and surrounds the primaries with the same safeguards against corrupt practices that are now in force with reference to general elections.

It provides for the election of delegates to all conventions, including the State convention, at the primaries and abolishes all the intermediate conventions which now figure so largely in the choice of delegates.

It provides for the nomination of candidates for Senators and Assemblymen, beginning in 1911, by the direct method, but retains the convention system for the nomination of all other candidates, with the proviso, however, that the party committees in cities, towns, and villages may authorize the nomination of candidates for local offices by the direct method.

It increases the State Committee to 150 members, one for each Assembly district.

It provides for judicial review of the enrollment and of the acts of all conventions and political committees with reference to primaries.

It provides that the primary polls shall be kept open from noon until 9 P. M., instead of from 2 P. M. to 9 P. M.

The provision that the direct nominations plan it embodies shall not go into effect until next year means that at least one Legislature, which would have the power to repeal the act, will be nominated and elected by the old system and that no Senate can be elected by the direct method until two years hence.

Cobb Defends His Bill.

"The bill has been prepared with an honest intention of obtaining the enactment of a measure along the lines suggested by Gov. Hughes in so far as it was possible and practicable to do so," said Senator Cobb to-day. "I am in hope that with such amendments and modifications as may be suggested it will meet with the approval of both the Legislature and the Governor. If it does it will accomplish, in my opinion, as far as can be brought about by statute, the reforms sought to be made. If it is not passed in some form, there is grave doubt in my mind, unless a change occurs in the sentiment, whether any bill will be passed that will meet with the approval of the Governor and accomplish the desired reform."

Gov. Hughes has given no indication as to what he would do in case some primary bill other than the Hinman-Green bill should pass both houses and come before him for approval or veto. It is konwn, however, that the Governor feels very strongly that the Hinman-Green bill, which goes the whole length in the matter of primary reform, should be passed in deference to the strong sentiment that prevails throughout the State.

The Governor has made it clear to his friends and others who have approached him on the subject that he would regard any attempt to prevent an open debate on the Hinman-Green bill in either house as trickery. He feels that every Senator and Assemblyman—and both must return to their constituents for re-election this Fall—should go on record as either favoring or opposing the Simon Pure Direct Nominations bill in its unamended form.

Some of the members are sweating blood over the dread prospect with which they are confronted. The Assembly leaders have given all sorts of pledges that the members of the House shall have this opportunity. They believe that they have the votes to beat the bill. On the other hand, the advocates of the Hinman-Green bill declare that Speaker Wadsworth and Majority Leader Merritt of the Assembly will have the surprise of their lives when the Hinman-Green bill comes up for debate on the floor of the Assembly next week.

SUBWAY PASSENGER RECORD

Ahead of the Elevated Lines' Traffic in February—22,773,498 Carried.

For the second time since the construction of the Subway it carried more passengers in February than did the elevated lines of the interborough system. About a year ago the Subway beat the elevated on a month's figures for the first time.

In February the Subway carried 22,773,498 passengers, as against the elevated's 22,559,733. The figures for February of last year were 21,639,949 for the elevated and 20,769,591 for the Subway. These totals came out yesterday in the monthly traffic report issued by the Public Service Commission. It showed that the number of passengers carried on all the principal transit lines of the city during February was 113,509,578, as against 105,174,119 for the same month in 1909.

The report also included the figures for the eight months ending March 1 and showed that in that time the elevated carried 191,368,359 passengers to the Subway's 174,525,098. The grand total for the eight months on the principal lines was 999,390,421, as against [illegible] for the same period in 1909 and

M'CLELLAN AFFIRMS; HEARST SUES AGAIN

The Editor Now Has $1,500,000 in Prospective Damages If He Can Prove Libel.

HAS NOT SUED GAYNOR YET

Although His Actions Are Based on Statements in the Mayor's Speech at the Publishers' Dinner.

Ex-Mayor McClellan sent this dispatch to THE TIMES yesterday from Florence in response to the news cabled to him on Thursday night that Chief Clerk Rierdon had made affidavit that no instructions were left with him by Mr. McClellan to call the attention of the incoming Mayor to the warrant paying Daniel F. Cohalan $48,000 of city money for legal services:

> **To the Editor of the New York Times:**
>
> **I repeat finally and most emphatically that I verbally directed Rierdon to hold up the Cohalan warrant and call the same to Gaynor's attention.**
>
> **GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.**

Mayor Gaynor declared on Thursday, when he talked about the affidavit, that he thought Mr. Rierdon was telling the truth. He had nothing further to say on the subject yesterday and the Chief Clerk preserved the silence he has maintained throughout the controversy. The issue of personal veracity in the matter is now closely drawn. Mr. McClellan is to return to this country in the Fall.

Mr. Hearst added to his long list of libel suits growing out of the Mayor's speech, yesterday, by serving THE TIMES with papers in another action, this time for $200,000 damages.

The complaint in this newest suit is based on the publication in yesterday's TIMES of the ground on which Mr. Hearst was suing the sixteen last newspapers made the objects of his legal attack. His new complaint, after citing the original report of the speech, and his suit for $100,000 damages based thereon, goes on to say:

> Subsequent to the commencement of said libel suit and prior to the publication hereinafter complained of the true facts with reference to the publication of the public document referred to in the above quotation and of the connection of the plaintiff therewith were published in The New York American, a daily newspaper published in the City of New York, and, furthermore, public statements were made by the Controller of the City of New York, W. A. Prendergast; the former Mayor, George B. McClellan; the former City Chamberlain, James J. Martin, and the former Controller, Herman Metz, and widely published in several newspapers in the City of New York, which statements established the fact that the criminal charge made by said Mayor Gaynor, and republished by the defendant, was known by him to be false when made, and, in addition thereto, that the payment of $48,000 to Daniel F. Cohalan, in said quotation referred to, was actually authorized and permitted by said Gaynor instead of by the administration of former Mayor McClellan, as said Gaynor had theretofore falsely stated and the defendant had falsely published.
>
> With full knowledge of the foregoing facts and in spite thereof, with express malice and for the purpose of maligning and injuring the plaintiff and giving further publicity to the false and malicious charge against the plaintiff made by said Gaynor and originally published by the defendant on April 29, as aforesaid, the defendant again reiterated said charge and published of and concerning the plaintiff the following false and defamatory libel, to wit:
>
> "Two State prison felonies, namely forgery and falsification of a public document, were committed in the eagerness of this publisher and editor (Hearst, meaning the plaintiff) to wrong the Mayor of the City of New York."

Which charge, the complaint again repeats, is false, wherefore $200,000 "punitive damages" are asked.

The damages demanded by Mr. Hearst in his libel suits now total $1,500,000, exclusive of the San Francisco actions, on which Clarence J. Shearn, Mr. Hearst's attorney, said yesterday he has not yet received a report. Here is a list, exclusive of these:

THE NEW YORK TIMES	$100,000
The Brooklyn Eagle	100,000
The Associated Press	500,000
Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of THE TIMES	100,000
M. E. Stone, manager of The Associated Press	100,000
Herman Ridder, publisher of The Staats-Zeitung	100,000
The Staats-Zeitung	100,000
Henry Watterson of The Louisville Courier-Journal	100,000
The Louisville Courier-Journal	100,000
THE NEW YORK TIMES	200,000
Total	$1,500,000

Seven suits for $100,000 each were begun against Boston newspapers, but Mr. Shearn said yesterday that these have been dropped, the publishers having commended Mr. Hearst and printed retractions.

It could not be learned yesterday that Mr. Hearst had yet sued Mayor Gaynor, whose speech contained the passage which he contends is a libel upon him.

MAY NOT SERVE AS EXECUTOR.

Allen Is "Incompetent by Reason of Dishonesty," Surrogate Says.

Surrogate Cohalan admitted to probate yesterday the contested will of John C. Latham, but denied testamentary letters to Harry Allen, named as one of the executors under the will. The Surrogate said that Allen is "incompetent by reason of dishonesty to execute the duties of his trust as such executor." A bequest of $15,000 to Allen is not disturbed. William B. Bristow and Charles Fraser remain as executors.

Mrs. Elsie Gaylord Latham, who was prominent in Louisville, Ky., society when she maried Latham in 1901 was the principal contestant. Latham, who was a member of the firm of Alexander, Latham & Co., brokers, was of unsound mind, she alleged, and was under the influence of others when he made the will. None of her contentions was sustained.

The testimony before Surrogate Cohalan revealed that Allen, who held a confidential position with a brokerage firm, had taken a list of its customers with him when he allied himself with another firm in the same line of business. One of his duties as executor would have been the administration of a $200,000 trust fund for Latham's six-year-old daughter, Alice.

Mrs. Latham received a specific bequest of $10,000, and the residue of the estate, estimated at $100,000. Mr. Latham left his family homestead and $20,000 for a public park to the town of Hopkinsville, Ky.

ARBITRATORS STILL AT WORK.

Demands of Men on the Vanderbilt Lines Will Be Decided Tuesday.

The arbitrators of the demands of the trainmen and conductors on the Vanderbilt railroads west of Buffalo said last evening they will not be able to render their award to-day, as they had expected. P. H. Morrissey, one of the arbitrators, said:

"There were so many details that it will be Tuesday or Wednesday before we announce this award. The findings in the New York Central case will govern the demands of the Lackawanna and the Delaware & Hudson men, but there may be a conference with the men on minor details."

A representative of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western would not say whether his company was satisfied with the award, but he said it would be accepted.

The Erie Railroad Company announced yesterday that a settlement had been reached with its firemen, a 6 per cent. increase having been granted on the smaller engines and a greater increase on the larger.

SOCIAL NOTES.

No date has been set for the wedding of Miss Clara Fleitmann, a daughter of Mrs. Ewald Fleitmann, and J. G. Blaine Ewing, whose engagement was announced in these columns yesterday.

Mrs. Ewald Fleitmann and the Misses Paula and Clara Fleitmann, and Henry T. Fleitmann will open their cottage at Seabright in a few weeks. They will spend August at the Profile House, in the White Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will go to their country estate, at Garrison, on May 21, to remain until they go to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are booked to sail on May 24 for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., (Miss Marjorie Gould,) have not yet decided when they are to sail. They may go across on the Gould yacht.

W. MacNeil Rodewald and Miss Eleanor Rodewald are in Tuxedo for over Sunday.

The Hon. Charles S. Henry, M. P., of London, is at the Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ridder will sail for Europe on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Swift have returned from their wedding trip and are at the residence of Mrs. Swift's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Hurry, 242 Lexington Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Lefferts will go the first part of June to Monmouth Beach, N. J., for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Pease went yesterday to their country place in Lenox for the season.

Mrs. C. B. Curtis is leaving shortly for her new country home at Litchfield, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dean Adams and Miss Ruth Adams have closed their town house and have gone to their country place, Rohallion, Rumson Hills, N. J., for the Summer.

Mrs. Alexander Crawford Chenoweth and son are sailing next Wednesday for England and will spend a few weeks at the ancestral home of Mr. Chenowith at St. Earth, Cornwall.

COACHING PARADE TO-DAY.

Whips to Have Luncheon at Claremont and Dinner at Sherry's.

The Coaching Club, of which Col. William Jay is President, will have its parade to-day. The coaches will assemble at 11:30 o'clock at the west side of Fifth Avenue, opposite the Metropolitan Club. The President's drag will be opposite the club and the others behind it. The route will be from Central Park and Fifty-ninth Street up the east side of the Park to the Mall, then westerly to the West Drive and to the circle of the hill, where the drags will pass in review.

Then the coaches will pass down the hill on the west side through Seventy-second Street to Riverside Drive and then to Claremont, where they will disband.

Those who will be whips are Col. Jay, Reginald W. Rives, George G. Haven, Jr., J. Henry Alexandre, Jr., G. L. Boissevain, Edward Browning, Harris Fahnestock, Oliver Gould Jennings, William G. and Edward V. Loew, and E. Brinton Smith.

There will be a luncheon at Claremont for those taking part in the parade and in the evening a dinner of twenty covers at Sherry's.

BEULAH MARIE DIX WEDS.

Novelist and Playwright Is Married to G. H. Flebbe.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 6.—At St. John's Chapel to-day Miss Beulah Marie Dix was married to G. H. Flebbe. The ceremony was witnessed only by near relatives and a few friends.

The bride is the daughter of the late H. S. Dix, formerly of Cambridge. She is widely known as a novelist and as the author in collaboration with the late Evelyn G. Sutherland of several plays. Among her books are "Hugh G. Wyeth," "A Little Captive Lad," and "Merry Lips."

Among her plays are "The Road to Yesterday" and "Young Fernald."

FISH WEDDING DATE NOT SET.

Fiance of Miss I. Mildred Dick Is the Eldest Son of Stuyvesant Fish.

No date has been set for the wedding of Miss I. Mildred Dick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Evans R. Dick, whose engagement was announced in yesterday's TIMES to Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

Miss Dick, who made her début several years ago, is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dick. Her mother was formerly Miss Elizabeth Tatham. She has two brothers, Fairman R. Dick, who was graduated from Harvard in 1907, and Evans R. Dick, Jr.

The Dicks' town house is at 51 East Forty-ninth Street and their country place, the Lodge, is at Garrison, where the historic Fish estate is also situated. Mr. Dick has two yachts, the Elsa II. and the Kuwana.

His mother was Miss Marian G. Anthon and he is a grandson of Mrs. William H. Anthon. He is also a grandson of the late Hamilton Fish, at one time Governor of New York, and Secretary of State during the Grant Administration. He is a nephew of Hamilton Fish and of the late Mrs. William Evans Rogers and Mrs. Samuel Nicholl Benjamin.

Mr. Fish has one brother, Sidney W. Fish, and a sister, Mrs. Albert Zabriskie Gray, who was Miss Marian Fish. He was graduated from Yale in the Class of 1906, and is a member of the Union, Tuxedo, Racquet, and other clubs, and is a member of the St. Nicholas Society.

Perry-Leverich Wedding May 21.

The wedding of Miss Mathilde G. Leverich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Leverich, of Corona, L. I., to John M. Perry, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. Perry, of Elmhurst, L. I., will take place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leverich, Fairview, Corona, L. I., on Saturday, May 21, at a quarter to 1 o'clock. Miss Leverich will be attended by her sister, Miss Gertrude R. Leverich, and by her niece, Miss Frances L. Riker, daughter of Mrs. John L. Riker.

Miss Higgins to Wed on May 17.

The wedding of Miss Grace Higgins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Dyer Higgins, of Thompsonville, Conn., and New York, to William Edwards Lyford will take place on Tuesday, May 17, at the St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. George Eckman will officiate. Thomas Lyford will be best man and the bride's maid of honor will be Miss Flora Stewart Higgins.

Columbia Students Act "Snowball."

Columbia students of architecture last night produced at the Brinckerhoff Theatre a three-act comedy, "Snowball." Most of the performers had had previous experience and the cast was strengthened by C. E. Gautier as Mrs. Featherstone. Gautier was a "leading lady" at last Winter's 'Varsity show, "The King of Hilaria." The cast of "Snowball" was: R. H. Weber, Felix Featherstone; F. A. Berry, Harry Prendergast; H. M. Lippman, Uncle John; J. F. Murphy, Saunders; C. E. Gautier, Mrs. Featherstone; H. T. Clinch, Ethel Granger; J. Acker, Penelope.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Florence Robinson, who played Mrs. Harris in "Paid in Full," has been engaged by Wagenhals & Kemper for the part of Aunt Selina in the "Seven Days" company that will go to the Pacific Coast.

Mme. Bertha Kalich will add an American drama to her repertoire next season, and will present a play by Samuel Shipman as well as the two already announced foreign dramas.

The midgets of the Hippodrome will hold their May party in Central Park this morning, having as guests Marceline, the Hippodrome clown, and the business staff of the playhouse. They will leave Sixth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street at 9 o'clock and remain at the Park until noon.

Rose Stahl will play her farewell engagement in New York as Patricia O'Brien in "The Chorus Lady" at the Academy of Music, where she will begin a three weeks' stay on Monday, May 16.

The next production to be made by Joseph M. Gaites will be "The Girl of My Dreams," by Wilbur Nesbit, with music and lyrics by Karl Hoschna and Otto Hauerbach. John Hyams and Leila McIntyre will be featured.

Receiving a resolution passed by the New York Academy of Medicine protesting against an anti-vivisection exhibit at the Actors' Fund Fair, the Advisory Board of the fair voted yesterday to request those in charge of the booth to give up the exhibit.

NAZIMOVA'S ADMIRER SENT TO BELLEVUE

Dr. Frederick Griffith in the Psycopathic Ward for Writing the Actress Letters.

"I'M SO SORRY," SHE SAYS

"I Thought the Lady Loved Me" Is His Only Explanation—Wrote a Book About Her.

Dr. Frederick Griffith, a too ardent admirer of Mme. Alla Nazimova, the Russian actress, was sent for examination to the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital yesterday by Magistrate Barlow in the Tombs Court. The actress, all in black, was there to see it done. She clasped her hands in mock despair and murmured:

"I'm so sorry. He was my most ardent admirer, and now he's crazy."

For three years, so ran the complaint left with the District Attorney some days ago, Dr. Griffith, a bare acquaintance, has been inundating Mme. Nazimova with annoying letters of the strangest complexion, scribbled some of them on the backs of typewritten sheets that he had started to other people and that others had written him. Some half dozen, selected from those she has received since she has been playing "Little Eyolf," were read to Magistrate Barlow in chambers yesterday, when Detective Flood brought down the doctor from his home at 238 West Thirty-eighth Street. Confronted with the letters he admitted having written them to her.

"I thought the lady loved me," was his explanation.

Upstairs in the District Attorney's office he had given the same statement.

"Shall I tell of your letters to me?" This in a stage whisper to the actress. She nodded an indifferent assent.

"Why, she sent me a letter saying: 'Received the candy. Delicious.'"

But outside, fortified by a circle of reporters, he declared that she had sent him letters just as ardent as those he sent to her, and that he would produce them in good time.

"I really don't know what Alla wants to do," he said plaintively. "We were introduced three years ago by a common friend, and I have written her often since then. I have letters of hers sent to me at Asbury Park. Yes, we have quarrelled. It was about a year ago, and just to pique her I held back a book I was about to publish about her. I have forgotten the name and the publisher, but the heroine was Nazimova. Gabrielle Marat, I called her in the book. Then when we quarreled I held it back, partly because it showed too greatly my feeling for her when she was not showing any for me."

Dr. Griffith took his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1897, since which time he has lectured in various clinics, and for five years, he said, had charge of the surgical dispensary at Bellevue. For further questions he referred the reporters to "Who's Who," which accredits him with membership in the Academy of Medicine and the New York Historical Society.

In one letter to Mme. Nazimova he writes:

> You cause me a heap of trouble, lady. Didn't you get me thrown out of Sing Sing? How did I know that some of the family was stowed away up the river?
>
> Movie, I've heard it said, "Watch a man's eyes to catch him in a lie and look at a woman's mouth if you wish to know if she is lying to you." Do you believe it is so, or did some lady put it wrong way about to fuddle simpletons like me?
>
> Movie, nothing gets done—just sit and gazing. Don't you know the law changes the first of June? What are you doing selling tickets? The prophet was all right. Of course, I don't know who your friends are that have bulldogs. I mean the lady who gave her dog a name "Frederick."

For some time the letters ramble on about none other than Dr. Cook, and the present doctor writes much of igloos and Eskimos.

On the back of a sheet of paper is a half-finished typewritten letter to a Rochester doctor in which Dr. Griffith writes:

"The news editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES five or six years ago copied an article of mine in his paper from The Medical Record one day to fool with it, and went on to say I wasn't 'lucid.'"

FEARS FOR HER ALIMONY.

Mrs. Tower Wants Her Wealthy Husband to Give a Bond.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 6.—Through her lawyer, Charles Morschauser of Poughkeepsie, Mrs. Mary Bogardus Tower of White Plains made application to Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh to-day for an order compelling her husband, Albert Edward Tower, the wealthy ironmaster, from whom she obtained a separation, to give a bond to guarantee the payment of alimony to her at the rate of $700 a month, alleging that he is a resident now of California.

Lawyer Morschauser submitted an affidavit of Lawyer Frank S. Sprague of Sonoma, Cal., setting forth, among other things, that Mr. Tower has been living with a young woman named Elsie Garrett on a ranch at Sonoma, Cal. Mr. Morschauser contends that Mr. Tower is no longer a resident of the State of New York and he is liable to forget about the payment of alimony ordered by Judge Keogh, and that the amount of property he owns in New York State is liable to be transferred by him to his brother, so that Mrs. Tower will have no security for her allowance.

Charles Le Barbier, in behalf of Mr. Tower, vigorously opposed the motion, and said that Mr. Tower was still a resident of New York, though he admitted that he is now "sojourning" west of the Rockies.

Lawyer Morchauser at the close of the hearing intimated that Mrs. Tower may bring other proceedings against Mr. Tower.

Justice Keogh directed that counsel for both sides submit their papers to him, and he will later decide the question as to whether Mr. Tower shall be forced to give a bond.

Start a New Seamen's Strike.

The Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, which had a strike recently on the vessels of the Clyde Line for an increase of wages from $25 to $30 a month for the seamen, which was settled after a few days, decided yesterday to demand that this be the standard union wages on all coastwise steamships. Business Agent Brown of the union said last night that the men on the vessels of the Brunswick Line will strike to-day unless a demand which has been made for the thirty-dollar rate is granted before noon.

Nassau Residents Sue the City.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 6.—Fifteen residents of Nassau County, mostly from Wartagh, Massapequa, and Baldwins, began suits here yesterday against the City of New York to recover damages to their property, which they say they suffered through the installation of the pumping stations for the Brooklyn water supply. The amount of the damages is left to the court to determine. Several such suits were tried recently, but no damages were awarded.

New Referee in White Divorce.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday decided that a new referee was necessary to retake the testimony in the action brought by Mrs. Louisa B. White against her husband Henry White, for divorce. George M. Mackeller was the referee in the first instance, and found in favor of the wife. The husband opposed the confirmation of his report on the ground that depositions of the acts complained of by the wife had not been taken by the referee personally.

MOTHER UPSETS CLUBWOMEN.

Federation Members Show They Care More for Babies Than the Ballot.

The women of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs put themselves on record at a meeting at the Hotel Astor yesterday as caring more for babies than ballots. Mrs. Amelia Barr, the writer, was one of the guests of honor, and made a speech which was interesting, but it was not until the president of the Federation, Mrs. Belle de Rivera, supplemented it with a little personal information that the Federation became enthusiastic.

"Ladies," said Mrs. de Rivera, "Mrs. Barr has had fifteen children."

There was a stampede such as that dignified body, the Federation, has never before seen. The women shouted and clapped, and above all the clamor rose a shrill, wild whoop that sounded like nothing so much as one of Buffalo Bill's cowboys. Then they calmed down a little and gave Mrs. Barr the Chautauqua salute, with waving handkerchiefs.

The convention was an exciting one in every way, particularly when Mrs. Dr. Adelaide Wallerstein failed to have her photograph taken on the convention's doorstep. Just why Dr. Wallerstein wanted to have her photograph taken just then and there while the convention was in session no one knows, but she did. The convention met in the big ballroom of the Hotel Astor, and the end of the corridor at the entrance of the ballroom is closed off with big doors, making a little foyer.

It was in this foyer yesterday morning, while crowds of delegates were inside voting hard and fast over important questions, that Dr. Wallerstein decided to have her photograph taken. Chairs and little sofas were brought together effectively; Dr. Wallerstein was posed even more effectively, with a big screen at her back, the whole having a graceful, homelike effect, when some one who passed through was interested, and asked President de Rivera if the doctor was having her picture taken for the Federation.

President de Rivera's reply was instant and decided, and to the effect that Dr. Wallerstein was not—and no other private individual would—have her picture taken in the convention, or on its grounds, and that Dr. Wallerstein, or any one else who was trying it would please move off, and quickly. Mrs. John S. Crosby was sent out to see that the Federation doorsteps were cleared immediately. She took Mrs. de Rivera's message to Dr. Wallerstein.

"You have no authority to ask me to leave, and I shall not," said Dr. Wallerstein, with dignity.

"I have the authority of the president and if you do not leave I shall have you removed," said Mrs. Crosby, with equal dignity.

Dr. Wallerstein then said things. She said many things. But if she was not afraid of Federation authority, the young man photographer did not like the idea of it at all. He folded his camera and left in a jiffy, while his subject, coming out of her graceful pose into one of indignant dignity, also faded away, and the convention doorstep saw her no more.

In the business part of the session the Federation voted to demand a woman Assistant District Attorney, the feeling being that in cases like several which have come up recently, a girl would tell a woman what she would not tell a man. The resolution will be sent to District Attorney Whitman. Mrs. Harry Hasting proposed the resolution and will call upon the District Attorney to speak for it.

The women voiced their approval of the Whitney-Brackett white slave bill; voted to send their thanks to District Attorney Whitman for his prompt action in the Wolter case, and voted their disapproval of the employment of anyone under 21 for a messenger boy. They voted to express again their approval of equal pay for equal work for women teachers, and to protest against the action against it of the Board of Education, but would not mention individually John Martin or the opposing women on the board. They voted down the proposal of a monument to Mark Twain, saying that their work was for living women.

MORE WIVES CLAIM TETLOW.

Nos. 6 and 7 Now—"Our Mutual Husband," Writes One to Another.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 6.—Two more women to-day laid claim to being the wife of Col. James T. Tetlow, the much-married Colonel, who last week fled with eighteen-year-old Ethel Jordan of Pittsburg, and have been designated by the police as Nos. 6 and 7. They are Mrs. Anna Tetlow of Centre Falls, R. I., and Mrs. Millie Tetlow of Merrimac Street, Lawrence, Mass. The Rhode Island woman writes the police that she has been searching for Col. Tetlow, who deserted her some years ago. The police of Lawrence, Mass., write that Col. Tetlow abandoned Mrs. Millie Tetlow there fourteen years ago, leaving her with two children. Wife No. 5 has been eliminated by the police, as it was found to-day that she had been divorced from him. She was Mabel L. Cuthbertson and obtained her divorce in South Dakota five years ago.

Wife No. 4, Edith R. Tetlow of West Virginia, to-day sent a lengthy communication to Wife No. 2, (Clara Jordan Tetlow,) in which she extends compliments to the latter on behalf of "our mutual husband."

The police to-day received information from South Dakota to the effect that Col. Tetlow, in many of his matrimonial ventures, passed under the name of Col. W. K. Willmore, and it is known there that for some time the Government has been searching for Willmore, it being charged that he has impersonated an officer in his matrimonial career. On different occasions he is said to have passed himself off as a Brigadier General. The Pittsburg police say they have information from the Government authorities that Tetlow was never a United States Army officer.

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 6.—Mrs. Millie Tetlow says she was married to the soldier of fortune in Egypt about twenty years ago. They came to this country soon after and settled in Lawrence with their son James. Since Tetler deserted her she has never heard of him, supposing him dead until she learned that he had been charged with polygamy. She keeps a small variety store at 311 Merrimac Street and is well known in this city. She greatly deplores the notoriety forced on her.

"I know that Col. Tetlow is my husband," she said to-night, "but as to what becomes of him I am entirely indifferent. My whole life is now bound up in my son James. When my husband left me I didn't care whether he came back or not."

BURIED IN ANOTHER'S NAME.

Woman First Identified as Mrs. Traverse Was Mrs. Steinmetz

An old woman who died suddenly on the stairs of the Third Avenue Elevated station at 143d Street on April 17 was identified two days later by Mrs. Rose Tommany of 314 East Seventieth Street as Mrs. Catherine Travers of the same address, who had been missing since Jan. 10. On April 20 the woman was buried as Mrs. Travers in Calvary Cemetery.

About the same time Robert W. Arnold of 892 Cauldwell Avenue, the Bronx, reading of the case, decided that the dead woman might be his aunt, Mrs. Eloise Steinmetz, who left the German Home for the Aged at 69 Avenue B on her seventy-fifth birthday, April 17, to visit a friend, and never returned. He compared photographs of Mrs. Steinmetz with photographs which Mrs. Tommany had of Mrs. Travers, and they decided, despite a startling resemblance between the two women, that the dead woman was Mrs. Steinmetz and not Mrs. Travers.

The body was disinteddel yesterday and positively identified as that of Arnold's aunt by the finding of a birthday present she had carried with her, and articles of dress she had worn. Then it was reburied.

What has become of Mrs. Travers is still a mystery.

Hegeman to Buy Two Jungmann Stores.

Judge Holt granted yesterday an application made by Thomas & Oppenheimer authorizing Harry S. Patterson, receiver in bankruptcy of J. Jungmann, Inc., druggists, to sell two of the stores at 1,020 Third Avenue and 1 East Forty-second Street, to Hegeman & Co. Leo Oppenheimer said that the amount of the sale will be between $75,000 and $100,000.

The other three stores, at 50 Church Street, 428 Columbus Avenue, and 15 East Twenty-third Street, will continue to be operated by the receiver for the present.

ADMIRAL M'CALLA, GREAT FIGHTER, DEAD

Leader of First American Expedition in Boxer Campaign, Dies of Apoplexy in California.

DECORATED BY MONARCHS

Gallantry in Spanish War Rewarded by Congress—Dismissed for Striking Sailor, but Restored by President.

Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, U. S. N., one of the most picturesque characters the American Navy has ever known, and one of its famous officers, died of apoplexy at his home, in Santa Barbara, Cal., yesterday. There was not a port in the United States where the fame of McCalla was not appreciated, and had anybody been asked to name the three best-known American naval officers of recent times the name of McCalla would probably have been one of the three.

In the Spanish war McCalla's record was of the best, and as the commander of the old cruiser Marblehead it was he who directed the landing and fighting of the marines at Guantanamo. After the landing of the marines he assumed supreme command at Guantanamo, commanding both the sea and land forces until called to other parts of Cuban waters to participate in other engagements of that war. So aggressive was McCalla during that time that his ship, the Marblehead, was nicknamed "Sampson's little tub of blood," because, as one of the officers who was in the Atlantic Fleet at that time put it, "McCalla was always skipping around looking for a fight."

"Bowman H." was the name that the bluejackets of the fleet called Admiral McCalla, and, despite reports to the contrary, he was one of the most popular officers, so far as the men behind the guns are concerned, that the navy has known. That he worked his men hard is true, but he worked just as hard himself, and he never sent his bluejackets where he would not go himself.

It was said of McCalla during that war "that he slept when he could, worked as long as there was anything to do, and then busied himself to find something else to occupy his attention in the way of work."

It was during the Boxer campaign in China, however, that McCalla gained his greatest fame. He headed the first of the American expeditions for the relief of the legations in Peking, and when he got back to his ship, the cruiser Newark, weeks later, he had three bad wounds to bear testimony to his gallantry during that memorable advance. This first advance failed because of lack of numbers, the combined international force being less than 2,000 men all told. The expedition that finally did get to Peking and effect the rescue of the legations numbered more than 20,000 men.

Vice Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, R. N., the famous British naval officer, who was recently in New York as the commander of the British squadron sent to represent Great Britain during the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, was in command of the expedition. In a letter to the commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, written soon afterward, Sir Edward said: "I cannot conclude my letter without expressing to you, Sir, the high admiration I have for Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, who accompanied us in command of your officers and men. Their post was usually in the advance guard, where their zeal and go was praised by all. I regret to state that Capt. McCalla was wounded in three places; but, considering the gallant way in which he exposed himself, I am only equally surprised and thankful that he is alive."

For his gallantry on that occasion McCalla was decorated by several foreign rulers, Kaiser Wilhelm awarding him the "Red Eagle of the Second Class with Swords." Congress rewarded him with an advance of three numbers in grade. Previously Congress had advanced him six numbers as a reward for his Cuban services.

The one blemish on the record of McCalla—a blemish that his friends always considered undeserved—was his suspension from duty in 1890 following his court-martial on the charge of striking one of the sailors under him. McCalla was then the commander of the Enterprise. One day a sailor was brought before him. The sailor was intoxicated, and when reprimanded applied an epithet to his commander. McCalla lost his temper and struck the sailor with the flat of his sword. The affair got in the newspapers, and the commander was subjected to a great deal of criticism. The court-martial sentenced him to be dismissed from the service, but the President remitted the dismissal and suspended him from duty for three years.

The friends of the suspended officer worked hard in his behalf, and in 1901 President McKinley restored him to his original place in the list of officers he held before his suspension. Mr. McKinley's action was done in recognition of McCalla's work in the Spanish war.

Admiral McCalla was a man of means, and when in active service, in addition to being considered one of its best fighters, was also considered its best dancer. As a story teller he had no superior in the service. Among his personal friends he numbered the late King Edward, the Kaiser, the late Queen Victoria, who once dined him at Osborne House; the Czar of Russia, the Duke of Argyle, and scores of other famous persons in Europe and most of the prominent persons in this country.

Admiral McCalla was a native of New Jersey and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1865. He was 66 years old.

MEDICAL BENEFACTOR DEAD.

Dr. Eugene Hodenpyl Was Discoverer of an Apparent Cure for Cancer.

Dr. Engene Hodenpyl of 37 East Sixty-third Street died on Thursday night. His discovery, while pathologist of Roosevelt Hospital, of an apparent cure for cancer, as announced exclusively in THE TIMES on Jan. 2 last caused a sensation among physicians everywhere, and aroused hopes that a long step had been taken toward finding at last a remedy for a hitherto incurable malady. Dr. Hodenpyl, however, never allowed himself to speak more than modestly of his achievements. But in a scientific paper, intended for physicians and investigators, he confirmed all that had appeared in THE TIMES regarding the new treatment.

Dr. Hodenpyl, as well as other physicians, had noted occasional cases where the cancer had apparently cured itself, and he set out to find the secret of nature's remedy. He had under treatment at one time a patient who had undergone three operations for cancer of the breast and had then developed a malignant cancer of the liver. When death seemed imminent the patient underwent a sudden change for the better, and continued to improve until health was restored. Eventually there remained no evidences of the disorder except the necessity for frequently tapping the abdominal cavity for the removal of a dropsical fluid, (chyliform ascites.)

It ocurred to Dr. Hodenpyl that this fluid might contain nature's cure for cancer, and he proceeded to experiment with it by injection in animals first, and when convinced of its efficacy, in persons, with immediate and beneficial results. He said of it in his paper in The Medical Record:

"The effect has been nearly uniformly to induce a temporary local redness and swelling about the tumors, which soon subsides. Then occur softening and necrosis of the tumor tissues, which is now absorbed or discharged externally. In all cases the tumors have grown smaller; in some they have disappeared."

It is said that he had treated forty-seven cases of cancer, all of which have been cured or are progressing favorably.

Dr. Hodenpyl was 47 years old.

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CARNEGIE MEDAL HERO DEAD.

John C. Burns, ex-Assistant Secretary of Stock Exchange, Died in Colorado.

John C. Burns of Brooklyn, who died a few days ago in Colorado was a Carnegie medal hero. The opportunity which brought him this award came one morning while he was spending the Summer at Sea Gate, Long Island, several years ago. He was walking along the beach when he heard the cries of a woman bather, who was making desperate efforts to save herself from drowning. Burns jumped into the water after her, and had a long swim before he reached her side. He succeeded in bringing her into shallow water where assistance was given to him. He was exhausted and his strength was broken by his experience.

It was said that he contracted a cold shortly afterwards and never fully recovered from the effects of an illness which followed. He resigned his position as Assistant Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange a year ago on account of poor health and went West to recuperate.

His body was brought to his old home at 535 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, where funeral services were held last night. He was 46 years old and was unmarried.

W. V. SNYDER DIES IN GENOA.

Veteran Dry Goods Merchant of Newark Had Just Left Steamer.

Word reached Newark, N. J., yesterday, that W. V. Snyder, the veteran dry goods merchant of Newark, had died on the dock at Genoa, Italy, after leaving the steamer there Thursday afternoon. His death is said to have been caused by heart disease. He was 70 years old. With his son, Watson V. Snyder, he went abroad in search of health.

Mr. Snyder was for many years head of W. V. Snyder & Co., a large department store in Newark. About a year ago he sold his business to the Goerke & Co. Dry Goods Company of Newark. The business is still run under the name of W. V. Snyder & Co.

Dr. Henry Belt.

Dr. Henry Belt, a well-known nerve specialist, died yesterday from pleurisy at his residence, 103 East Sixtieth Street. He was in his forty-third year. Dr. Belt was born in York, Penn., and came from an old Baltimore family. He was graduated from the Bellevue Medical School and then took a post graduate course in the Fordham Hospital. Two years ago he went abroad to study neurology. He was married a short time ago to Ada Gwynn Gray, the widow of Bryce Gray. Dr. Belt was a member of the Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, and the Sons of the Revolution.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS D. HAGGERTY, who was Superintendent of the Coney Island Post Office for five years, died from pneumonia yesterday at his home, 433 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN HENDERSON, builder of many of the famous old residences of Washington, is dead there. He was 86 years old.

PETER CUMMINS, who had been a Justice of the Peace in Franklin Furnace, N. J., for the last twenty-five years, is dead at his home there at the age of 76 years.

Mrs. ELLEN R. RECORD, 61 years old, widow of Nelson R. Record, died yesterday at her home on Belvidere Place, Montclair, N. J.

Mrs. EUPHEMIA DODD, 88 years old, widow of Moses Dodd, a former hat manufacturer of Bloomfield, N. J., died Thursday evening in Verona, N. J.

JOHN F. CARROLL, for ten years chief clerk of the Board of Records in the Controller's office, died on Thursday of pneumonia at his home, 360 West Fifty-eighth Street, in his 45th year.

C. O. STEVENS, who was on the editorial staff of the Boston Herald for forty years, died of paralysis on Thursday in his 82d year.

THOMAS E. MARR, one of the leading photographers of Boston, who has photographed many notable persons and scenes, died yesterday at his home, 15 Hiawatha Road, Mattapan, Mass.

Deloraine P. Corey, who was associated with many historical, literary, and library organizations throughout New England and New York, died of apoplexy at his home in Malden, Mass., yesterday, aged 74 years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

FORBES-SIM.—On Wednesday, May 4, 1910, at 536 West 156th St., New York City, by the Rev. John R. Mackay, Ph. D., assisted by the Rev. Jesse F. Forbes, Ph. D., Marjorie Duff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Robert Sim, to Howard Carpenter Forbes.

Died.

BANKS.—Hardy M. Banks, M. D., of Englewood, N. J., on May 5, in his 80th year, at the residence of his daughter, 200 West 56th St. Funeral services Saturday, 2:30 P. M., at the residence of H. M. Banks, Jr., Mountain Road, Englewood, N. J.

BELT.—On Friday, May 6, 1910, at his late residence, 103 East 60th St., Henry Belt, M. D. Funeral private. Burial at Stone Church, N. J.

CHERRY.—Belle Edith, wife of Thomas R. Cherry, resident at 235 West 107th St., after a short illness. Funeral services Saturday, May 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Lucking's Chapel, 851 Amsterdam Av.

COMFORT.—At Montclair, N. J., May 5, George Fisk Comfort, L. H. D., LL. D., Director of Museum of Fine Arts, Syracuse, N. Y. Private services for family to-day at home of son, Ralph M. Comfort. Public services and interment at Syracuse, N. Y., 2 P. M., May 9.

FERRY.—Suddenly, May 2, 1910, at Phoenix, Ariz., Charles H. Ferry. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, New Haven, Conn., at 2:30 P. M., Monday, May 9.

FURMAN.—Suddenly on May 5, 1910, John Lewis Furman, beloved husband of Adella De Ronde Furman. Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral service on Sunday, May 8, at 4 P. M., from his late residence, 37 Waverly St., Jersey City. Interment at Munsey, N. Y., Monday, 11 A. M.

GATES.—On May 3, Emma Gates. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St. (CAMPBELL BUILDING.)

HAIGH.—Suddenly, on May 5, Helen Irene Carmelich, beloved wife of Henry J. Haigh, in her 56th year. Funeral services Sunday, May 8, at 2:30 P. M., from her late residence on Holmes St., Belleville, N. J. St. Louis and Chicago papers please copy.

HENRY.—May 4, Henrietta H. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (CAMPBELL BLDG.,) 241 West 23d, Sat., 1 P. M.

HERRIMAN.—At Rome, Italy, Elizabeth Wyckoff, wife of William H. Herriman, formerly of Brooklyn. Paris papers please copy.

HODENPYL.—On Thursday, May 5, 1910, at his residence, 37 East 63d St., Dr. Eugene Hodenpyl, in his 47th year. Funeral services at Central Presbyterian Church, 57th St., between Broadway and Seventh Av., on Saturday, May 7, at 5 P. M. Interment at Sag Harbor, L. I., at convenience of family.

HOLMES.—On May 4, William. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, FRANK CAMPBELL BLDG., 241 West 23d St.

McINNESS.—May 3, Richard McInness. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, CAMPBELL BLDG., 241 West 23d.

OGDEN.—At Lakewood, N. J., May 6, 1910, Fredric D., aged 35 years. Funeral from the residence of his brother, J. Edward Ogden, 747 Greene Av., Brooklyn. Services Sunday, 4:30.

PEARSON.—On Friday, May 6, 1910, John T. Pearson in his 85th year. Services at his late residence, 219 Linden Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, May 9, at 11:30 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

REED.—On May 6, Mary Bidlack Reed, wife of the late Edward Reed, at Milford, Penn. Funeral private. Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

SILLIMAN.—At his home in Cohoes, Wednesday, May 4, Horace B. Silliman, LL. D. Funeral at Cohoes, N. Y., Saturday, 2 P. M.

THE UNDERWRITERS' BUILDING

Located at 123 William Street, has been erected by us from the plans of Messrs. Clinton & Russell, Architects.

Not until December 6th last was the erection of steel started.

May 1st was the completion date.

But history is comparatively easy to write.

The Roman Empire took centuries in the making, but you can read all about it in a week.

The William Street building taxed brain and brawn for five superhuman months.

But unless you are familiar with recent building conditions and recall the severity of the past winter, you can never know just what the following tit-bit of history means:

The Underwriters' Building was finished on time.

It is a 12-story office structure, fireproof throughout, and modern as money can make it.

Half the entire space is leased, and Monday of this week tenants were doing business there.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters has taken the 11th and 12th floors, and insurance brokers who appreciate the advantages of proximity between related interests, will lose no time in getting in touch with Messrs. Ewing, Bacon & Henry, of 30 Church Street.

Incidentally, the building was erected on the Cost Insurance plan, and it cost the Owners considerably less than they figured!

Obviously—but no, a great man has said that the surest way to be dull is to say it all!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction
Fifty-One Wall Street

Died.

STILLMAN.—On May 3, 1910, Susanna Stillman. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., FRANK E. CAMPBELL BLDG. Interment at Woodlawn.

TOLER.—Suddenly, Feb. 1, 1910, Henry Pennington Toler, in the 47th year of his age. Funeral services were held at 75 East 54th St., Friday, May 6. Interment at Morristown, N. J.

BELT.—Henry, 103 East 60th St., May 6. Funeral private.

BERGEN.—Mary B., City Island, May 4, aged 77. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

BOHAN.—Margaret, 348 West 56th St., May 5. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

BYINGTON.—Charles A., 227 West 68th St., May 5.

DAVIDIS.—Hermine, May 4. Funeral 1,637 Lexington Av.

HITZ.—Anna J., 1,062 1st Av., May 5. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

HUNTER.—Elizabeth, 313 West 44th St., May 4. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

JONES.—Frederick, 58 Simonson Av., Port Richmond, S. I., May 4.

KEENAN.—Henry, 278 West 10th St., May 5. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

KEENEY.—Ila V., 66 6th Av., May 4.

LENGHEIM.—August, 328 East 84th St., May 5, aged 51. Funeral to-day.

McBRIDE.—Ellen, 209 West 15th St., May 4.

McDONALD.—Annie, 271 West 39th St., May 5. Funeral notice later.

MUELLER.—Adolph L., 218 West 114th St., May 4.

O'DONNELL.—Caroline, 599 West 177th St., May 5. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

SCHOENNELL.—Lewis, 2,061 Westchester Av., Unionport, May 3.

SMITH.—Patrick, 285 Avenue A, May 5. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

THOMPSON.—George W., 42 West 129th St., May 5, aged 77. Funeral service to-day.

VIAL.—Elizabeth J., 567 West 149th St., May 5. Funeral private.

WEED.—Mary T., 621 West 135th St., May 4.

Brooklyn.

CAMIER.—Emily, 1,279 Hancock St., May 5, aged 37. Funeral to-morrow.

DREISSIGACKER.—Jacob, 815 Bergen St., May 6. Funeral service to-morrow.

HAGGERTY.—Thomas D., 433 45th St., May 5, aged 36.

HELMSTEADT.—Henry, 204 Skillman St., May 5. Funeral service to-day.

KENNEDY.—Mary A., 130 Penn St., May 5. Funeral private.

MARTIN.—Mary F., 340 Hart St., May 5. Funeral to-day, 10:30 A. M.

MEYER.—Johanna, 319 Court St., May 5, aged 74. Funeral service to-day.

MILLER.—Alice L., 244½ 13th St., May 5. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

O'BRIEN.—Thomas F., 332 Throop Av., May 5. Funeral to-day.

RING.—Caroline, 891 Greene Av., May 6, aged 59. Funeral May 9.

RISCH.—Emma, 356 Pacific St., May 5, aged 84. Funeral service to-day.

SCHLEGEL.—Sophia C., 202 Bleecker St., May 5, aged 72. Funeral to-morrow.

Long Island.

CAIRE.—John S., Huntington, May 5, aged 45. Funeral to-morrow.

CLACHER.—Thomas L., Seacliff, May 5, aged 77. Funeral service to-day.

GAINER.—Austen E., Woodhaven, May 5. Funeral to-morrow, 1:30 P. M.

LANG.—Charles, Jamaica, May 3, aged 51.

MURRAY.—John M., Maspeth, May 5, aged 40. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

TAYLOR.—Harriett C., 701 8th Av., Astoria, May 5. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

New Jersey.

CARLOS.—Daniel, 156 15th St., Jersey City, May 4, aged 48.

COWEN.—Blanche N., South Orange, May 5. Funeral to-day, 10:30 A. M.

HAIGH.—Helen I., Belleville, May 5, aged 56. Funeral to-morrow.

NOVATI.—Mary, Highwood Park, May 5, aged 70. Funeral May 9, 9 A. M.

OGDEN.—Frederic D., Lakewood, May 6, aged 35. Funeral notice later.

RECORD.—Nellie R., Montclair, May 6. Funeral to-morrow.

New York State.

RUTTER.—Newton S., Grand View on Hudson, May 5. Funeral to-day, 3 P. M.

STRAUCH.—Mary H., 29 Morsemere Av., Yonkers, May 5. Funeral private.

In Memoriam.

CARRA.—Ellen, mass, St. Joseph's Church, Jersey City Heights, to-day, 8 A. M.

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THINKS TAFT DID NOT READ UP LAND CASES

Brandeis Intimates He Exonerated Ballinger Without Considering Evidence Personally.

CLASHES WITH WITNESS

Secretary Denounces "Insolence" of Glavis's Counsel—Comments Sarcastically on Interest in Coal Lands.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Keeping Secretary Ballinger on the grill in the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry throughout the day, Attorney Brandeis, counsel for L. R. Glavis, sprang a mild sensation to-day by strongly intimating that the exoneration of Ballinger and the dismissal of Glavis by the President were not the result of a judicial weighing of the facts by President Taft in person, as has been generally supposed. He indicated by his questions to Mr. Ballinger his conviction that it would have been a physical impossibility for the President to digest the great mass of matter bearing on the Alaskan coal cases—making more than 800 pages in the record—in the week which elapsed between the time he received it at Bevery on Sept. 6 and the making public of his letter of exoneration on Sept. 13.

Furthermore, Mr. Brandeis called attention to the fact that the week in question was crowded with engagements for the President, including several golf games, yacht races, and automobile rides. He cited, outside the record, the probability that the President also was engaged in the preparation of his important Boston speech. Mr. Lawler, who is the assistant attorney for the Interior Department, made two trips to Beverly that week, and was there when the letter was given out, Mr. Brandeis said.

Mr. Brandeis also sought to show that the letter, if the President did personally prepare it, was based on an incomplete record of the Cunningham cases. He called the Secretary's attention to letters written by Special Agent Jones prior to the clear-listing of the Cunningham claims by Mr. Ballinger, in which Jones urged a full investigation of the Alaskan coal cases before allowing any of them to go to patent. He asked Mr. Ballinger if he did not think the President should have hed these letters in order to have a complete record before him. Mr. Ballinger would not admit their importance.

Another letter written by Mr. Dennett to the fraud division of the Land Office, urging them not to allow any Alaskan coal claims to go to patent without full investigation, written after the receipt of Jones's warning, was discussed. Mr. Ballinger insisted that he did not attach the same importance to it that some "super-suspicious" persons might.

Clashes between Mr. Ballinger and his inquisitor were frequent. The morning session was particularly lively in that respect, and at one stage Mr. Ballinger made a dramatic appeal to the committee to protect him from "the insolence of this man."

The afternoon session was less lively, but occasionally the two came together and the sparks flew. Members of the committee mixed in the skirmishes in the morning, but their interest seemed to lag as the day wore on, and during the afternoon made few interruptions.

Mr. Ballinger will probably be on the stand for several days yet. He is beginning to show the strain he has been under, and appeared to be very irritable throughout Mr. Brandei's cross-examination. Mr. Brandeis will continue to question him to-morrow on the subject of the Cunningham coal claims.

During the examination to-day Mr. Brandeis asked Mr. Ballinger if Glavis at any time had an opportunity to see the answers he and his assistants had prepared for the President in answer to the Glavis charges.

"That question implies an insult that we made a selection to suit our convenience," replied the Secretary hotly. "I have said heretofore that we sent to the President al lthe facts and withheld nothing. Gentlemen of the committee, I appeal to you for protection from the insolence of this man who is trying to cross-examine me."

Senator Sutherland was the next to protest against Mr. Brandeis's methods of cross-examination. Slamming a copy of the record upon the table before him, he declared heatedly that he did not think the lawyer should waste any more of the committee's time.

Mr. James objected to members of the committee interrupting counsel every few minutes.

"I'll take the liberty of interrupting counsel whenever I choose," retorted Senator Sutherland.

"I'll take the liberty of interrupting members when they interrupt counsel whenever I choose," returned Mr. James suavely.

Reading a letter of Commissioner Dennett concerning the Cunningham claims, Mr. Brandeis asked the Secretary whether he then considered that matter one of importance.

"Nothing like the degree of importance which you would attempt to give it," retorted the witness. "At that time," he continued with rapidly increasing heat, "there was no hysteria throughout the country regarding the value of the coal lands of Alaska being away up in the billions. There were not at that time fanciful notions regarding the wonderful and marvelous value of the mineral wealth of Alaska, which if distributed throughout the United States would be practically a fortune to every citizen of this country. At the time this matter came up it was generally considered that it was worth the claims to have to get them, and therefore the matter was not of that transcendent importance which you would have it appear."

LUXURIES FELL FROM ABOVE.

Tobacco and Liquor Dropped to Prisoners from Queensboro Bridge.

While whisky, cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, pies, candy, &c., are contraband, for a month, it is said, there has been a good supply among the penitentiary prisoners at Blackwell's Island. Warden Hayes discovered several of the prisoners with a plentiful supply of liquor, but a careful watch of the visitors failed to reveal the source of the supply.

Then it dawned on the Warden that the luxuries were coming from above, not from the skies but from the Queensboro Bridge, which spans the island. He communicated with Police Commissioner Baker and Policeman Philip Clark, in plain clothes, was detailed to watch.

Yesterday afternoon Clark saw two men from the span above where the prisoners were working throw something over and then placed them under arrest. The Warden was notified and found several packages of cigarettes. The prisoners said they were Samuel Vagakniski and Victor Sargenska of 838 East Seventy-first Street.

When arraigned before Magistrate Kernochan in the Yorkville Court charged with disorderly conduct, the men said that they felt sorry for the prisoners and thought it would not be unlawful to drop cigarettes to them.

Magistrate Kernochan warned them that such procedure was against the rules of tho penitentiary, and as they promised not to let their good nature get the better of them again they were discharged. A guard will be maintained on the structure to prevent other generous persons doing the same.

SUES CITY BANK FOR LATHROP

Trustee Wants Back $150,700 Collateral Taken to Secure a Note.

Henry D. Hotchkiss, trustee in bankruptcy for the suspended Stock Exchange firm of Lathrop, Haskins & Co., brought a suit in the United States District Court yesterday against the National City Bank to recover securities valued at $150,700 which Vice President Kilburn of the bank obtained at the office of Lathrop, Haskins & Co. after that firm had suspended, on Jan. 19, as collateral for a demand note made at the opening of business that day. A promise of delivery of collateral before the close of business accompanied the making of the note.

This is the case by which Trustee Hotchkiss seeks not only to recover this particular collateral, but to test the entire process of note and certification dealings between brokers and banks which lies at the basis of much of the stock speculation in Wall Street. Lathrop, Haskins & Co., on Jan. 19, did what is customary for brokers to do under those circumstances. Expecting securities to come in on deliveries of their purchases of the day before, they left a demand note with the bank to give them a credit to draw against their checks for the payment of that day's obligations.

In the ordinary course of business, with the securities received during the day, collateral would be put up against the loan. In the Lathrop, Haskins case, reports of the trouble in the Hocking pool came to the National City Bank, and Mr. Kilburn went over to Lathrop, Haskins & Co. and obtained by insistence the securities which Mr. Hotchkiss seeks to recover even after the members of that firm had told him of their suspension. The Lathrop, Haskins & Co. trustee contends that the delivery of the securities is a preferential payment, in violation of the bankruptcy law, and if he is successful in his suit he will undoubtedly force a readjustment of the whole proceedure between the brokers and the National Bank in the making of the daily certification loans.

MUST REMOVE HOUSE FRONTS.

Appellate Court Decides They Encroach on Riverside Drive.

Mrs. Charlotte Y. Ackerman of 331 West Eighty-second Street obtained a writ of mandamus from the Appellate Division yesterday directing Charles B. Stover and the Park Board to slice off the fronts of six houses adjoining her property on Riverside Drive.

The Park Board has jurisdiction of houses fronting the parks of the city, so the order was made against the board instead of the Building Department.

Mrs. Ackerman said in her petition to the court: "The Park Board permitted the erection of six dwellings fronting on Riverside Drive, and that the front walls of the houses encroach upon the drive from three to four feet."

Park Commissioner Stover protested that he had no employes skilled in removal of buildings, and that any attempt "to remove the portions complained of would be attended by grave danger to life and property."

Supreme Court Justice M. Warley Platzek denied Mrs. Ackerman's petition, so she applied to the Appellate Division, which rendered a unanimous opinion in her favor.

TURNER TWILIGHT FOR $37.50

But the Sheriff Who Sold Out Art Agent Lyman Wouldn't Guarantee It.

Deputy Sheriff William Hahn sold out yesterday the effects of John B. Lyman, art collector's agent, at 546 Fifth Avenue, under an execution of $1,227 in favor of Seth B. Robinson. The sale realized $488, and included art curios, statues, miniatures, vases, office furniture, curtains, and oil paintings said to be by J. W. W. Turner and Eugene Delacroise.

The Turner, a twilight scene, brought $37.50, and the Delacroise, a bull fight, brought $100. The Sheriff notified purchasers that he did not guarantee the paintings as genuine.

STRIKERS USE A BAND TO CATCH BAKERS

Attack Workers Who Come Out to Listen to the Music and Pour Kerosene on Bread.

FOREIGNERS GO OUT TO-DAY

French and Italian Bakers Will Add 2,500 Men to the Strikers—Despondent Striker a Suicide.

Magistrate Corrigan in the Harlem Police Court fined fourteen striking bakers $10 each yesterday. The prisoners were members of a party which had lured non-union men from the shops of Charles Fritz, 1,660 First Avenue, by having a band play in the rear of the bakery. The working bakers came out into the yard to enjoy the music, and twenty of the strikers who had been parading behind the band hid in the hallway and pounced on the non-union men from ambush. They pushed the working bakers to the street, where they were surrounded by a large crowd, which demanded that the men quit work and join the parade. When the men refused, the crowd became angry, and attacked them. Policeman Shaefer of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station sent in a call for the reserves, who arrived under the command of Sergt. Dinan. The reserves dispersed the crowd and arrested fourteen of the strikers.

About the same time that the fight was going on in First Avenue Joseph Rosenthal, a boss baker of 1,490 Lexington Avenue, and Abraham Altenmeyer, another boss baker at 1,496 Lexington Avenue, complained to the police. They said that striking bakers had poured kerosene on several hampers of bread on the sidewalk ready to load into wagons for delivery. Rosenthal and Altenmeyer gave good descriptions of the men who distroyed the bread, and detectives are now looking for them.

Another incident of the bakers' strike was the suicide yesterday of Louis Santenio, a striking baker of 341 East 105th Street. Sentenio struck when the strike was first called and was despondent because he had no money. He had tried to get employment at some other work, but it was unsuccessful. Pietro Grabinio, his landlord, found Santenio dead in bed with the gas turned on. Four stablemen employed by the Fleischmann Bakery were discharged yesterday for refusing to set up cots in the stables for the strikebreakers. Otto Fleischmann said:

"We now have forty bakers and are supplying nearly our regular output. We have had no trouble either at our downtown bakery or at our branch at Williamsbridge. We have put special policemen on the wagons which travel the so-called "tough" routes. These are very few."

The strikers came out yesterday with strips of cardboard in their hatbands bearing the words:

"We fight the Bread Trust. Help us. The striking bakers."

Charles Iffland, General Organizer of the International Union of Bakers and Confectioners, disclaimed yesterday any intention of causing a bread famine.

"The Italian and French branches of the union will go on strike to-day. There are 2,000 Italian bakers and 500 French bakers in the union. This new strike is not a sympathetic one. The men are going out to enforce the demand for one day off every week. We demand recognition of the union in the big bakeries. Our men will remain out until they win. By making agreements with the union the boss bakers are best serving the interets both of themselves and of their employes. As fast as the boss bakers settle we send the strikers back. Those who settle are taking the customers away from the big concerns, and I believe this will prove our most effective weapon for bringing the big companies to terms."

LIVE BIRD OF PARADISE.

Skipper Who Brought It Here Wants $1,000 for It.

If some wealthy man will put up $1,000 the New York Zoological Society will be able to obtain a fine specimen of the bird of paradise, from New Guinea, which was brought here on the steamship Muncaster Castle from the Far East.

Capt. Percy Watson bought the bird at Singapore from a Chinaman. It is an exceedingly difficult bird to bring across the ocean alive, but Capt. Watson persuaded the coolie crew that the bird would die unless it was fed properly. Consequently the bird was about the best-cared-for fowl ever imported, the Chinamen, fearing bad luck, keeping the cage carefully screened, and the bird liberally supplied with roaches.

Director Ditmars met the vessel yesterday morning at the Bush Stores, South Brooklyn, but as Capt. Watson wanted $500 more than Mr. Ditmars could pay, he is hoping that some one will present it to the city.

CLEVELAND DIOCESE DIVIDED.

New See of Toledo Contains More Than 100,000 Catholics.

TOLEDO, May 6.—The Rev. Patrick O'Brien of this city has announced, on the authority of Archbishop Falconio, that the diocese of Cleveland has been divided and the diocese of Toledo established.

The division of the diocese has long been under consideration. The new diocese contains 100,000 Catholics.

MRS. SALOMON SEEKS DIVORCE

Says Husband Allowed Her $7,000 a Year for Gowns—$5,000 for Himself.

Seven thousand dollars a year for gowns was one of the allowances which Joseph Salomon, head of the American Rattan and Reed Company, made to his wife, Amelia, who is now suing him for divorce in the Supreme Court. This is according to Mrs. Salomon's complaint in her petition for alimony. Salomon allowed himself $5,000 a year for his own personal expenses, she says.

Mrs. Salomon had James W. Osborne in court yesterday before Justice McCall to press her claim. Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, who appeared for Salomon, announced that his client would not contest the divorce action but would fight the granting of alimony. Salomon, the Congressman said, had given his wife $53,000 when they separated in November, 1909, in full settlement of her claim for support.

Mrs. Salomon has named a Mme. Napier of 514 West 114th Street as co-respondent. The first quarrel with her husband, she says, was over his attentions to other women in Paris. On their return to this country she charged him with abandoning her and had him arrested on the charge of non-support. He begged her forgiveness, she says, which was granted, and he signed an agreement to pay her $75 a week "for the promotion of friendly relations," as the agreement phrased it. She lent him $27,000, and then $50,000, she says, and he again deserted her. She brought an action against him for separation, which later was discontinued.

SAYS HUSBAND 'BOUGHT' GIRL.

Greenberg Borrowed $25 to Do So, Wife Asserts in Separation Suit.

Mrs. Fannie Greenberg, who is suing her husband, Moses, for a separation, asserts in her complaint that Greenberg bought a young Polish girl in East Thirteenth Street for $25. Supreme Court Justice Whitney granted Mrs. Greenberg $10 a week alimony pending trial of her suit after hearing her complaint yesterday.

Greenberg, she swears, borrowed $25 from her one night last year, and when she asked him what he had done with the money he told her that he had given it to a Mrs. Cohen, in East Thirteenth Street. She called on Mrs. Cohen, and, she deposes, learned that her husband had bought a girl and installed her in East Ninth Street. She visited the place and found the girl with her husband, who, she says, admitted that he had bought the girl with her $25.

TWO LAWYERS DISBARRED.

Jewell Flower and Nathan S. Levy Guilty of Fraudulent Money Deals.

Jewell Flower, an attorney, was disbarred yesterday by the Appellate Division. The court pronounced Flower an "entirely unfit person to remain a member of the profession." Flower obtained $500 from a man named Forbes on a fictitious real estate transaction in which a man named Thomson was involved.

Nathan S. Levy, a lawyer, who was suspended from the practice of law for two years in 1902, was disbarred yesterday for misappropriating the money of clients.

FAVOR CAMPAIGN FUND BILL.

House Sub-Committee to Recommend Its Acceptance—Will Report To-day.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, consisting of Senators Dillingham, Heyburn, and Bailey, has decided to recommend the adoption of the McCall bill, which passed the House, to provide for publicity of campaign contributions. A report to the full committee probably will be made to-morrow.

The report will recommend the acceptance of the House bill with the elimination of the provision requiring publication of contributions fifteen days in advance of elections or primaries, but retaining the provision requiring such publication subsequent to the election.

St. Agnes Boys Best Gymnasts.

Three teams of the Church Athletic League contested last night in a gymnastic meet at St. Michael's Parish House. The teams represented were St. Agnes, St. Michael's of Manhattan and the Trinity Athletic Association of Hoboken. Each team consisted of six men, and the competition was on the horizontal bar, high and low; the parallel bars, and horse, each contestant performing two morves on each apparatus. The St. Agnes team was the best all-around performers, winning the first prize with a total of 1,502 points. St. Michael's was second, with 1,413 tallies, and the Jerseyites third, with 1,359.

W. Winter of St. Agnes was the best performer, showing to advantage in all three events with a total of 268. Winter gave some fine exhibitions, which brought applause from the 500 spectators.

Five individual prizes were also offered in addition to the point trophy, four of which were captured by Miller, McCann, Bettleheim, and Smith of the St. Agnes class, with scores of 268, 267, 246, and 244, respectively, the fifth going to Kretz of St. Michael's, with a score of 242.

The best individual team scores were as follows: St. Agnes—Miller, 268; McCann, 267; Bettleheim, 246, and Smith, 244. St. Michael's—Kretz, 242; Marshiner, 239, and Dooley, 237. Trinity A. C.—Lanzalla, 277; Lebeau and Smith, 231.

Gaelic Football Stars in Action.

Unusual interest is being manifested in the game between Cork and Kilkenny, which will be played at the games of the Kildare Men's Association at the New Irish Park, Wakefield, near Yonkers, to-morrow. It promises to be one of the best Gaelic football struggles ever witnessed in this country, as both teams are the best the Irish Counties Athletic Union can produce. Another game of importance will be played between the Queens County aggregation and the Kildare kickers.

Berkeley School Interclass Games.

The annual interclass games of Berkeley School will be held on Berkeley Oval Monday next at 2 o'clock. Gold, silver, and bronze medals are offered by the school to the boys scoring the most points, and a banner to the winning class. There will also be a relay race for juniors under 14, juniors under 16, and seniors. R. P. Williams is physical director.

TRAVIS AND TRAVERS IN FINAL GOLF MATCH

Metropolitan Champion and Montclair Crack to Contest for Garden City Title To-day.

History repeated itself in the annual invitation golf tournament on the links of the Garden City Golf Club yesterday when Walter J. Travis and Jerome D. Travers qualified for the final round for the chief trophy. They will meet in a 36-hole final test to-day. It is a matter of record that these two have clashed over the same green on several previous occasions, but only once has Travers been successful. That was in the semi-final round of the National amateur championship two years ago.

Travers, who gave indications of "coming up to his game" in recent practice rounds at Montclair, worked his way to the final stage yesterday at the expense of W. R. Simons and Frederick Herreshoff, both of Westbrook, while Travis defeated L. A. Hamilton of Englewood and T. M. Sherman of Utica. The Garden City veteran won both his matches without trouble.

All interest in the afternoon matches centered in the struggle between Travers and Herreshoff. They had not met at match play since the Metropolitan championship at Baltusrol in 1908, where Travers won in decisive fashion. There was nothing one-sided about this match, however, and for a time it looked as if Herreshoff might win. The last named had some exceptionally well-played marks, such as fours at the fourth, sixth and thirteenth holes, each at 500 yards.

On the other hand, Travers, while not getting away his wooden club shots in his best style, was a wizard with the irons, and it was due to his deadly precision in this department of the game that evetnually wore down the far-driving Herreshoff.

When Travers laid his approach stone dead to the pin at the ninth and only had to tap the ball in for a three it marked the third consecutive time he had made this hole in three. This gave him a 39 out and enabled him to turn for home one up. An occasional pulled drive by Herreshoff invariably got him into difficulties, and these were partly responsible for his losing at least three holes. The match terminated on the sixteenth green, where Travers was returned a winner at 3 up and 2 to play.

Travis secured an early advantage over Sherman, and, although the son of the Vice-President cut the other's lead down to one, the Garden City man again pulled away and finally won by 4 up and 3 to play. Travis laid Sherman two stymies, which of course helped some. The summary:

First Sixteen.—Second Round—Fred Herreshoff Westbrook, beat Robert Watson, Westbrook, 1 up; J. D. Travers, Montclair, beat W. R. Simons, Westbrook, 7 up and 5 to play; T. M. Sherman, Utica, beat S. D. Bowers, Brooklawn, 7 up and 6 to play; W. J. Travis, Garden City, beat L. A. Hamilton, Englewood, 8 up and 6 to play.

Semi-Final Round.—Travers beat Herreshoff, 3 up and 2 to play; Travis beat Sherman, 4 up and 3 to play.

Second Sixteen.—Second Round—E. A. Thomson, Lenox, beat George Watson, Westbrook, 8 up and 7 to play; F. C. Jennings, Nassau, beat J. P. Knapp, Garden City, 2 up and 1 to play; G. P. Tiffany, Powelton, beat W. L. Hicks, Nassau, 2 up and 1 to play; F. H. Hoyt, Allston, beat William Watson, Baltusrol, 2 up and 1 to play.

Semi-Final Round.—Thomson beat Jennings, 1 up, (19 holes;) Hoyt beat Tiffany, 1 up, (21 holes.)

Beaten Eight: First Sixteen; First Round.—James D. Foot, Apawamis, beat W. R. Cleghorn, Ekwanok, 3 up and 2 to play; G. W. White, Oakland, beat F. W. L. Fullerton, Canoe Brook, 4 up and 3 to play; John M. Ward, Westbrook, beat M. N. Buckner, Garden City, 5 up and 4 to play; W. W. Taylor, Ardsley, beat P. R. Jennings, Garden City, 4 up and 3 to play.

Semi-Final Round.—White beat Foot, 5 up and 3 to play; Ward beat Taylor, 4 up and 3 to play.

WHITE MAY BE REFEREE.

New Yorker Strong Candidate for Position in Jeffries-Johnson Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 6.—Interest here among sporting men centres in the selection of a referee for the Jeffries-Johnson fight. There is deep-seated suspicion that the open meeting on Tuesday was merely an advertising stunt, pulled off to give fans material for discussion and to show that it is hopeless to expect a Californian to officiate in the ring. To bear this out there is gossip that Sam Berger paid a visit to Jack Johnson on the night before the conference. At any rate, many here believe that it has all been arranged for Charley White of New York to referee. His name wasn't presented by Berger, nor was it mentioned by Johnson. White hasn't done much refereeing since the boxing game was badly crippled in New York, but he is able and is well regarded here.

Eddie Graney is a friend of Jeffries and refereed all his fights here except that with Ruhlin, in which the late Harry Corbett officiated. But it is feared that Johnson will object to Graney for the reason that he is too close to Jeffries and might be swayed by friendship and race prejudice.

Nearly every one here believes Jeffries is taking the keenest interest in the referee question, and that what he finally says will have to prevail. Never before has he delegated power to another man to name a referee. So his friends say he will probably choose Graney. Johnson will have to accept. Johnson was out to-day in his racing auto and burned up the roads in his usual style. He will not do any boxing until Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

BEN LOMOND, Cal., May 6.— Jeffries was out on the road early this morning and walked ten miles while it was cool. Then he rowed three miles on the San Lorenzo River and ate a hearty breakfast. For the rest of the morning he loafed around the place and talked with his wife, who was feeling the effects of her recent journey.

This afternoon Jeffries put in three hours in the gym. First he boxed with Choynski and Papke. This time women were admitted. Jeffries finds these middleweights convenient to practise with, as they make him get around much livelier than Berger did. Jeffries puts much ginger into his boxing, and his quickness pleases every one who sees him box.

ATTELL AND O'LEARY DRAW.

Bantams Put Up Hard Fight at National Sporting Club.

"Young" O'Leary and Monte Attell put up ten hard, fast rounds in the main bout at the National Sporting Club last night, and when the dust of conflict had cleared away entirely the only fair decision would have been a draw. Attell's left eye was almost closed and O'Leary's right cheek was cut and bruised. Other than that neither had suffered any damage.

Attell persistently refused to break ground, and had his opponent backing up considerably, but O'Leary found this sort of going very much to his liking, and frequently sent in lefts and rights to the face and jaw that checked even if they did not stop Attell's advance. The pace was a whirlwind one from start to finish, and both lads showed themselves in splendid form and hard training. Attell made a far more creditable showing last night than he did a week ago with Joe Wagner.

They kept the crowd waiting almost half an hour before Attell finally showed up, and it was five minutes more before O'Leary put in an appearance. As they stripped for action there was little to choose between them so far as appearances were concerned.

O'Leary inaugurated proceedings by shooting two lightning-fast lefts to the jaw. Clinch then followed clinch, out of which the lads fought themselves viciously, with advantage accruing to neither. Attell put right to body, and O'Leary shot a left to the face. O'Leary landed two right uppercuts to the body, but got a hard left to the face in return. Attell stopped a straight right with his face and three chopping lefts with his cheek.

O'Leary's short lefts in the clinches that followed the bell in the second round cleared him of the embrace. Attell got inside of O'Leary's guard with a fast right to the face. O'Leary landed a right hook to the jaw and repeated it a moment later, then following it up with a right uppercut to the jaw that made Attell stand very straight. A straight right to the jaw almost lifted Attell off his feet as the gong rang.

Attell found himself out of the opening clinch with hard lefts and rights to the body, and three hard rights to the stomach made O'Leary break ground fast. Another one of O'Leary's right uppercuts to the jaw straightened Attell and a straight left flush on the month stopped Attell's rush. Attell then ran into a hard righ uppercut to the body, but sent home a right to the jaw that rocked O'Leary's head. They exchanged lefts to the body as the bell sounded.

The fourth, fifth, and sixth rounds were as hard and fast as the preceding sessions, with neither having any advantage, except that Attell's left eye was sadly damaged in the fifth and had a puffy appearance as he started the sixth round.

A left swing caught Attell flush on the jaw as the seventh round opened, but, seemingly, it did not hurt much, for he answered with a short right to the face that checked O'Leary's dancing advance. There was a wild mixup at the ring centre, in which O'Leary had a bit the better of it. Coming out of a clinch Attell missed a left for the head and got a straight right on his damaged eye for his troubue. Each landed heavily with rights to the face as the round ended.

They exchanged right hooks to the body in the eighth, and then O'Leary put two hard rights to the jaw, but got a terrific left in the stomach in exchange. The rest of the session was a series of clinches and slugging long-range work. The ninth was equally as fast. The hot pace had apparently no effect on either boy, and they gave and took punishment with alacrity and to the spectators' considerable enjoyment.

The tenth saw Attell jab O'Leary's right cheek until the blood came freely from a cut over the cheekbone, and O'Leary returned the compliment by still further bruising Attell's half-closed left eye. Throughout the last three minutes the boys fought keenly, each trying hard for the knockout punch, but each being too clever to permit the other to put it over. The last round saw an almost even series of exchanges, and the crowd was wildly excited as the gong signaled the end of the bout.

Frank Mango and Eugene Rose fought for six rounds in the semi-final and Mango had the better of it.

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Many young men like it in their clothes.

We've got it in the form of some particularly handsome brown Suits—regular ginger color browns.

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Grays are as popular as ever. That's why we are showing so many of them, $18 to $42.

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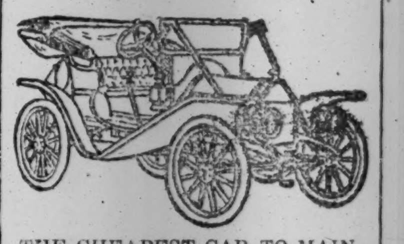

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COLUMBIA	Victor Auto Storage Co., 1,661 B'way. Phone 3577 Columbus.
CORBIN	1,888 Broadway, (63d St.) 'Phone 5903 Columbus.
CROXTON KEETON	Motor Co., 1663 B'way. Near 52d St. 'Phone 3530 Col.
CADILLAC	Cars, Parts, Repairs, Garage, Columbus Circle. Tel. 8810 Col.
EMPIRE	$800. Poertner Motor Car Co., 1,923 B'way (64th St.) 'Phone 8166-7 Col.
GROUT	Touring-Tourabout-Runabout-$2,500. 40 H. P. Imperial Motor Vehicle Co., 210 W. 76th St.
HUDSON	A. Elliott Ranney Co., B'way at 64th St., N. Y. 'Phone 3293 Col.
ISOTTA	IMPORT COMPANY, 1,623 Broadway, (49th St.) Also J. M. Quinby & Co., Newark, N. J.
KNOX	Knox Automobile Company, 1966-1968 Broadway. 'Phone 4386 Col.
LOZIER	56th STREET AND BROADWAY. Telephone 6885 Columbus.
Marion Flyer Overland	CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., 1,776 B'way. 'Phone 5130 Col.
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For Sale.—A Fiat, 1907, 24 h. p., baby tonneau; Bosch high-tension magneto; Claxon horn, speedometer; fully equipped; just been thoroughly overhauled by the Fiat Repairs Co.; is in A1 condition; demonstration given; property of physician going to Europe. Inquire Plaza Garage, 58th St. and Madison Av.

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FOR SALE.—A FINE TEAM OF HORSES, SIX DIFFERENT CARRIAGES, TWO SETS OF HARNESS. APPLY J. LEDMAN, 48 WALKER ST., 2D FLOOR.

THE TURF.

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Every Day—First Race at 2:30 P. M.
Race trains, with Parlor Cars, leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:20, 1:50 P. M. [illegible] Flatbush Ave. 11:10 A. M., 12:30, 1:04, 1:30, 1:35 [illegible] P. M.

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At the Meadow Brook Club,
WESTBURY, L. I., SATURDAY, MAY 7.
First Race at 2 P. M.
Special Train leaves Long Island City on the arrival of the 12:30 boat from East 34th Street, N. Y.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. Giants vs. Philadelphia. Adm. 50c.

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FOUR HITS IN A ROW GIVE GIANTS VICTORY

Mathewson's Fine Pitching Helps Put New Yorks in Second Place Again.

THE SCORE.

NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	3	1	1	1	5	1
Murray, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Seymour, cf.	4	1	0	1	0	0
Fletcher, ss.	3	0	1	1	0	1
Devlin, 3b.	2	0	0	1	4	0
Merkle, 1b.	2	0	0	18	0	0
Myers, c.	3	0	0	4	2	0
Mathewson, p.	3	0	1	0	7	0
Totals	28	3	4	27	18	2

PHILADELPHIA.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Titus, rf.	5	1	1	2	0	1
Bates, rf.	4	1	2	2	0	0
Grant, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1	0
Magee, cf.	1	0	0	5	0	0
Bransfield, 1b.	4	0	2	12	0	0
Knabe, 2b.	4	0	0	0	7	0
Doolan, ss.	4	0	1	1	1	0
Dooin, c.	4	0	0	1	1	0
Foxen, p.	3	0	1	0	2	0
*Ward	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	2	8	24	12	1

*Batted for Foxen in the ninth inning.

New York ......0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 .—3
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2

Two-base hit—Titus. Sacrifice hit—Magee. Sacrifice fly—Devlin. Stolen base—Fletcher. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; New York, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 1. Struck out—By Mathewson, 3; by Foxen, 1. Bases on balls—Off Foxen, 3; off Mathewson, 2. Balk—Foxen. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

Mathewson pitched for the Giants against the Phillies at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Naturally, then, you know who won. If you don't, here it is: Giants, 3; Philadelphia, 2. New York climbed back into second place again, eight points behind the Pirates.

There's one thing about this fellow Mathewson—he surely can bring the bacon home when it's necessary. The enemy can bang away at times, but Matty certainly does not allow anybody to wallop him in succession. Yesterday the Phillies got energetic in the eighth, just as if they were going to break up the game or something else, but Matty just put on a bit more speed and a quick-breaking drop ball and the result was just as if the City Sheriff had put a new-fangled lock on the game.

But, mind you, New York did less hitting than the players from "La Sonnambula" City, but isn't it to their credit that they bunched the hits in a row on Foxen, who was not nearly as foxy as his name would indicate? Why, in the sixth, by judicious chopping of the ball, the New Yorks harvested just enough figures to nose out a victory. In the eighth this presumptuous crew from Philadelphia deigned to grab the game, just like Jimmy Valentine would dare to grab valuables in his palmiest days. Did the Fogels succeed? Kind friend, you might as well ask if a hunk of lead would sink when dropped into the water wagon.

There was one Philadelphia fan in yesterday's gathering at the Polo Grounds, and he said that Mattey was lucky to get away with the game. But, listen. Matty wasn't lucky; he was only skillful.

Counsel for the defense admits, your Honor, that the Phillies got more hits than the Giants, but our argument is that the Phillies did not group their safe raps with the nicety or precision that New York exhibited. "Righto," says the court. Decision handed down in favor of the Giants.

Foxen was extremely stingy with his hits for five innings, and then in the sixth Doyle started the wheel turning with a safety to centre. Jack Murray looked as if he was going to slice the bulb in twain, but he just laid down a bunt which riveted itself to the chalk line, and Red was safe. Seymour singled to right, and the bases were full. Hurrah! The best of it is, no one was out. Fletcher crashed a single to right, and Doyle and Murray scored. Devlin pumped a skyrocket to centre field, and Seymour tallied on the sacrifice fly. Nice work. There's a trio of runs, but that's enough to trim the Phillies.

For seven innings the team from Philadelphia got only three hits off the peerless pitcher. If you want to know about the threatening spurt of the Quakers in the eighth you can read about it while you are devouring your oatmeal at breakfast. Here it is: Foxen grounded out, Doyle to Merkle. Titus hammered one along the first-base line, which bounded against the fence. Titus got two pillows on it. Bates singled to left, scoring Titus. Bates took a long chance off first, and Merkle, Matty, and Doyle ran him up and down the base line, and—what do you think? Doyle dropped the ball and Bates scampered back to first. Grant grounded out, and Magee walked. Bransfield singled, scoring Bates. Matty at this stage of the proceedings buckled down, and Knabe poked one along the mat to the pitcher's box, and "Big Six" heaved it to Merkle. Knabe died right there.

With the bases full and two down in the third it surely looked as if Jack Murray was going to push in a couple of runs, but he spanked an easy bounder to Knabe and several oral bets were lost right then and there. It might be remarked at this point, in relation to the support that Matty got, that Devlin and Doyle both dug the ball out of the dirt with one exposed hand on two occasions and heaved it to first while tied in a knot. But that's all in the game.

Bostons Bat Brooklyns Hard.

Boston won a poorly played game, 8 to 5, at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, due largely to the cold wind that made pitching and fielding difficult. Both sides suffered. Manager Dahlen sent Hi Myers to Rochester to take the place of Anderson, who was injured Thursday. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	5	0	0	4	1
Collins, lf.	5	1	3	1	0
Getz, 2b.	5	1	2	1	1
Sharpe, 1b.	5	2	1	6	1
Herzog, 3b.	4	2	1	1	2
Sweeney, ss.	5	1	3	1	0
Beck, cf.	5	0	1	1	0
Graham, c.	4	1	3	11	1
Curtis, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Brown, p.	1	0	0	1	3
Total	41	8	14	27	9

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
T. Smith, ss.	2	2	0	2	3
Burch, cf.	4	1	1	1	1
Wheat, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Hu'mell, 2b.	4	0	2	2	2
Daubert, 1b.	4	1	1	12	1
H. Smith, rf.	4	0	0	3	0
M'Elv'n, 3b.	2	0	0	1	1
Erwin, c.	1	0	0	4	1
Wilhelm, p.	3	0	1	1	4
*Lennox	1	0	0	0	0
Dessau, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	29	5	6	27	14

*Batted for Wilhelm in the eighth inning.

Errors—Collins, Curtis (2,) T. Smith, Wheat, Hummell, H. Smith.

Boston..............0 0 0 1 4 0 2 1 0—8
Brooklyn...........1 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1—5

Left on bases—Boston, 8; Brooklyn, 9. Two-base hits—Herzog, Burch, Hummell, Wilhelm. Sacrifice hit—Brown. Sacrifice flies—Hummell, Erwin. First base on errors—Boston, 3. Stolen bases—Collins (2,) Herzog, Sweeney, Graham. Double play—Moran and Sharpe. Bases on balls—Off Dessau, 1; off Curtis, 6; off Brown, 4. Struck out—By Wilhelm, 2; by Curtis, 6; by Brown, 4; by Dessau, 1. Wild pitches—By Curtis, 1; by Wilhelm, 1. Hits—Off Curtis, 2 in 4 1-3 innings; off Wilhelm, 14, in 8 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Johnston and Moran. Time of game—Two hours and eighteen minutes.

Pittsburg Wins with Four Hits.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Pittsburg defeated Chicago 6 to 1 in a wild game to-day. The winners made only four hits and the losers did not make a fielding error. Pittsburg bunched three hits, two sacrifice hits with a wild pitch, a hit batter, and a base on balls for five runs in the fifth inning. Carson pitched effectively in the closing innings. Score:

PITTSBURG.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	3	1	1	1	3
Leach, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Clarke, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Wagner, ss.	3	0	0	5	6
Miller, 2b.	4	0	0	3	2
Flynn, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0
Wilson, rf.	3	1	0	2	0
Gibson, c.	2	1	1	4	1
Leifield, p.	1	0	1	0	2
Total	27	[illegible]	4	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Evers, 2b.	4	0	0	0	4
Sh'kard, lf.	4	0	1	5	0
Schulte, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Chance, 1b.	2	0	1	7	0
Luderus, 1b.	1	0	0	3	0
St'nf'dt, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
B'mont, cf.	2	0	1	2	0
Tinker, ss.	4	0	0	3	2
N'dham, c.	3	0	0	6	0
M'Intire, p.	1	0	1	0	2
Pfeffer, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Carson, p.	1	0	0	0	2
*Zim'man	1	0	1	0	0
Total	31	1	5	27	11

*Batted for Beaumont in ninth inning.

Error—Leach.

Pittsburg ....0 0 1 0 5 0 0 0 0—6
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Hits—Off McIntire, 2 in four and one-third innings; off Pfeffer, 1 hit in pitching to one batter; off Carson, 1 in four and two-thirds innings. Sacrifice hits—Leifield, (2,) Byrne. Sacrifice fly—Wagner. Double plays—Gibson, Wagner, and Flynn; Wagner, Miller, and Flynn. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Pittsburg, 4. Base on balls—Off McIntire, 4; off Carson, 1; off Leifield, 3. Hit by pitcher—By McIntire, Gibson; by Leifield, Needham. Struck out—By McIntire, 2; by Carson, 1; by Leifield, 4. Wild pitch—Pfeffer. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Kane.

BASEBALL SUMMARY.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

National League.

New York........3 Boston 8
Philadelphia .....2 Brooklyn 5
Pittsburg 6
Chicago 1

American League.

New York ....11 Chicago 4
Boston ....0 Detroit 0
Cleveland ....4 Philadelphia 4
St. Louis........3 Washington 3

Eastern League.

Providence ......1 Baltimore 5
Montreal ....1 Rochester 3

WHERE THEY PLAY TO-DAY.

National League.

Philadelphia at New York, 3:30 P. M.
Boston at Brooklyn, 3:30 P. M.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Pittsburg at Chicago.

American League.

New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Detroit.
St. Louis at Cleveland.

Eastern League.

Montreal at Providence.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Newark.
Rochester at Baltimore.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

National League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	10	4	.714	Cincinnati	6	7	.462
New York	12	5	.706	Boston	6	9	.400
Philadelphia	9	5	.643	St. Louis	5	11	.313
Chicago	8	7	.533	Brooklyn	5	13	.278

American League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	10	4	.714	Boston	7	9	.438
Detroit	11	6	.647	Chicago	6	8	.429
Cleveland	10	6	.625	Washington	6	13	.315
New York	8	5	.616	St. Louis	3	10	.231

Eastern League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Newark	12	2	.857	Providence	6	6	.500
Buffalo	8	5	.616	Rochester	5	8	.384
Baltimore	8	7	.533	Montreal	4	9	.307
Toronto	7	7	.500	Jersey City	3	9	.250

ROGER BRESNAHAN SCORED.

President Lynch Bitterly Criticises Manager for Improper Conduct.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—President Herrmann of the Cincinnati Club to-day made public a letter written by President Lynch of the National League to Roger Bresnahan, manager of the St. Louis team, concerning the latter's protest of the game here May 2. After stating that Umpire McGinnis had the league's full authority to officiate, and that the game must therefore stand, Mr. Lynch said in part:

"I am surprised that you, as representative of the St. Louis Club and drawing the salary you do to look after its best interests, would stoop to tactics of the dump to hurt the good name of your league and your club.

"There is only one thing you can do to redeem yourself. Get in the game every day and help put the St. Louis Club where it belongs."

President Lynch took upon himself full blame for his failure to assign regular umpires for the game.

Keeler to Go West with Giants.

Willie Keeler, the outfielder, who was unconditionally released at the beginning of the season by the New York Americans, has decided to sign with the New York Nationals. He will sign a Giant contract before Monday, and go west with the team. Manager McGraw has taken Keeler because he believes he will be of value as a pinch hitter.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

At Providence.

		R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	4	3
Providence	2 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 .	5	9	2

Batteries—Jones and Kritchell; Steele and Fitzgerald. Umpires—Messrs. Kelly and Boyle.

At Baltimore.

		R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0	3	9	2
Baltimore	1 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 .	5	10	1

Batteries—Savidge, Blair, and Starnagle; Adkins and Byers. Umpires—Messrs. Murray and Finneran.

New York State League.

Wilkesbarre, 10; Elmira, 3.
Albany, 7; Troy, 0.
Utica, 4; Syracuse, 2.
Binghamton, 6; Scranton, 4.

Connecticut League.

Hartford, 7; New Haven, 2.
Springfield, 8; New Britain, 2.
Waterbury, 17; Holyoke, 6.
Bridgeport, 14; Northampton, 4.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 6; Toledo, 2.
Indianapolis at Kansas City—Rain.
St. Paul, 4; Columbus, 2.
Milwaukee, 3; Louisville, 2, (12 innings.)

Tri-State League.

Reading, 2; Lancaster, 1.
Harrisburg, 7; Altoona, 4.
Williamsport, 8; Johnstown, 2.
York, 7; Trenton, 6, (11 innings.)

New England League.

Lynn, 4; Lawrence, 0.
Lowell, 4; New Bedford, 3.
Worcester, 12; Fall River, 7.
Brockton, 3; Haverhill, 2.

Southern League.

Memphis at Atlanta; wet grounds.
Chattanooga, 5; Nashville, 4.
Birmingham, 6; New Orleans, 1.
Montgomery, 3; Mobile, 2.

South Atlantic League.

Augusta, 7; Savannah, 1.
Macon, 2; Jacksonville, 1.
Columbus, 4; Columbia, 1.

Scores of Other Games.

At Providence—Brown, 3; Cushing Academy, 1.
At Columbia Oval—Training School, 9; Collegiate School, 4.
At Lexington, Va.—Washington and Lee, 14; Central of Kentucky, 1.
At Greenwich, Conn.—Greenwich H. S., 6; Horace Mann School, 5, (10 innings.)
At Clinton, N. Y.—Hamilton, 6; Union, 3.
At Athens, Ga.—Georgia, 5; Alabama, 4, (11 innings.)

Yale Outclasses Virginia Nine.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 6.—Wearied by a northern trip which has compelled them to play daily games for more than a week the University of Virginia nine went to pieces today and Yale ran away with a 13 to 1 victory. The visitors were stale physically, and their pitcher, Witmere, was pounded hard when hits counted most. Merritt made a home run with the bases filled in the seventh inning. Tommers's three-base hit in the ninth was nearly as long a drive. The base running of Tommers and Merritt was a feature. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Yale	1 0 0 4 0 1 5 2 .	13	11	2
Virginia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	6	5

Batteries—Tommers and Carhart; Whitmere, Brown, and Roan.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.

		R.	H.	E.
Seton Hall	0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0	3	7	5
Urinus	0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0	4	4	5

Batteries—Curtain and Gallon; Palmer and Ponam.

Army and Navy Champions to Box.

The pugilistic championship of the United States Army and Navy will be decided some time before July 31 at the Fairmont Athletic Club, when Joseph J. Dorsey, Eleventh Company, Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Schuyler, and title holder of the army, will box Phil Schlosburg, S. S. New Hampshire, champion of the navy, now at Philadelphia, for the heavy-weight championship. The fleet leaves for foreign waters in July and the fight will be decided before that time.

Hueston Defeats Cutler.

Thomas Hueston defeated Albert Cutler last night in the final block of 40 points in the three-cushion billiard game at Doyle's Academy. Hueston was in splendid form and ran out his string in 75 innings, while his opponent was compiling 28. Hueston's high run was 6, while Cutler's best effort was 4. The total score was: Hueston, 120; Cutler, 98.

YANKEES HAMMER BOSTON PITCHERS

Red Sox Get Only Two Hits and No Runs Off Frill, the New York Boxman.

THE SCORE.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hemphill, cf.	4	2	1	8	0	0
Wolter, rf.	4	3	1	0	0	0
Chase, 1b.	4	1	2	13	0	0
Cree, lf.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Laporte, 2b.	5	1	2	1	1	0
Roach, ss.	4	1	1	0	2	1
Austin, 3b.	4	1	0	2	5	0
Mitchell, c.	5	1	2	8	0	0
Frill, p.	5	0	0	0	4	0
Total	36	11	10	27	12	1

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
French, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3	2
Lord, 3b.	3	0	1	1	4	0
Speaker, cf.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Hooper, rf.	3	0	0	3	0	2
Stahl, 1b.	3	0	0	9	1	0
Wagner, ss.	3	0	1	2	1	0
Lewis, lf.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Carrigan, c.	2	0	0	3	0	0
Karger, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hall, p.	1	0	0	1	1	1
Barberich, p.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Bradley, c.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	2	27	11	5

New York......0 0 5 0 0 3 0 0 3—11
Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Hemphill. Home run—Chase. Hits—Off Karger, 4 in two and one-third innings; off Hall, 3 in three and two-third innings; off Barberich, 3 in three innings. Sacrifice hits—Wolter, Austin, Lord, Chase. Stolen bases—Austin, Wolter, Mitchell. Left on bases—New York, 11; Boston, 3. First base on balls—Off Karger, 3; off Hall, 4; off Barberich, 1. First base on errors—New York, 2; Boston, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Hall, (Austin, Hemphill.) Struck out—By Karger, 1; by Frill, 6; by Hall, 2. Wild pitch—Hall. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Evans.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 6.—The Yankees merely toyed with the Red Sox this afternoon, administering to them their most crushing defeat of the season by the score of 11 to 0. The locals could do nothing with the delivery of Frill, making but two hits off him. He had perfect command, not allowing a single pass, and he had almost perfect support, the only misplay charged against the New York team being an error by Roach, which, however, was not costly.

The locals worked three pitchers, Karger trying his hand first, but being obliged to take to the woods in the third inning, and then Hall went in and lasted until the seventh inning. Barberich, who was with the Providece Club of the Eastern League last season, finished the game. A bunch of runs was made off each of these pitchers. Between them they gave eight passes and hit two men.

Their support was of a most indifferent nature, and the crowd jeered the Red Sox for the poor showing they made. Speaker, in centre, did brilliant work, and Capt. Lord played a strong game at third.

For the New Yorks Austin gave a most excellent exhibition in his territory and Mitchell did star work behind the bat, besides hitting the ball hard. Roach also played magnificently, and, as usual, Chase showed to advantage on first. Frill not only pitched well, but fielded his position admirably. Chase did the best hitting for his side, making a home run in the sixth inning with two on the bases.

It was the first day in some time that came anywhere near being favorable for baseball, and though the weather was clear a high wind prevailed, and it was rather cold for excellent results. The attendance was 6,178.

Hemphill got a life on French's fumble as a starter, and took second on Wolter's sacrifice. Chase walked, Cree fanned, and a run was spoiled by Speaker's great running catch off Laporte in short centre.

In the second inning Roach was passed and took second on Austin's sacrifice, but was left. Hemphill walked as a starter in the third, and Wolter, after a life on Hooper's muff of a fly, singled to right, Hemphill reaching third. Hooper fumbled, allowing Wolter to reach second Chase's out at first scored Hemphill, and Cree's single to centre brought Wolter over the rubber. Laporte dropped a safe one in centre, Roach singled to right, scoring Cree, and Austin was hit by a pitched ball, filling the covers. Mitchell singled to centre, scoring Laporte and Roach, making a total of five runs for the inning. Cree was passed with two out in the fourth and was left. For the first time in the game the Yankees went out in order in the fifth. It was in Boston's half that Wagner succeeded in making the first hit for his side, a slashing drive to left, after one hand was out. Duffy Lewis, the California importation, fanned, and Carrigan fouled to Austin.

After Frill had gone out on a long fly to Hooper in the sixth, Hemphill was hit by a pitched ball and Wolter was passed, both scoring on Chase's home-run drive to right field. Cree walked and Laporte singled to left, but there was no more scoring in that inning. Boston made its second hit in its half of this inning, Lord cracking a safe one to left after two were out, but Speaker fanned.

Barberich and Bradley then became the battery for the locals. With one out, Hemphill doubled to right and was left on third. After going out in order in the eighth the Yankees scored three more runs in the last inning. Austin walked and stole second. Mitchell singled. Frill lifted a fly to French, and Austin stole home while French was holding the ball. Hemphill was safe on French's low throw. Wolter forced Hemphill. Wolter stole second, and on the throw Mitchell reached the rubber. Chase singled to right, scoring Wolter, and Cree ended the New York part of the batting by going out to Speaker.

Boston had the top of the batting order up in its part of the ninth, but not a man reached first.

Detroit Wabbly in Fielding.

DETROIT, Mich., May 6.—Young and Lellivelt each started a game for the first time this season and the Chicago team won by 4 to 0, five of Detroit's hits coming after two were out. Lelivelt was badly supported, Bush's low throw, with two out, scoring the first two runs and Delehanty's fumble leading to the other pair. Tannehill's fielding featured the game. Detroit made three double plays. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider, 2b.	2	1	1	1	3
Collins, rf.	4	0	0	3	0
Gandil, 1b.	4	0	0	13	1
D'gh'ty, lf.	4	1	2	2	0
Cole, cf.	2	1	0	2	1
Purtell, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Tan'hill, ss.	4	1	2	2	3
Block, c.	3	0	1	2	5
Young, p.	4	0	0	1	1
Total	29	4	6	27	16

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'Int're, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Bush, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Cobb, rf.	4	0	1	1	1
Cr'wf'd, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
Del'h'ty, 2b.	4	0	0	5	2
O'Leary, 3b.	4	0	2	1	4
Sim'ons, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0
Stanage, c.	3	0	1	3	4
Lelivelt, p.	2	0	1	0	3
*Mullin	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	0	7	27	17

*Batted for Lelivelt in ninth inning.

Errors—Bush, Cobb, Delehanty, Stanage, Tannehill.

Chicago ....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2—4
Detroit ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Stanage, Purtell, (2,) Block. Stolen base—Zeider. Double plays—Cobb and Simmons; Delehanty and O'Leary; Lelivelt, Stanage, O'Leary, and Delehanty. Left on bases—Detroit, 10; Chicago, 5. First base on balls—Off Lelivelt, 3; off Young, 3. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Chicago, 3. Struck out—By Lelivelt, 2; by Young, 2. Wild pitch—Lelivelt. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Perrine.

Athletics Win in Ninth Inning.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Philadelphia won to-day's game from Washington by 4 to 3. After two men were out in the ninth inning Krause, Strunk, and Oldring each singled, and the former scored the winning run. Hartsel was put out of the game in the first inning for disputing a decision. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hartsel, lf.	1	0	0	1	0
Strunk, cf.	4	2	3	4	0
Oldring, lf.	5	0	3	1	0
Collins, 2b.	3	0	0	2	2
Baker, 3b.	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davis, 1b.	3	0	0	1	0
Murphy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barry, ss.	4	0	0	3	1
Thomas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Krause, p.	4	2	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Total	36	4	12	27	11

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Milan, cf.	4	0	0	0	0
Conroy, 3b.	4	1	2	1	2
Lelivelt, lf.	5	0	0	2	1
Elb'feld, ss.	4	0	0	2	1
Gessler, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Brooks, 1b.	4	0	1	4	1
Killifer, 2b.	2	1	2	4	1
Street, c.	1	0	0	13	3
Johnson, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total	30	3	7	*26	12

Errors—Collins, Krause, Killifer, (2.)

Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 1—4
Washington ....0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1—3

Two-base hits—Krause, Conroy, Oldring. Three-base hit—Strunk. Sacrifice fly—Killifer. Sacrifice hits—Street, (2,) Davis, Milan. Stolen base—Conroy. Double plays—Lelivelt and Street; Elberfeld and Killifer; Collins and Barry. Left on bases—Washington, 9; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off Johnson, 1; off Krause, 3. First base on errors—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Krause, 2. Struck out—By Johnson, 8; by Krause, 6. Passed ball—Street. Time of game—Two hours and nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Connolly.

Sharp Rally Wins for Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 6.—Cleveland defeated St. Louis again to-day, 4 to 3. St. Louis took the lead in the fourth inning, but Cleveland went to the front in the fifth inning. With two out, Turner tripled with the bases filled. Lajoie followed with a single, four runs being the result. Link's wildness almost enabled St. Louis to tie the score in the ninth. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, cf.	3	1	1	4	0
Kr'ger, lf.	3	1	0	5	0
Turner, ss.	4	1	1	4	2
Lajoie, 2b.	3	0	2	1	3
Stovall, 1b.	3	0	1	6	2
Bemis, c.	3	0	2	2	3
Lord, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
B'dley, 3b.	3	0	1	2	0
Berger, p.	3	1	0	1	1
Link, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Clarke	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	8	27	11

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fisher, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
H'f'man, cf.	3	0	2	1	0
Wallace, 3b.	4	0	0	2	5
Griggs, 2b.	5	0	2	4	0
Criss, 1b.	4	0	0	12	1
Sch'w'tz'r, rf.	3	2	2	2	0
H'tzell, ss.	2	0	0	1	3
Killifer, c.	3	0	1	2	1
St'phens, c.	3	0	0	0	0
Kinsella, p.	2	1	0	0	4
Pelty, p.	0	0	0	0	1
†Stone	0	0	0	0	0
‡Demmitt	0	0	0	0	0
§Lake	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	7	24	15

*Batted for Berger in eighth inning.
†Batted for Killifer in the eighth inning.
‡Batted for Kinsella in the eighth inning.
§Batted for Hoffman in the ninth inning.

Errors—Krueger, Bemis, Griggs, Hartzell.

Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 .—4
St. Louis ....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0—3

Hits—Off Kinsella, 7 in seven innings; off Pelty, 1 in one inning; off Berger, 6 in eight innings; off Link, 1 in one inning. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Two-base hit—Bemis. Three-base hit—Turner. Sacrifice hit—Stovall. Sacrifice flies—Wallace, Stone. Stolen bases—Stovall, Schweitzer, (2,) Fisher, Hartzell. Double play—Hartzell, Criss, and Wallace. First base on balls—Off Berger, 5; off Link, 2; off Kinsella, 2; off Pelty, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Berger, (Fisher, Hartzell;) by Kinsella, (Krueger.) Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; St. Louis, 13. Struck out—By Berger, 3; by Link, 1; by Kinsella, 1. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kerin and Sheridan.

INTRUDER LAUNCHED TO-DAY.

F. K. Burnham's Speedy Forty-Footer to Take the Water at City Island.

Intruder, the 275-horse power forty-foot yacht that Vice Commodore Frederick K. Burnham is having built at Jacob's City Island yards, will be launched this afternoon. Mrs. Burnham will christen the new racer, and a large number of members of the Thousand Islands Yacht Club, New York Motor Boat Club, and Motor Boat Club of America, to all of which Mr. Burnham belongs, and of the last of which he is an officer, have signified their intentions to be present.

Intruder is from the designs of Henry Gielow, and is guaranteed by him to have a speed of thirty-six miles an hour at 1,200 revolutions. She is equipped with an eight-cylinder Sterling motor, capable of delivering 300 horse power at 1,200 revolutions and 275 horse power at 1,000 revolutions.

Intruder is a semi-hydroplane, with a sharp prow and a stern that shades off into almost nothing at all. Aft she is intended to draw less than three inches of water at a speed of thirty miles, while her bow will, of course, come rather high out of the water at that speed.

It is Mr. Burnham's intention to try Intruder out in local waters for a week or so, and she will then be shipped with his other forty-foot racer, Dixie II., to the St. Lawrence River.

Intruder will be seen in New York waters again at the time of the elimination trials for the selection of an American team of three to defend the British International Cup. These trials will be held at Huntington Harbor on Aug. 15, 16, and 17, although the race itself will be held in waters adjacent to Larchmont Harbor.

Harvard's Track Captain Improving.

The track team authorities at Harvard are much pleased over the fact that Capt. Clarence C. Little will again put the shot in the coming meets with Dartmouth and Yale. Early last Fall Capt. Little twisted some bones in his right wrist, and so serious was the injury that it was thought at the time he would never be able to use it with any effect again. A few days ago, however, Little tossed around some light shots without encountering any pain and on Thursday he essayed to put the sixteen-pound shot, and did it with pretty nearly as much force as before his injury. Coach Quinn would not allow him to extend himself, but Little threw the missle more than forty-two feet. The Captain has also been practicing the broad jump, and has become one of the best in intercollegiate circles, having cleared, it is said, over twenty-two feet on several occasions.

Charley White to Referee at Newark.

With Fred W. Voigt as manager, Charley White as referee, and Fred Burns as announcer the Club Vendome of Newark will give its first boxing exhibition on next Tuesday night at the New Auditorium, the special attraction beign a six-round bout between Johnny Dwyer of Perth Amboy and Benny Yanger.

Sickness in Keene Stable.

Influenza, brought on supposedly by the quick changes in the temperature and the variable weather of the past few weeks, has run through about the entire lot of James R. Keene's two-year-olds, trained by James Rowe, in the Keene stable at Sheepshead Bay. Mr. Keene has about thirty two-year-olds, the pick of his breeding farm, in training, and the effect of the sudden sickness that has swept through the young horses is likely to be a serious handicap to the stable, as their training must of course be interfered with at a time that may keep them out of many valuable engagements soon to be met at Belmont Park. With the older horses Mr. Keene's establishment was more fortunate, as the sickness has been confined so far to the two-year-olds.

$2,000,000 Motordrome Association.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 6.—To conduct automobile track races, aviation fields and aeroplane exhibitions, and to provide the necessary buildings, &c., for holding these events, the Philadelphia Motordrome Association was chartered here to-day with $2,000,000 authorized capital stock. The incorporators are F. R. Hansell, George H. B. Martin, and John A. McPeak of Camden, where the registered office of the corporation is located.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

At Castle Point Field, Hoboken, to-day the lacrosse team of Stevens Institute will meet the twelve representing Johns Hopkins University in a championship game of the Intercollegiate Lacrosse League. The Johns Hopkins team won the championship of the league each year for the last five years, last year's game between Hopkins and Stevens resulting in a victory for the Baltimore team by a close score.

With an entry list comprising over 500 of the leading schoolboy performers in the East, a record or two should surely go by the boards at the second annual interscholastic meet of the Erasmus Hall High School at Hawthorne Field, Hawthorne Street and Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, this afternoon. In fact, the entry list was so large that Prof. Tilden, who is in charge of the games, found it necessary to run off the preliminary heats of the events closed to the Erasmus athletes yesterday.

On Monday, on Ohio Field, University Heights, the New York University baseball team and the North Atlantic Squadron officers team will play a game. All the members of the fleet team are old time players of the United States Naval Academy. The names of the officers are as follows: Douglas, Stiles, Dague, Hombsch, Lange, Pollard, Lill, Jones, Cohen, Starr, and Ingram.

Many of the large athletic organizations have entered athletes in the annual athletic meet of the United Athletic Association, which will be held to-morrow afternoon at Hasenflug's Dexter Park, Jamaica and Drew Avenues, Union Course, L. I. The athletes will have their first tryout on the new cinder path recently laid out at the park. There are ten events down for decision. A large field of aspiring athletes will start in the half-mile and two-mile novice runs. The medley relay race should furnish fine sport for the athletic fan. A score or more of the best long-distance runners in this vicinity will toe the mark in the five-mile run.

The Spalding Official Metropolitan Baseball Book and Official Inter-City Baseball Association Guide for 1910 is out. This book is devoted solely to the teams in and around New York City. It contains photographs of the metropolitan teams, as well as records and statistics of the inter-city baseball clubs. Among the illustrations in the book we find the following: All-Collegiate team, all-New York team, American National team, Antler team, Brooklyn Professionals, Inc. team, Brown Athletics 'Coler team, Church of Our Lady of Mercy team, Department of Corrections team, Elmhurst team, Far Rockaway team, Fleetwood team, Freeport High School team, Fordham Preparatory School team, Greenpoint team, Hanover team, Hickory team, Hudson Lyceum team, Imperial team, Laurel Hill team, Malboro team, McNulty Brothers' team, North Side team, Rival team, Ridgewood Athletic Club team, Underwood "Grays" team, St. Nicholas team, Highbridge team, St. Paul's team, Saugerties team, Morris High School team, High School champions, 1909, and winners of the A. G. Spalding Trophy, "Sliding to Second"; Public School 28 baseball team, winners of the city championship, 1909, and many others.

MAID RAN OFF WITH ROSEDALE STAKES

Broomstick Filly from New Jersey Romped in for Aqueduct Feature Race.

The racing at Aqueduct yesterday fell short of the distinction of class, but it was so prolific in puzzles that patrons of the Queens County Jockey Club found the full proportion of excitement and sensation in the contests and results. The great surprise of the afternoon came in the race for the feature event of the card, the Rosedale Stakes, at four and a half furlongs, for fillies two years old, with the Silver Brook Farm's entry Maid the winner in runaway style over a smart field. Maid had run in a very moderate form earlier in the meeting, and as the chief of the successes for the Silver Brook Farm had been won by the progeny of W. S. Fanshawe's premier stallion, Heno, Maid, a daughter of Broomstick, was more or less ignored by the crowd, Golden Agnes, a winner at Aqueduct, starting a warm favorite among the six runners.

Maid fared best when the barrier rose, and with Golden Agnes and Horizon in hot pursuit went on in her runaway triumph and finished first, a length and a half in front of Horizon, which just managed to beat Peccavi a head for the place.

In the seven furlongs handicap, King James, the champion among the mature horses of the turf last season and winner of the best of the great Spring handicaps, made his reappearance on the turf for his first race since he won the Omnium Handicap at Sheepshead Bay last September, and the unanimity among the trainers and horsemen that King James was in prime condition caused something like a stampede to get in line among his supporters. The race was at a distance shorter than that at which King James has showed best, and the old champion had up 130 pounds. From a place back in the crowd when Lisaro led away, he took his top weight to the front early and into the last furlong led in what looked like winning style. Weight and pace told against a horse racing for the first time after a long let up, and Beaucoup moved up and challenged at the critical moment when King James had shaken off the fast Fashion Plate. Beaucoup moved up in a rush and caught the old champion about the final sixteenth pole, and was clear in front before Butwell could rally the favorite again. At the finish Beaucoup won rather easily by two lengths, King James getting second place, with Fashion Plate third.

Agawam, in front about all the way, handily won the opening race for R. T. Wilson, Jr., which, with Beaucoup's success, gave the Wilson stable the first two races of the day.

Bonnie Kelso got to the winning post first for the selling mile and a sixteenth after the hardest fought finish of the day, Nadzu closing from what looked to be an impossible position, far behind the field, on the last turn, and in a long, gamely sustained run down the long stretch, forced Bonnie Kelso to the whip, Bonnie Kelso, Nadzu, and Falcada in the order named, passing the post lapped, Nadzu on the winner's hips and Falcada at Nadzu's throatlatch.

Sir Cleges had only a romp to win the fifth race from the moderate two horses that opposed him.

The victor in the last race, Bryce, though he got home in good style, a half length before Young Belle and George Field, was notable more for his pedigree than for his turf prowess. Bryce, four years old and a maiden until yesterday, is by The Bard, the idol of the turf in his day when he carried the tricolor of the late A. J. Cassatt, and his dam is Los Angeles, a great performer for all her many years on the turf for the late E. J. Baldwin.

The weather was bright, but a chilling wind blew steadily, and an average patronage was quite willing to hurry for the special trains the moment that Bryce got to the winning post. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Purse for two-year-olds, selling allowances; four and one-half furlongs.
R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Agawam, b. c., by Plaudit-Yankee Sister, 106, (Creevy,) 17 to 10 and 1 to 2.......................1²
Thomas Newton's Busy Miss, ch. f., 99, (G. Garner,) 4 to 1 and 1 to 1........................2¾
G. W. Berry's Aldrian, b. c., 102, (Glass,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.........................3³
White Wool, 102, (Langan,) 17 to 10, and Great Caesar, 107, (Archibald,) 70 to 1, also ran. Won easily. Time—0:53 1-5.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Aqueduct meeting; seven furlongs.
R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Beaucoup, ch. c., 5, by Ornament-Ollie Belle, 107, (Creevy,) 18 to 5 and 1 to 2..........................1²
S. C. Hildreth's King James, br. h., 5, 130, (Butwell,) 1 to 2 and out..........................2³
Oneck Stable's Fashion Plate, ch. c., 4, 108, (McGee,) 12 to 1 and 8 to 5..........................3²
Lisaro, 100, (G. Garner,) 100 to 1; Don Antonio, 98, (Taplin,) 100 to 1, and Granla, 93, (Ural,) 30 to 1, also ran. Won handily. Time—1:26.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.
G. M. Odom's Bonnie Kelso, b. g., 4, by Waterboy-Thudnella, 107, (McGee,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 3..........................1¾
H. G. Bedwell's Nadzu, ch. g., 6, 112, (Taplin,) 5 to 1 and 4 to 5..........................2½
R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Falcada, ch. g., 5, 100 (McCreevy,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 4..........................3¹½
Foreguard, 109, (Minder,) 100 to 1, also ran. Won ridden out. Time—1:48 2-5.

FOURTH RACE.—The Rosedale Stakes, for fillies two years old, special weights; four and one-half furlongs.
Silver Brook Farm's Maid, ch. f., by Broomstick-Esteem, 104, (G. Burns,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1..........................1¹½
R. F. Carman's Horizon, ch. f., 104, (O'Fain,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1..........................2h
R. J. Mackenzie's Peccavi, ch. f., 109, (Taplin,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5..........................3¹½
Golden Agnes, 104, (Archibald,) 9 to 10; Rinda, 104, (Grass,) 5 to 2, and Startler, 104, (McGee,) 40 to 1, also ran. Won ridden out. Time—0:54 3-5.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances; six and one-half furlongs.
R. F. Carman's Sir Cleges, b. g., 5, by Falsetto-Florida, 110, (Langan,) 11 to 10 and 1 to 3..........................1½
Beverwyck Stable's Quantico, b. c., 4, 122, (G. Garner,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 5..........................2³
R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Responseful, b. f., 3, 96, (Diggins,) 5 to 2 and 2 to 5..........................3
Won handily. Time—1:20 4-5.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens 3 years old and upward, special weights, one mile.
H. G. Bedwell's Bryce, ch. c., 4, by The Bard-Los Angeles, 103, (Taplin,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5..........................1½
J. H. Warren's Young Belle, b. f., 3, 101, (Fox,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2..........................2½
Earl Linnell's George Field, ch. g., 3, 103, (G. Garner,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2..........................3⁴
Gilpian, 103, (Glass,) 6 to 1; Brighton, 103, (Pohanka,) 7 to 1, and Heart Pang, 106, (McGee,) 3 to 1, also ran. Won straightened out. Time—1:42½.

Entries for Aqueduct Races.

FIRST RACE.—Purse, for three-year-olds, selling allowances; six and a half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
*O Em	91	Galley Slave	103
*Eddie Dugan	111	Dullcare	106
Elfin Beau	106	Petronius	105
*Frank Purcell	101	Sepulveda	107
Myles O'Connell	104		

SECOND RACE.—Purse, for fillies two years old, special weights, with allowances; four and a half furlongs.

Fantasque	102	Indora	106
Pickaninny	102	Bashti	102
Dolphin	102	Vallonia	106

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, purse, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

Quantico	92	Berkeley	112
Campeon	111	Tony Bonero	108
Rose Queen	101	Black Mate	99
Elizabeth Harwood	100	Wander	100
Stafford	97	Rockstone	95
Responsful	98		
Also eligible—			
Galley Slave	103	Besom	119
Racquet	105		

FOURTH RACE.—The Kings County Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

Fayette	114	Restigouche	122
Magazine	107	Guy Fisher	109

FIFTH RACE.—Purse, for three-year-olds and upward, gentlemen riders, selling allowances; seven furlongs.

Dullcare	141	Ed Ball	147
Belleview	146	Banyah	149

SIXTH RACE.—Purse, for two-year-olds, selling allowances; five furlongs.

Sheriff Bradley	106	Limpet	106
Blue Mouse	103	*Brandy	101
Supple	103	Aldrian	108
*Pickaninny	98	*Miss Dooley	98
*Crash	98	*Carbineer	101

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Lawrenceville Wins Dual Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., May 6.—Lawrenceville School to-day defeated Central High School of Philadelphia in dual athletic games by the score of 65 to 52.

"The Greatest Foot Ball Player of All Time," described in to-morrow's NEW YORK TIMES by Walter H. Eckersall, Quarterback on the All-America Team.—Adv.

LYTLE FINISHES FIRST.

Driver of American Car Wins Feature Event at Atlanta.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, May 6.—No startling performances were recorded at the meet today on the Atlanta Automobile Speedway. There were two long-distance races on the card. In the fifty-mile free-for-all, which was the closing event on the programme, Herbert Lytle, in an American, finished first, with the National (Kincaid) second. Ray Harroun was forced to withdraw his Marmon Yellow Jacket in the twenty-eighth mile owing to tire trouble.

The sixty-mile stock car chassis race for 161 to 230 cubic inches displacement went to the Cole car, driven by Endicott. Ray Harroun, in his Marmon, annexed the twelve-mile free-for-all, defeating De Palma in a Fiat, and Lyttle in an American. The ten-mile special amateur handicap was won by John J. Woodward, Jr., in an S. P. O., who, with a handicap of 90 seconds, defeated W. J. Stoddard, who piloted a National Forty. In the one-mile time trials De Palma, in a Fiat, did the best work, covering the distance in 40:30½.

Preceding the fourth event, a special amateur race, Charles K. Hamilton thrilled the crowds with a nine-minute flight in his Curtiss biplane. In a strong breeze he showed perfect control, finally alighting on rough plowed ground within the race inclosure. In starting a second flight Hamilton struck a rock on the rough ground and split a propeller of his machine, tearing the surfacing of a plane. He announced that the machine would be again ready to-morrow. The summaries:

Time Trials.—One Mile—American, (Lyttle,) 43.19; Marmon, (Harroun,) 41.19; Fiat, 30, (De Palma,) 40.32½; Chrystie, (Chrystie,) 43.79.

Twelve Miles, Free-for-All.—Won by Marmon, (Harroun;) American, (Lyttle,) second; Fiat, (De Palma,) third. Time—8:59.16.

Ten Miles, Stock Chassis, 301 to 405 Inches Piston Displacement.—Won by National, (Kincaid;) Marmon, (Harroun,) second; S. P. O., (Strang,) third. Time—8:18.11.

Ten Miles, Special Handicap, amateurs, between John J. Woodside, Jr., in an S. P. O. with handicap of 1:30, and W. J. Stoddard in a National Forty.—Won by Woodside. Time—8:26.32.

Sixty Miles, Stock Car, Chassis, 161 to 230 Cubic Inches Displacement.—Won by Cole, (Endicott;) E-M-F, (Cohen,) second; Columbus, (Frayer,) third. Time—1:00:25.45.

Fifty Miles, Free-for-All.—Won by American, (Lyttle;) National, (Kincaid,) second; Marmon, (Dawson,) third. Time—40:20.02.

MEADOW BROOK CLUB RACING.

Long Islanders Cross Country and Flat Races on Polo Field.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., May 6.—A large crowd is expected at the Meadow Brook Club to-morrow when the annual steeplechases and flat races will be held by that club. The four events that have filled have some of the best cross-country horses in them from this section of the country, and, from the number and class of the entries, the winner of each will know that they have been racing when the wire is passed. The finish of all the events will be held on the large polo field in front of the polo stand, where the judges' stand has been erected. In addition to the four races, a race especially for the farmers over whose lands the hounds are hunted every Fall will be run, to which only farm horses are eligible.

A special train will leave Long Island City at 1 o'clock, and will stop on the grounds, and leave for Long Island City immediately after the last race.

FIRST RACE.—The Rats Cup of $200, heavy-weight steeplechase for hunters that have been regularly hunted on Long Island during the past season; about two and a half miles. W. C. Haye's Salamander, Kangaroo, Paul J. Rainey's Dublin, R. L. Beekman's Socks, M. Stevenson's Diana and Wild Dance, 185 pounds each.

SECOND RACE.—The stewards' open steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. F. Ambrose Clark's Hilda, 140 pounds; S. Veitch's Grandpa, 163; H. W. Warner's King Castle, 163; H. S. Page's Gold Plate, 142; Thomas Hitchcock's Ipse Dixie, 146; H. A. Bourne's Double 0, 163; H. K. Vingut's Blackridge, 161.

THIRD RACE.—Seventeenth running of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club Cup of $200; three and a quarter miles. R. C. Finche's Harry Baylor, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Ipse Dixie, H. S. Page's Parson Kelly, Allan Pinkerton's Macedonian, and J. E. Davis's Rising Star.

FOURTH RACE.—Fourth running of the Richard Peters Challenge Cup, of $150; one and a half miles on flat. J. E. Davis's Mallaga, 153 pounds; F. A. Clark's Bird of Flight, 151; H. W. Warner's Faultless, 149; H. W. Rose's Memo, 155; S. O. Pell's Banner, 153; E. W. Hammond's Loudon Light, 155; K. B. Schley's Genesse, 153; D. Down's Al. H. Woods, 155; D. Down's Dr. Fizz, 151; R. C. Finche's Lady Ann, 153; J. W. Webb's Nuit Blanche, 153; J. W. Webb's Marcotine, 153.

FIFTH RACE.—Farmers' Cup, for horses owned by farmers over whose lands the Meadow Brook hounds have hunted during the past season; post entry; entrance free; five furlongs on the flat.

CREWS READY TO RACE.

Columbia Takes Short Spins in Preparation for Navy Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 6.—The Columbia University crew took short rows this morning and afternoon, Coach Rice taking no chances of tiring his men. The rowing this morning was up the river, but this evening the shell was taken in the outer course, which will be used to-morrow, if conditions permit. The crew is in excellent shape and there is much confidence of victory at the Columbia quarters. The Navy crew is in fair shape only, though in Loftin it will have a much more experienced stroke than Weems, who stroked against Harvard. The illness of Zenor early in the week may keep him out of the boat. If he does not get a seat No. 3 will be occupied by Agrell, a strong fourth-class man, who, however, has done little rowing.

Though the Columbia crew does not look quite as large as the Harvard aggregation, which won from the midshipmen week before last, there is little difference in the weight, Columbia's average being 175¾. The midshipmen average 171⅞ with Zenor in the crew and 171 with Agrell in the shell. The crews with their weights are:

COLUMBIA.		NAVAL ACADEMY.	
Bow—Steinschneider	164	Bow—Brown	167
2—Clapp	162	2—Weems	160
3—Hamann	179	3—Zenor	178
4—Dellenbaugh	190	3—Agrell, (sub.)	178
5—Culman	188	4—King	180
6—Saunders	188	5—Merring	179
7—Miller	170	6—Griffith	165
Stroke—Murphy	165	7—Johnston	170
Coxswain—Eddison	120	Stroke—Loftin	176
		Coxswain—Williams	108

West Side Swimmers in Tank.

The West Side Y. M. C. A. held its Spring swimming meet last night, and it was very closely contested. The feature was the 110-yard race, which was covered in fast time. The summaries:

55-Yard Handicap Race.—Won by James F. Ennis, Jr., (11 seconds handicap;) Frank Ennis, (11 seconds,) second; C. S. Tifft, (scratch,) third. Time—0:37.

110-Yard Handicap Race.—Won by Isaac Ennis, (20 seconds;) Louis Zinn, 18 seconds,) second; George Hippard, (11 seconds,) third. Time—1:28.

24-Yard Back Stroke Handicap.—Won by G. G. Link, (6 seconds;) C. S. Tifft, (scratch,) second; Alonzo Davis, (3 seconds,) third. Time—0:32.

Horse Tilt.—Won by Frank Ennis and C. S. Tifft, O. G. Link and Joseph P. Mantell second.

Lacrosse Victory for Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 6.—The Harvard lacrosse team defeated the team from Hobart College to-day by a score of 8 to 1 in the first intercollegiate championship game of the season.

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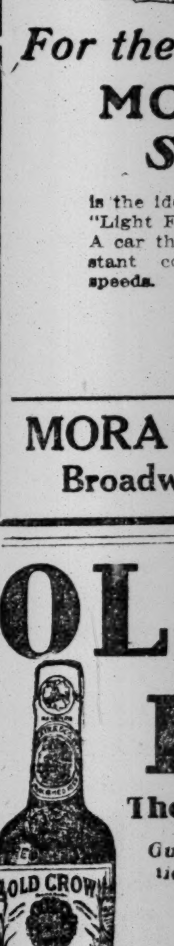

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

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ENGLISH MARKET UNSETTLED

King Edward's Illness Disturbs Sentiment on All Exchanges—Banks Gain Cash on Week.

The unexpected overnight news of the illness of King Edward and the consequent unsettlement of the London market served to check yesterday in this market the strong forward movement of the two preceding sessions. As the day progressed, London's bulletins on the King's condition became more and more serious, and in response to the uncertainties of the situation the market declined until general losses of from 1 to 2 points had been established in practically all the active shares. A short covering movement near the close of the day brought a rally, but not of sufficient importance to cover earlier losses, prices ending as a rule well below the levels of Thursday night. Particular resistance to the general trend was displayed by Brooklyn Rapid Transit and to a less extent by Chesapeake & Ohio, presumably because expectations in speculative circles are that at the approaching meetings of the Directorates of these two concerns increases in dividends will be voted. Grain markets were strong, attracting attention to the unfavorable review of the wheat crop position at the end of April, published during the day by The Modern Miller. A large part of the strength in wheat is due, however, to the speculative operations of Chicago houses, and both in the grain trade and in financial circles generally the disposition is to accept with reserve all current reports of crop damage until the more authentic review of the Government is published next week. Only passing attention was devoted to these and other matters yesterday, owing to the overwhelming interest in the situation created by the illness of England's King. Inevitably the markets are ruled by impersonal considerations of such events as that now transpiring in London, and while up to the close of business the King's condition was reported simply as critical in London, Paris, and here, the worst was plainly expected and attempts made to read the future in that light. Fortunately, the Bank of England has been so strongly fortified by gold imports that a political crisis precipitated by King Edward's death could hardly expand into a financial one. This, at least, is the belief in high banking circles, where the opinion is also entertained that the current perplexity in the English situation will have absolutely no effect upon the negotiations now under way for the floating of many millions of our securities in France and elsewhere.

Preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week indicated a gain of not less than $6,000,000 by local banks. Losses of the Clearing House institutions to the Government on routine transactions have been unusually small, while from the interior they appear to have received about $6,000,000 on balance. To-day's bank statement therefore, turns upon the loan account, and while the rise in the stock market has undoubtedly involved considerable borrowing in one way or another, the attractive call money rates have presumably led interior institutions to share largely in this.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Radiator Co. for dividend on preferred.
American Steel Foundries Co. for dividend.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. for dividend.
Chicago & Alton Railway for annual meeting.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. for dividend on preferred.
Pratt & Whitney Co. for dividend on preferred.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3½@4 per cent., with the last loan at 3½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 4 per cent. for sixty and ninety days and 4@4¼ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Private discount rates at foreign centres: London, 3⅜ per cent., up ⅛ per cent.; Paris, 2⅛ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 3¼ per cent., up ⅛ per cent.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $355,227,110; balances, $11,509,592; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $420,496.

The local banks have lost $625,000 on their week's operations with the Sub-Treasury.

Sterling exchange was firmer, with demand quoted at $4.8680@$4.8690, sixty days at $4.8365@$4.8390, and cables at $4.8725@$4.8740.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛@5.18⅛ plus 3-64 for cables and 5.18⅛ less 3-64@5.18⅛ for sight. Reichsmarks, 95 3-16 less 1-64@95 3-16 plus 1-64 for cables, 95⅛ less 1-32@95⅛ plus 1-64 for sight and 94½ less 1-32@94⅝ for sixty days.

Exchange on New York at Boston was 7½c discount; Chicago, 30c premium; St. Louis, 30c premium; New Orleans, commercial, $1 discount; bank, 90c premium; San Francisco, par; St. Paul, 65c premium; Savannah, buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c premium; Montreal, par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d lower in London, at 24 13-16d per ounce, and ⅛c lower in New York, at 53⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars unchanged at 44@48c.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on the general business conditions, Dun's Review says:

The unsettled and apprehensive feeling prevailing for some time past in the financial markets, resulting in declining prices for stocks and extreme depression for bonds, has been allayed to some extent, although there has been a disappointing check to the buoyant movement existing in mercantile lines at the beginning of the year. It is to be noted, however, that the effect upon the industrial and mercantile situation has been slow, and in some parts of the country it was hardly noticeable. Some improvement has occurred in financial conditions, and to this general business is ready to respond quickly.

Inasmuch as more than usual depends this year upon the crops, it is a matter for congratulation that the reports of damage appear to be much exaggerated, and there is no reason for pessimism in this respect. The April failures were numerous and heavy, but the increase in liabilities was chiefly due to a few large defaults. Railroad earnings in April increased 11.2 per cent., which is certainly a gratifying exhibit. Bank clearings for the current week gained 11.4 per cent. over 1909 and 19.5 per cent. over 1906.

Bradstreet's says:

Trade as a whole is still quiet, pending clearer views of crop and price outcome, but there is in evidence a rather more cheerful feeling in agricultural sections, where injury from the recent cold wave proves to have been rather exaggerated, and the securities markets are also stronger on the evidences of enlarging demand for American bonds abroad.

Best reports as to trade come from the larger markets of the Central West, Northwest, and Southwest. These appear largely based on expectations of better weather, the feeling that while Winter wheat and the fruit crops have been injured, corn and oats areas have been enlarged, and that Spring wheat, while needing rain, has, on the whole, had a good start. Texas crop reports are more uniformly good than for years past, while at the South, except in the lower Mississippi Valley, the feeling as to cotton is much more optimistic than a week ago. Eastern trade reports are of a slight improvement at some large markets, but of trade as a whole being quiet and Spring results being not up to expectations.

Reports from the industries vary quite widely. The building trade report for April shows good gains over earlier months, contrasting with small increases or actual decreases in recently preceding months. Lumber and building materials are fairly active East, and in good demand West, where some cities report record expenditures provided for in April. There is a slightly better feeling in cotton goods, though the price situation there is a bar to active trade. The woolen goods manufacturing trades are irregular partly because of changes of fashion, and raw wool is easier, with some foreign wools being re-exported to take advantage of higher prices abroad. Large sales of rugs and carpets at auction have brought out active demand and good prices.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday.

Total sales May 6, 1910.......... 716,668
From Jan. 1, 1910.......... 73,347,224
Corresponding period last year.......... 67,302,540

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
9⅞	10¼	200	Allis-Chalmers	10¼	10¼	10	10	...
65¾	65⅞	53,500	Amalgamated Copper	65¾	66½	64⅞	65¾	−1
42½	43¼	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	43	43	43	43	+ ¾
35½	36¼	700	Am. Beet Sugar	36	36⅛	36	36	− ⅞
9½	10	500	Am. Can	9¾	10	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅜
71¾	73	100	Am. Can pf	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	− ¼
58¼	59	800	Am. Car & Foundry	58¾	58¾	58⅜	58⅜	− ⅞
113	115½	100	Am. Car & Found. pf	115	115	115	115	...
64¼	64⅝	600	Am. Cotton Oil	65	65	64⅛	65	− ¼
31½	32	600	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	32	32¼	31½	31½	−1
24¼	24¾	1,100	Am. Ice Securities	24	24¾	24	24½	− ½
33½	34½	100	Am. Linseed pf	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	− ¾
46½	47	500	Am. Locomotive	47¼	47¼	47	47	− ½
35	35¾	500	Am. Malt pf	36⅛	36⅛	35½	35½	− ½
76½	76⅝	32,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	76	77	75	76½	− ⅜
103	103¼	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
55	56	100	Am. Steel Found. x d	56½	56½	56½	56½	− ¼
134⅝	135	902	Am. Tel. & Tel.	134⅞	135¼	134¾	134¾	− ¾
94	95	60	Am. Tobacco pf	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	...
34½	35½	1,000	Am. Woolen	34	35	34	34½	+1½
99	100	20	Am. Woolen pf	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	...
40¼	40¾	2,600	Anaconda Cop. Min	40¾	41	40⅛	40½	+ ½
108½	108⅝	16,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	108⅝	109⅜	108⅛	108⅝	−1⅛
101½	102	210	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	102	102	101⅞	101⅞	− ⅛
121	122¾	200	Atlantic Coast Line	123½	123½	123	123	− ½
108½	108⅝	1,307	Baltimore & Ohio	109	109	108¼	108½	−1
..	..	22	Bank of Commerce	206	206	205	205	...
27¼	29½	10	Bethlehem Steel	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	...
78⅜	78½	21,870	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	78	79⅜	77¼	78⅜	− ⅛
183⅛	183¼	3,530	Canadian Pacific	184¾	184⅞	182⅝	183	−3
41½	42	7,200	Central Leather Co.	42	42½	41¼	41½	−1⅜
85	85¼	9,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	85¼	86¼	84½	85	−1
40	43	200	Chicago & Alton	46¾	46¾	45	45	−1¼
26¼	26½	1,000	Chicago Gt. Western	27	27	26⅜	26⅜	−1⅛
51¼	52½	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	50¼	51	50¼	51	− ½
138	138⅛	5,653	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	138½	139½	137½	138	−1⅞
156½	158	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	156¾	156¾	156¾	156¾	−1¼
149¼	150	1,100	Chi. & Northwestern	149⅞	150	148½	148½	−1⅜
80¼	82½	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	81½	81½	81½	81½	− ½
37⅞	38	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	38	38	38	38	+ ¼
113	120	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	115	115	115	115	+ ⅞
61⅛	61¼	3,890	Colorado & Southern	61⅝	62	60¾	61¼	− ¾
8½	12	200	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	10	10	10	10	+1⅛
133¾	134½	4,600	Consolidated Gas	135½	136¼	133⅝	133¾	−2
14⅞	15⅛	400	Corn Products Ref.	15¾	15¾	15	15	− ½
169	172	300	Delaware & Hudson	170	170	169½	170	+ ½
39	39⅛	1,375	Denver & Rio Grande	40	40	39	39⅛	−1¼
29¾	31	100	Distillers' Securities	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	− ¾
13½	14½	200	Duluth, S. S. & A.	14	14	14	14	...
25	26	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	25	25	25	25	...
28⅛	28¼	2,500	Erie	28⅜	28½	27¾	28⅛	− ½
44	44¾	400	Erie 1st pf	45	45	44½	44½	−1
35	36	100	Erie 2d pf	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	−1¼
146	147½	200	General Electric	146⅛	147	146⅛	147	...
133¼	133½	5,200	Great Northern pf	133½	134⅛	132¾	133¼	− ⅞
62¼	63	1,700	G. N. certs. ore prop	62½	63½	62¼	62¼	−1¾
..	..	20	H. B. Claflin	110	110	110	110	...
133	134	200	Illinois Central	133¼	133¼	133	133	...
20⅛	20¼	4,100	Interborough-Met.	20½	20⅞	20⅛	20¼	− ¾
53¾	53⅞	4,100	Interborough-Met. pf	54½	55	53¼	53⅜	−1⅜
91½	92⅛	1,260	Int. Harvester	92	92	91⅝	91⅝	− ⅜
49	50	200	Int. Paper pf	49	49	48½	48½	+ ½
46	46½	700	Int. Steam Pump	44⅝	46	44½	46	+2
84⅞	85¼	100	Int. Steam Pump pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ ¾
19½	20	300	Iowa Central	20⅛	20¼	19½	19½	− ⅞
37	39	200	Iowa Central pf	38¾	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	− ⅛
..	..	284	Kanawha & Mich	95	95	95	95	+4
32¼	32½	1,110	Kansas City South	33¼	33¾	32⅛	32⅛	−1⅝
66	70	200	Kan. City South. pf	66	66	66	66	+1
99½	99¾	200	Laclede Gas	100½	100½	99¾	99¾	− ½
16	18	100	Lake Erie & Western	17	17	17	17	...
45	60	60	Lake Erie & West. pf	48	48	48	48	...
144	144½	600	Louisville & Nash	145⅝	145⅞	145	145	−1
132	135	300	Manhattan Elevated	133	133¼	133	133¼	+ ⅛
17	17¼	100	Mercantile Marine pf	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	...
33½	35	400	Minn. & St. Louis	34	35½	34	35½	+1¾
63	68	210	Minn. & St. Louis pf	68	68	68	68	+ ¾
134	134½	430	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	136½	136½	135¼	135¼	−2¼
40¾	41⅛	5,800	Mo., Kansas & Texas	41¾	42	40⅞	41	−1⅛
68½	68¾	1,500	Missouri Pacific	68½	68¾	68	68½	+ ⅜
75	75⅛	1,600	Nat. Lead Co.	75¼	76	74½	75	−1
106½	108½	50	Nat. Lead Co. pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	...
28⅝	29	11,300	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	29	29⅞	28½	28⅝	− ⅞
72	72½	150	N. Y. Air Brake	72½	72½	72½	72½	− ½
119⅛	119½	6,100	N. Y. Central	119½	120⅛	118¾	118¾	−1⅝
151½	153½	200	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	152	152½	152	152½	+1½
144¼	..	100	N. Y., N. H. & H. sub. certs., 1st paid	145¼	145¼	145¼	145¼	− ¾
42½	43	500	N. Y. Ont. & West	43⅜	43⅜	43	43	− ¼
101½	102	1,700	Norfolk & Western	102⅛	102⅜	101½	101½	−1¼
128⅛	128½	3,300	Northern Pacific	128⅜	129½	127⅞	128¼	−1½
2	2½	100	Ontario Mining	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅜
25	25¾	100	Pacific Mail	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
131	131⅛	13,600	Pennsylvania R. R.	131½	132	130⅜	131	−1⅜
107	107⅛	900	People's Gas, Chi	107¼	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛	− ⅞
97	98	100	Philadelphia Co.	98	98	98	98	−1
99¾	100	400	P., C., C. & St. Louis	100	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	+ ½
18	18¾	400	Pittsburg Coal	18⅝	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
70	71	200	Pittsburg Coal pf	68	71	68	71	+1
37½	38	200	Pressed Steel Car	38	38	38	38	...
98	99	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	+1
160	163	130	Pullman Company	161	161	161	161	−1
156¼	156⅜	119,450	Reading	157¼	158½	155¾	156¼	−2¼
33¼	33½	300	Rep. Iron & Steel	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
97	98	660	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	97¼	97¼	97	97	−1
43⅜	43½	18,350	Rock Island Co.	43¾	44⅞	42¾	43¼	−2¼
66	68	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	66	66	66	66	...
46¼	46¾	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	46	46⅝	46	46¼	− ¼
29¼	29½	200	St. Louis Southwest'n	29	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
72	72¼	200	St. L. Southwest'n pf	72¼	72¼	72	72	− ¾
72	73	200	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	72½	73	72½	73	...
123⅜	123½	59,000	Southern Pacific	124	125	122⅝	123⅜	−1⅜
25¾	26¼	600	Southern R'way ext	25⅞	26	25½	25½	−1¼
59¾	59⅞	200	South. R'way pf., ext	60	60	59¼	59¼	−1¾
31¼	32	400	Texas & Pacific	31⅜	31⅜	31½	31½	...
37½	39	100	Tol., St. L. & West	38	38	38	38	−1⅛
63	64¼	300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	64	64⅞	64	64⅛	− ⅝
111¼	113	110	Twin City R. Transit	111½	111½	111½	111½	−1½
179¼	179½	99,400	Union Pacific	180½	181¼	178⅜	179½	−1⅞
93½	94½	100	Union Pacific pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	−1
108	109¼	100	United Dry Goods pf	109	109	109	109	+ ¼
72¾	73¾	100	U. S. Realty & Imp	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
40	41	1,000	U. S. Rubber	40¾	41	40½	40½	+ ⅛
110	112½	300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	111⅜	111½	111⅜	111½	
81	81⅛	150,900	U. S. Steel	81½	82⅜	80⅝	81	−1⅞
117	117½	1,600	U. S. Steel pf	117¼	118	116⅞	116⅞	− ⅛
42⅝	43	2,135	Utah Copper	43¼	44	42½	42½	− ¾
56¾	56⅞	1,400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	58	58	56⅞	57	−1¼
120	123¼	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	
18	21	110	Vulcan Detinning	18	18	18	18	+ ¾
19¼	19½	500	Wabash	19¾	19⅞	19¼	19¼	...
42⅝	43	6,100	Wabash pf	43¾	44¼	42½	42¾	− ⅜
43	44	100	Western Md. R'way	44	44	44	44	−1½
68½	68⅝	600	Western Union Tel	68½	68⅝	68½	68½	− ¼
62½	63	600	Westinghouse E. & M.	63⅛	63⅝	62½	62½	+ ¼
3½	4½	200	Wheel. & Lake Erie	3¾	3¾	3½	3½	...

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100¾	101¼
2s, c., 1930	100¾	
3s, r., 1918	102½	103½
3s, c., 1918	102½	103½
4s, r., 1925	114¾	115
4s, c., 1925	114½	115¼
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100⅝	101
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100⅝	101
Philip'ne 4s	100½	..
Adams Exp.	265	..
Alb. & Sus.	280	..
Allis-Chalm. pf.	35	39
Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	97	105
Am. B. S. pf.	92	93¼
Am. Coal	80	150
Am. Cot. O. pf.	101	104½
Am. D. Tel.	15	30
Am. Exp.	255	280
Am. Hide & Leather	6	6¼
Am. L. Co.	13	13½
Am. Loc. pf.	105	110½
Am. Malt	5¾	6
Am. Sm. pf., B.	86¼	87½
Am. Snuff	250	310
Am. S. pf.	97	99
Am. Sug. R.	123¾	124
Am. Sug. R. pf.	122	124
Am. T. & C.	72	75
Ann Arbor	32	36
Ann A. pf.	70	72
B. & O. pf.	88	91
Bat. Min.	2¾	3
B. U. Gas	137	142
Bruns. Ter.	11	13
B., R. & P.	125	139
B. & S. pf.	..	38
But. Co.	30½	35
Canada So.	65	69
Cent. L. pf.	106	107
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	270	290
Cent. & S. A. Tel.	114	118
C. & A. pf.	..	69
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..	118
C., I. & L. pf.	60	80
C. & N. W. pf.	200	210
C., St. P., M. & O.	140	150
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	160	167
Chi. Ter. T.	..	2¼
Chi. U. T. cfs. sta.	3¾	4½
Chi. U. T. pf. cf. sta.	9½	10¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	110
Cle. & Pitts.	171	..
Col. South. 1st pf.	76	78
Col. South. 2d pf.	73	77
Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	74¾	76½
Crex Carpet	54	60
D., L. & W.	555	565
Den. & R. G. pf.	78¼	79
D. M. & Ft. D.	5	20
Det. U. R.	53	61
Dul. Sup. T.	70½	71½
Dul. Sup. T. pf.		70
Du P. P. pf.	84	90
Ev. & T. H.	55	60
Ev. & T. H. pf.	75	85
Fed. Min. & Smelt.	30	41
Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	65	70½
Gen. C. Co.	88	95
Gen. C. Co. pf.	101	105
Granby Con.	41	50
Hav. E. Ry.	92½	94
Hav. El. Ry. pf.		97¾
Hock. Val.	120	124
Ho. Val. pf.	90	100
Homestake	86	88
Inger.-Rand	100	..
Inger.-Rand pf.	97	..
Int. H. pf.	122	125
Int. Pap. pf.	11½	12
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	77	80
K. & D. M.	6	9
K. & D. M. pf.	35	45
Kn. Ice Chi.	..	50
Kn. Ice Chi. pf.	67	75
Lac. Gas pf.		98
Lake Shore	379	410
Long Island	64	66
Mackay Cos.	85	88
Mackay Cos. pf.	75½	77
Man. C. R.	320	..
Man. Beach	3¼	6
Md. Coal pf.	50	90
Mer. Marine	5¼	6
Mich. Cent.	145	180
M., St. P. & S. S. M. l. l.	86¼	89
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	143	148
M., K. & T. pf.	68½	70
M. & Essex	180	185
N., C. & St. L.	130	137
Nat. Bis.	101	109
Nat. Bis. pf.	122¼	123¾
Nat. En.	19½	21½
Nat. En. pf.	84	90
Nat. R. of M. 1st pf.	63	65
New Central Coal	30	60
N. Y. C. & St. L.	56	58
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	85	87
N. Y. D. Co.	29	33
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	80	83
N. Y., L. & W.	122	125
N. & W. pf.	90	93
North Am.	70½	71
North. Cent.	200	..
Pac. Coast	106	112
Pac. Coast 1st pf.	90	108
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	108	114
Pac. T. & T.	33	35
Peo. & East.	18	25
Pere Mar.	30	36
Pere M. 1st pf.	56	65
Pere M. 2d pf.	36	45
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	116
P., Ft. W. & C.	168¼	..
Quicksilver	3	4
Quicksilver pf.	4¾	5¾
Ry. S. S.	38	38¾
Ry. S. S. pf.	100	103½
Reading 1st pf.	88½	91½
Reading 2d pf.	98	100
Rens. & Sar.	190	..
Rock Isl. pf.	88	89
R. W. & O.	121	124
Rub. G. M. Co. pf.	100	110
Rutland pf.	25	30
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. cfs.	130	160
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new cfs.	60	69¼
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cfs.	..	120
Sears-Roe.	155¼	164
Sears-Roe. pf.	..	121
Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf.	115	121
So. Pac. R. Sugar	..	81½
So. R. Mob. & O. cfs.	81	85
Tenn. Cop.	26	27
Tex. Cent.	60	..
Tex. Cent. pf.	80	..
T. P. L. Tr.	85	86⅞
Third Ave.	6¼	6½
T. P. & W.	17	..
Tol. Rys. & Light	9	10
Un. Cig. M. pf.	106	110
Un. Dry G.	106	110½
U. S. Exp.	104	110
U. S. R. & Imp.	72⅝	72¾
U. S. Red. & Ref.	5	5¾
U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	18	25
U. S. Rub. 2d pf.	75	80
Van. R. R.	75	..
Va.-Iron, C. & Coke	56	60
Vulcan Det. pf.	60	70
Wells-Fargo Exp.	168	178
W. Maryl'd. pf.	66½	69
W'tinghouse 1st pf.	110	118
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	8	10
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	4½	5
Wis. Cent.	47½	50

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Dealings in local stocks were small, with little changes. Diamond Match sold at 101. Some interest was manifested in shares of the elevated railroads because of the talk of a possible merger, and the belief that interests now working on the deal realize the necessity of treating present stockholders of the various companies generously if they expect to carry their plans to a successful issue.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	American Can	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
50	American Can pf	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
22	Amer. Radiator	250	250	250
260	Amer. Shipbuilding	80	80	80
35	Amer. Telephone	135¼	135¼	135¼
50	Booth Fisheries	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
263	Booth Fisheries pf	66	65	65
125	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	40	40	40
180	Chicago Telephone	120½	120	120
10	Chi. Title & Trust	150	150	150
75	Com. Edison	113	113	113
27	Corn Prod. Ref.	15½	15½	15½
235	Diamond Match	101	100½	101
125	Illinois Brick	75½	75	75
2	McCrum-Howell	57	57	57
10	N. W. Elevated	18	18	18
50	People's Gas	107¼	107¼	107¼
7	Quaker Oats	183	183	183
15	Quaker Oats pf	103½	103½	103½
55	Sears-Roebuck	158	158	158
8	Sears-Roebuck pf	119	119	119
60	South Side Elevated	58	58	58
186	Street's S. Car	15¼	14	14
348	Swift & Co.	104¾	104	104¾
170	Union Boxboard	6¼	6	6

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—United Railways income bonds were relieved of the recent moderate pressure and advanced to 59⅝. The same was true of the stock of the company, which advanced to 13¼. Shares, 1,635; bonds, $52,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A. C. L. cons. 4s	93½	93½	93½
1,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1930	96	96	96
1,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1980	92½	92½	92½
1,000	Col. & Greenville 1st	107	107	107
5,000	Coal & Iron Ry. 5s	101	101	101
4,000	Ga. & Ala. cons. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼
4,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	40	40	40
1,000	Lake R. 5s	112	112	112
2,000	Maryland Elec. 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1,000	Petersb. 6s, Class B	117	117	117
5,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1,000	Seaboard 4s, stamped	83½	83½	83½
7,000	Seaboard adj. 5s	71	71	71
21,000	United Rys. inc	59⅝	59¼	59⅝

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
45	Balt. Trust	165	165	165
5	Maryland Trust	70	70	70
45	Merchants' Bank	175	175	175
1,515	United Rys	13⅛	13	13¼
25	U. S. Steel	82	82	82

The Treasury Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and disbursements for yesterday as follows:

	May 5.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,015,635	$3,507,027	$285,621,003
Internal revenue, ordinary	917,717	3,036,393	223,746,955
Corporation tax	2,195	5,031	212,465
Miscellaneous	147,213	732,687	38,486,090
Total receipts	2,082,761	7,281,140	548,066,514
Expenditures	2,638,091	7,204,297	564,693,494
Surplus	*555,330	76,842	16,626,980

*Deficit.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday.

Bond	Sales	Price
Argentine Gov 5s	2,000	96½
Jap Gov 4½s, ster ln	500	95
2d series	5,000	94¾
U S of Mexico 4s, Series A	27,000	96¼
N Y State 4s, March, 1960	20,000	106¼
N Y City 4s, 1958	1,000	99½
N Y City 4s, 1959	29,000	99½
N Y City 4¼s, tem receipts	80,000	101⅛
N Y City 4½s, 1957	5,000	108¼
	10,000	108½
	1,000s6f	108¼
new	1,000	108½
1917	1,000	103⅛
Am Ag Ch conv 5s	2,000	101¾
Am Hide & L 6s	6,000	100½
	1,000	100
Am T & T conv 4s	30,000	101
	20,000	101⅛
	5,000	101
	10,000	100½
Am T & T col 4s	3,000	90½
Am Tobacco 4s	6,000	78⅛
Armour & Co 4½s	1,000	92
At, T & S F gen 4s	6,000	98¾
	2,000	98⅝
	8,000	98¾
adjsmt 4s, stmpd	10,000	89½
conv 5s	87,000	112
conv 4s	20,000	109¼
	20,000	109½
	25,000	109¼
	10,000	109⅜
	2,000	109½
con 4s, 1960, w i	49,000	102¾
Atl Coast Line 4s	12,000	94⅛
	1,000	94½
Atl Coast Line, Lo & Nash col 4s	2,000	90⅞
	1,000	91
	5,000	90⅞
Balt & O gold 4s	4,000	98
prior lien 3½s	1,000	90¼
	10,000	90¼
Beth Steel 5s	25,000	87
Bklyn Un Gas 5s	2,000	106
B R T refg conv 4s	20,000	84½
	29,000	84¼
	5,000	84⅝
	8,000	84½
	8,000	84¾
	11,000	84½
	20,000	84¾
	6,000	84⅝
	9,000	84¾
	3,000	84½
	12,000	84¾
	2,000	84½
	10,000	84⅛
	5,000	84½
	1,000	84⅝
	4,000	84¾
Canada South 2d	1,000	101½
C of Ga Ry con 5s	1,000	104⅞
Cent Leather 5s	22,000	99¾
C & O conv 4½s, w and as issued	2,000	93⅝
	86,000	93¾
	48,000	93⅝
Ches & O fundg 5s	5,000	103½
Ches & O gen 4½s	4,000	100
Chi, B & Q g m 4s	12,000	98⅝
Chi, B & Q joint 4s	5,000	95
	8,000	95¼
	1,000	95
	3,000	95¼
	15,000	95½
Ill div 3½s	1,000	86½
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Ser A	10,000	99⅛
	2,000	99¼
4s, 1934	1,000	92⅝
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	1,000	96¼
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s	3,000	88½
	10,000	88¼
	1,000	88⅞
	8,000	88¼
	1,000	88
C, R I & P R R 4s	10,000	77⅞
	5,000	77¼
	12,000	77⅜
	32,000	77½
	1,000	77¼
	20,000	77
Chi, St L & N O gold 5s	1,000	116¾
Choc, Okl & Gulf gen 5s	2,000	104
Col & So 1st 4s	1,000	96
Col & South ref & ext 4½s	1,000s20f	97
	1,000	97¼
Consum Gas of Chic 1st 5s	1,000	100¼
D & H 1st & ref 4s	6,000	97¾
Del & H conv 4s	28,000	99
Den & R Gde 1st & ref 5s	10,000	92
Gen El conv deb 5s	1,000	138
Inter-Metro 4½s	21,000	80¾
	10,000 c	80½
	107,000	80½
	3,000	80⅜
Int Rap Tr 5s	1,000	101⅞
Interb R T conv 6s	2,000	101⅞
Intern Paper 6s	5,000	102
K C, Ft S & M 4s	1,000	77¾
	1,000	78
Kan City So 3s	1,000	72⅞
Kentucky Cent 4s	1,000	97
Lackaw Steel 5-yr conv 5s	6,000	96
L S & Mich So 4s	1,000	92⅞
	10,000	93
1931	8,000	92⅛
	2,000	92¼
Long Island refg 4s	3,000	96
	7,000	97
Lo & N unified 4s	11,000	98⅛
Mer Mar col tr 4½s	8,000	63½
	5,000	63¾
Mex Cent 1st inc	5,000	31⅞
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	1,000	97⅝
Mo, K & T 1st & ref 4s	3,000	82
	2,000	82½
Mo, K & T s f 4½s	2,000	88
Mo, K & T ext 5s	2,000	101½
Mo Pacific 4s	3,000	78⅛
Mo Pac conv 5s, Tr Co ctfs full pd	1,000	93¾
Mo Pac Trust 5s	2,000	100¾
Nat Rys of Mexico prior lien 4½s	3,000	94¼
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s	1,000	103
N Y C & H R R R gen 3½s	10,000	89¼
N Y C & H R R R deb 4s, 1934	6,000	93
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s	1,000	101
	3,000	100½
N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s	2,000	83½
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s	9,000	131¼
Norf & Wn conv 4s	21,000	102½
	2,000	102
sub rects full pd	16,000	101¾
	30,000	101½
	7,000	101¼
	32,000	101
	4,000	101½
Northn Pac 4s	10,000	100½
	2,000	100⅜
	4,000 3	100⅜
Ore R & N con 4s	10,000	95
Ore S L 1st 6s	1,000	114
Ore Sh L gtd refg 4s	10,000	92
Pac Tel & T 5s	4,000	96⅞
Penn gtd 4½s	1,000	104½
Penn conv 3½s, 1915	2,000	95⅝
	7,000	95¾
	1,000	95⅞
	33,000	95¾
	2,000	95⅞
1912	5,000	100
Penn Co gtd 3½s, Ser B, 1941	15,000	89¾
Penn 4s, 1948	5,000	103⅛
	15,000	103
Reading gen 4s	10,000	97¾
	3,000	97⅞
	20,000	97¾
St L, Ir Mt & So, River & Gulf 4s	5,000	85¾
	4,000	85½
St L & San Fr R R gen 5s	10,000	88
St L & San Fr R R ref 4s	5,000	81¾
	5,000	82
St Paul, Min & M, Dak ext 6s	2,000	100½
San An & A P 4s	5,000	87
Sea Air L adjsmt 5s	57,000	71
	5,000	71½
South Pac conv 4s	10,000	100⅝
	10,000	100¾
	230,000	101
	20,000	101⅛
	27,000	101
	57,000	100⅞
	25,000	100¾
	7,000	100½
So Pac 1st ref 4s	2,000	94⅛
South Ry 1st 5s	2,000	105½
	1,000	106
South Ry gen 4s	4,000	77¾
	2,000	77⅝
	36,000	77⅛
Un Pacific 1st 4s	23,000	100¾
	1,000	100⅞
	9,000	101¼
	4,000	101⅛
	8,000	101½
Un Pac conv 4s	27,000	106
	5,000	106¼
	31,000	106⅛
	5,000	106¼
	14,000	106⅛
	15,000	106
	3,000	105¾
	20,000	105½
	5,000	106½
Un Pac 1st & ref 4s	9,000	96¼
	1,000	96⅜
U S Rubber 6s	5,000	102⅞
U S Steel Corp skg fund 5s	3,000	104
	2,000	103⅞
	2,000	104
	9,000	103⅞
	6,000	104
registered	500	104¼
Wabash 1st 5s	1,000	108⅛
Wabash 2d 5s	1,000	101⅛
	9,000	101
W R R ref & E 4s	10,000	68⅞
	8,000	68¾
	8,000	68⅞
	2,000	68¾
	41,000	68½
Wab, Pitts T 1st, Trust Co ctfs	12,000	38
West Shore 4s, reg	1,000	99½
Westn Maryland 4s	2,000	84½
Westingh El & Mfg 1st conv s f 5s	4,000	89½
Wis Cent 4s	3,000	90½
	1,000	90
	1,000	90¼

Total sales May 6, 1910.......... $2,892,000
From Jan. 1, 1910.......... 289,415,800
Corresponding period last year.......... 510,872,700

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Rapid Transit loan was reflected by a jump of a point in Philadelphia Rapid Transit this morning, and of more than that in Union Traction. Rapid Transit was quite active, but the dealings in Union Traction were light. Lehigh Navigation scored the widest advance of the day. Cambria Steel lost a point when United States Steel weakened in the afternoon, and Lehigh Valley fell under 116. Storage Battery turned reactionary in the last hour, losing about a point. The Tonopahs, on the contrary, hardened further, Belmont getting up to 3. Fully 18,000 shares of United States Steel changed hands during the session.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7	Am. Cement	23	23	23
1	Am. Railway	44¾	44¾	44¾
360	Am. Smelting	76	75¼	76
50	Atchison	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
386	Cambria Steel	46	45¼	45¼
200	Erie	28⅛	28	28
370	Elec. Storage	60¼	58½	58¾
200	Gen. Asphalt	28½	28⅛	28½
5	Gen. Asphalt pf.	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
77	Ins. Co. N. A.	19¼	19¼	19¼
1,932	Ins. Co. N. A. war.	3⅜	3	3⅜
500	Keystone Tel. T. Co.	8	8	8
665	Lake Superior Corp.	22	21½	21¾
49	Lehigh Navigation	94¾	93¾	93¾
174	Lehigh Navigat. t. c.	94½	94½	94¾
1,788	Lehigh Valley	117	115⅝	115¾
86	Minehill	61¼	61¼	61¼
3,175	Phila. Rap. Transit	17¾	17	17
200	Penna. Steel warrants	7¾	7	7½
556	Pennsylvania	66 1-16	65 5-16	65 9-16
1,228	Phila. Electric	15¼	15	15¼
1,240	Reading	79 11-16	78 1-16	78 3-16
4,271	Tonopah Belmont	3	2¾	2¾
1,140	Tonopah Mining	7¼	7⅛	7¼
501	Union Gas Impvt	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
35	Union Gas Imp. scrip	167	167	167
18,017	U. S. Steel	82½	80¾	81⅛
1,355	Union Traction	46½	45¼	46
100	Union Pacific	180⅛	180⅛	180⅛

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4s—May, '59, i'chg	99¼	99½	99¼	99½
4½s—May, '57, i'chg	108¼	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
4½s—Nov., '57, i'chg	108¼	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
4½s—May, '17, i'chg	103	..	103	..
4½s—Nov., '17, i'chg	103	..	103	..
4s—Nov., '58, i'chg	99¼	99½	99¼	99½
4s—May, '57, i'chg	99¼	99½	99¼	99½
4s—May, '19, i'chg	99½	100¼	99½	100¼
4¼s—March, '60, w. i.	101	101¼	101	101¼
4s—Nov., '56, reg	98⅞	99	98⅞	99
4s—Nov., '36, reg	98½	99	98½	99
3½s—Nov., '55, i'chg	88	88⅜	88	88⅜
2½s—May, '54, coup	88	88⅜	88	88⅜
3½s—May, '54, reg	86½	88	86½	88
3½s—Nov., '41, reg	87	89	87	89
*6s—Nov., '10, rev	101¼	102¼	101¼	102½

*Coupon or registered.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Day of Sluggish Trading, with Minor Fluctuations in Stocks on Curb.

RAY CENTRAL RECOVERS

Advances to 2⅝ and Closes at 2½ After Heavy Trading—Many Issues Close Even with Opening Levels.

Curb stocks were comparatively dull yesterday except in a few issues, which, despite their activity, made narrow movements. Ohio Copper sold 16,800 shares between 2 1-16 and 2 3-16, closing even with the opening at 2⅛. Ray Central made some recovery on substantial trading, the close being at 2½, 5-16 above the low price of the day after transactions of 28,700 shares. In the coppers generally price movements were narrow. Kerr Lake and Nipissing were unchanged. The bond list was practically at a standstill.

⁂

The transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Tobacco	437	437	437	437
15	A., G. & W. I.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
18	Du P. Pow. Co.	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾
2,000	In. Rub. T. ctfs	23⅛	23⅛	22½	22½
50	Mich.-P. L. Co.	11½	11½	11½	11½
15	Standard Oil	625	627	625	627
2,200	U. S. Lt. & H.	1⅝	1 11-16	1⅝	1 11-16
500	U. S. L. & H. pf	8	8	8	8

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Braden Copper	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
100	Brit. Col. Cop.	6	6	6	6
400	Butte Coalit'n	19	19	18¾	18¾
600	Caledonia Min.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	*Carisa	50	50	50	50
4,500	Chino Copper	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
3,000	*Cobalt Central	10½	11	10½	11
4,500	Con. Ariz. S.	2 1-16	2⅛	2 1-16	2⅛
100	D.-D. Cop.	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
892	First Nat. Cop.	2⅛	†2 3-16	2	2 3-16
800	Gila Copper	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5¾
2,500	Giroux Mining	7¼	7½	7	7⅛
2,500	Goldfield Con.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
17,500	*Greenwater	8½	10	8½	10
1,200	Greene-Can	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	8¼
200	Guerrero M's	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
20	Guggenheim Ex.	175	175	175	175
800	Harcuvar Cop.	34	34	34	34
800	Husted Mining	74	75	74	75
300	Kerr Lake	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1,400	La Rose Con.	4 1-16	4 1-16	3 15-16	4
10	Mason V. new	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,300	Miami Copper	21⅞	22	21½	21¾
500	*McKinley-D.	90	92	90	92
1,600	Nevada Con. C.	18⅞	19⅛	18¾	18⅞
300	Nevada Smelt.	½	½	½	½
1,000	N.-U. M. & S.	13-16	13-16	¾	¾
100	Nip. Mines Co.	10	10	10	10
16,800	Ohio Copper	2⅛	2 3-16	2 1-16	2⅛
100	Pacific Smelt.	¾	¾	¾	¾
340	Precious Met.	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼
28,700	Ray Central	2 3-16	2⅝	2 3-16	2½
2,300	Ray Con.	16¾	17⅛	16⅝	17
3,800	Stewart	⅝	¾	⅝	11-16
270	Tonopah Min.	7⅝	7 9-16	7 5-16	7 7-16
1,000	*Trampa Con.	5	5	5	5
900	Tularosa	1¼	1 5-16	1¼	1¼
2,600	Union Mines	1 7-16	1½	1⅜	1½
1,100	United Copper	4	4⅝	4	4½
400	Yukon Gold M.	4 3-16	4 3-16	4⅛	4⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Con. A. S. 5s	40	40	40	40
20	Am. Tobacco	437	437	437	437
5,000	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 2d 5s	89½	89½	89½	89½

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots.

⁂

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

	May 6. Bid.	Asked.	May 5. Bid.	Asked.
American Tobacco	437	440	435	438
Am. Writing Paper	2⅛	3	2½	3
Am. Writing Paper pf.	23½	25	23½	25
Am. Lt. & T., ex div.	284	288	284	288
Am. L. & T. pf., ex div.	104½	106	104½	106
Borden's Cond. Milk	110	115	115	116½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	103½	104	103¼	104½
Boston Copper	15½	16½	16	19
Braden Copper	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
British Col. Copper	5¾	6	5¾	6
Butte Coalition	18½	19	18½	19½
Chicago Subway	2⅜	3	2¼	3
Cobalt Central	10½	11	10½	11
Davis-Daly Copper	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
First Nat. Copper	2⅛	2¼	2	2⅛
Giroux	7⅛	7¼	7¼	7⅜
Goldfield Con.	7 15-16	8	7⅞	7 15-16
Greene-Cananea	8¼	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
International Salt	7	10	7	10
Kerr Lake	8 9-16	8⅝	8½	8¾
La Rose Con.	3 15-16	4 1-16	4 1-16	4 3-16
McKinley-Darragh	90	93	88	92
Manhattan Transit	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Mason Valley, new	6¾	7	6¾	7
Miami Copper	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞
Mines Co. of America	48	50	48	50
Nevada Con. Copper	18¾	18⅞	19	19¼
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	¾	13-16	¾	⅞
Nipissing Mines Co.	9⅞	10	9¾	10
Ohio Copper	2 1-16	2⅛	2 1-16	2⅛
Pope Mfg.	68	70	68	70
Pope Mfg. Co. pf.	80	86	80	86
Ray Central	2 7-16	2½	2 3-16	2¼
Ray Consolidated	16⅝	17⅛	16½	16⅞
Standard Milling	16	19	16	19
Standard Milling pf.	50	55	50	55
Standard Oil	623	630	619	625
Tri-Bullion	⅞	1	⅞	1
Tonopah Mining	7 7-16	7½	[illegible]	7¼
U. Cigar Mfg., ex div.	67½	69	60½	68
United Copper	4½	5	4	4½
U. S. Light & Heat	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1¾
U. S. Light & Heat pf.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Western Pacific	94⅜	94½	94⅜	94½
Yukon Gold Mines	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Friday.

It was a good market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange for the execution of commission house buying orders. Prices ruled most of the time below the market on the New York Stock Exchange, the differences often extending to as much as ⅜ of a point. The illness of the King of England exerted a depressing influence, and was made much use of by the bears. Business was active, the sales totaling 119,240 shares, with the list embracing fifty-six different stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
16,080	Amal. Copper	65⅞	66⅜	64⅝	65⅞
120	Am. B. Sugar	36	36	35⅞	35⅞
20	Am. Can	9¾	10	9¾	10
10	Am. Can pf	72	72	72	72
170	Am. C. & Fdy.	58¾	59	58¼	58¾
70	Am. Cot. Oil	65¼	65¼	64½	64½
90	Am. Ice	24½	24¾	24⅜	24¾
40	Am. Locomo.	47¾	47¾	47⅜	47⅜
7,180	Am. Smelting	76⅛	76¾	74⅞	76½
220	Anac. Cop.	40½	40¾	40½	40½
650	A., T. & S. F.	108¾	109⅜	108⅛	108¾
10	Balt. & Ohio	108½	108½	108½	108½
6,060	Brook. R. T.	78⅛	79⅜	77¼	78⅜
20	Can. Pacific	184¾	184¾	183	183
500	Cent. Leather	41⅜	42½	41⅛	41¼
590	Ches. & Ohio	85	86	84¼	84⅝
50	C. & O. rights	1-16	1-16	1-16	1-16
50	Chi. Gt. West.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
560	C., M. & St. P.	138½	139½	137⅝	138
130	Col. F. & I.	38	38¼	38	38
310	Cons. Gas	135⅜	135¾	133⅞	134
10	Corn Products	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
80	Den. & R. G.	40	40	39¼	39¼
50	Dist. Secur.	30¼	30¼	29½	29½
320	Erie	28⅜	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞
140	Gt. Nor. pf.	134	134¼	133	133¼
510	Int.-Met.	20⅞	20⅞	20	20¼
600	Int.-Met. pf.	54⅞	55	53⅜	53⅝
50	I. M. M. pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½
20	Kan. City So.	33¼	33½	32⅞	32⅞
10	Louis. & Nash.	145⅝	145⅝	145⅝	145⅝
210	Mo., K. & T.	41½	41¾	40⅞	41
80	Mo. Pacific	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
600	Nat. Lead	75⅝	76⅛	74½	75½
90	Nat. M. 2d pf.	29¾	30	29	29¼
680	N. Y. Central	119⅝	120	118⅝	118⅞
40	N. Y., O. & W.	43½	43½	42⅞	42⅞
20	Norf. & West.	102¼	102¼	102	102
170	Nor. Pacific	128⅞	129	127⅞	128⅛
780	Pennsylvania	131⅝	132	130⅜	130⅞
110	People's Gas	107½	107½	107	107½
50	Pitts. Coal	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
18,460	Reading	157¾	158⅛	155¼	156⅜
20	Rep. Steel	33¼	33¼	33	33
1,040	Rock Island	44⅛	44⅞	43¼	43¼
5,580	Southern Pac.	124	125	122½	123½
420	Southern Ry.	26¼	26¼	25⅝	25⅝
16,010	Union Pacific	180⅜	180⅝	178⅜	179⅝
90	U. S. Rubber	41	41	40½	40½
38,770	U. S. Steel	82⅛	82¼	80⅝	81¼
80	U. S. Steel pf.	117⅞	117⅞	117¼	117¼
60	Utah Copper	43¼	43⅜	42¾	43
70	Va.-Car. Ch.	57⅞	57⅞	56⅞	56⅞
80	Wabash	19⅞	19⅞	19¼	19⅝
1,020	Wabash pf.	44	44¼	42⅝	43
40	Westing. Elec.	63½	63½	63½	63½

119,240

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Atlanta	.13	.13	.13	.13
260	Belmont	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
500	Blue Bell	.03	.03	.03	.03
100	Goldfield Con.	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90
300	Jim Butler	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½
400	Justice	.11	.11	.11	.11
200	Mexican	1.32½	1.32½	1.32½	1.32½
350	Montana	.86	.86	.86	.86
250	Portland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
500	Silver Pick	.09	.09	.09	.09
1,000	Tonopah Ext.	.84	.84	.84	.84

5,000

WHEAT.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
275,000	July option	1.04¼	1.05¼	1.04	1.04⅞

Fall River Mi.. Dividends Better.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 6.—The second quarterly dividend statement of the mills in this city given out to-day shows that on a total capitalization of $27,105,000 $442,650 has been paid for the quarter, or $65,750 more than for the first quarter.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
4th week April	$1,103,199	$955,171	$148,028
Month of April	3,567,367	3,142,748	424,619
July 1-April 30	36,346,410	32,435,699	3,910,711

GREAT NORTHERN—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
Month April	5,074,217	3,887,371	1,186,846
July 1-April 30	51,382,488	44,631,059	6,751,429

INTEROCEANIC OF MEXICO—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
4th week April	232,053	265,335	*33,282
Month April	766,753	727,806	38,947
July 1-April 30	6,371,154	5,911,209	459,945

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
4th week April	245,434	176,583	68,851
Month April	759,180	593,639	165,541
July 1-April 30	7,300,402	5,473,631	1,826,771

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
4th week April	525,204	450,223	74,981
Month April	1,827,948	1,521,237	306,711
July 1-April 30	20,010,193	16,758,944	3,251,249

NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
4th week April	1,777,526	1,340,993	436,533
Month April	5,016,076	4,480,173	535,903
July 1-April 30	42,187,870	40,032,085	2,155,785

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
4th week April	27,739	26,566	1,173
Month April	80,273	75,441	4,832
July 1-April 30	978,202	917,794	60,408

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for March—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
Mileage	615.75	615.75	.....
Total op. rev	542,856	441,158	101,698
Total op. exp	375,711	314,187	61,524
Total net rev	167,145	126,971	40,174
Taxes	26,200	22,000	4,200
Op. income	140,945	104,971	35,974
July 1 to March 31:			
Total op. rev	4,455,383	3,923,940	531,443
Total op. exp	2,919,422	2,785,647	133,774
Total net rev	1,535,961	1,138,292	397,668
Taxes	192,100	194,000	*1,900
Op. income	1,343,861	944,292	399,568

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for March—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
Gross	5,793,837	5,064,982	728,855
Exp. and taxes	3,707,033	3,149,062	557,971
Net	2,086,804	1,915,920	170,884
9 mos. gross	48,494,369	45,813,300	2,681,069
Exp. and taxes	35,229,084	30,672,252	4,556,832
9 mos. net	13,265,285	15,141,048	*1,875,763

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & PUGET SOUND for the month of March and eight months ended March 31—

	March.	Aug. 1-Mar. 31.
Gross	1,004,595	6,903,801
Exp. and taxes	562,059	3,468,743
Net	442,536	3,435,058

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for March—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
Mileage	1,036.05	1,036.05	......
Total op. rev	774,433	642,893	131,540
Total op. exp	610,805	510,197	100,608
Total net rev	163,627	132,695	30,931
Taxes	26,889	25,795	1,094
Op. income	136,737	106,900	29,837
July 1 to March 31:			
Total op. rev	7,074,300	5,996,062	1,078,237
Total op. exp	5,382,887	4,809,906	572,980
Total net rev	1,691,412	1,186,155	505,257
Taxes	235,677	227,356	8,321
Op. income	1,455,735	958,799	496,936

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for March—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
Mileage	1,230.05	1,230.05	.....
Total op. rev	1,022,562	992,970	29,592
Total op. exp	732,994	736,338	*3,344
Net op. rev	289,568	256,631	32,936
Out. op. (debit)	592	......	592
Total net rev	288,975	256,631	32,344
Taxes	21,971	20,668	1,303
Op. income	267,004	235,963	31,041
July 1 to March 31:			
Total op. rev	8,633,821	8,420,453	213,368
Total op. exp	6,218,422	6,305,376	*86,954
Net op. rev	2,415,399	2,115,076	300,323
Out. op. (debit)	7,810	6,653	1,156
Total net rev	2,407,589	2,108,423	299,166
Taxes	187,442	181,336	6,106
Op. income	2,220,147	1,927,087	293,060

WABASH-PITTSBURG TERMINAL report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for March—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
Mileage	63.40	63.40	.....
Total op. rev	56,503	50,013	6,490
Total op. exp	45,722	40,739	4,983
Net op. rev	10,780	9,274	1,506
Taxes	6,000	5,900	100
Op. income	4,780	3,374	1,406
July 1 to March 31:			
Total op. rev	572,679	570,826	1,853
Total op. exp	395,524	395,865	*341
Net op. rev	177,155	174,460	2,695
Taxes	52,800	54,199	*1,399
Op. income	124,355	120,260	4,094

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alpha Con	.09	Justice	.10
Andes	.10	Kentucky Con	.15
Belcher	.90	Mexican	1.37
Bullion	.15	Occidental Con	.26
Caledonia	.54	Ophir	1.42
Challenge Con	.83	Overman	1.22
Chollar	.17	Potosi	.40
Confidence	1.12	Savage	.57
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	Seg Belcher	.25
Con. Imperial	.08	Sierra Nevada	.32
Crown Point	.90	Union Con	.34
Gould & Curry	.29	Utah Con	.08
Hale & Norcross	.39	Yellow Jacket	.90

Silver bars, .53⅞; Mexican dollars, .45½@.46½; drafts, sight, 2@2½ per cent. premium; telegraph, 4@5 per cent. premium.

TONOPAH.		Combination Frac.	.44
Belmont	2.92	Crackerjack	.01
Jim Butler	.16	Daisy	.07
MacNamara	[illegible]	Goldfield C. Mines	7.97
Midway	[illegible]	Great Bend	.02
North Star	[illegible]	Jumbo Extension	.21
Montana	[illegible]	Kendall	.01
Tonopah Extension	[illegible]	Lone Star	.03
West End	[illegible]	Red Hills	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Sandstorm	.04
Atlanta	[illegible]	St. Ives	.14
Bluebell	.02	Silver Pick	.07

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 6.—Following were the closing quotations on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	7½	8¾	Jackpot	6⅞	7¼
Elkton	69¼	69¾	McKinney	50	50¼
El Paso	81	81⅛	Old Gold	4	5
Findlay	..	9	Portland	104	107
Gold Dollar	12½	13	Vindicator	78	80
Isabella	16¼	17	J. Sample	9½	10

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
FOR SALE (Bids Wanted)
25 Sen-Sen Chiclet
125 United States Motor Com.
50 United States Motor 7% Pfd.
20 Duluth Superior Trac. Pfd.
100 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
100 Western Pacific Ry.
100 Federal Sugar Com.
10 Central Ry. Syndicate Ctfs.
100 New York Curtain
33 Franklinville Canning
We have good markets in unlisted and inactive securities and respectfully invite inquiries.
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Dallas & Waco Guar. 5s, 1940
Detroit United 4½s, 1932
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s, 1943
Helena Railway & Light 5s, 1925
Southern Iron & Steel 4s-5s, 1929
Utah Light & Power 4s & 5s, 1930
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient 4s, 1951
E. BUNGE & CO.
20 Broad Street. 'Phone 4735-4736 Rector.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.
BOSTON CHICAGO BALTIMORE

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LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS
160 Broadway, Manhattan.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK
28 Nassau Street, New York.
Fifth Ave. Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St., N. Y.
London Branch, 33 Lombard Street, E. C.
Capital.......... $5,000,000
Surplus.......... 18,000,000

HOLD WOMAN FOR A NOVEL SWINDLE

Police Say Mrs. Allen Confessed to Selling Goods Under False Representations.

VALUABLES WENT WITH HER

Rich Women Complain That Money and Jewelry Disappeared After Handsome Salesgirl's Visit.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Hugh O. Pentecost, widow of the late preacher-lawyer, and many other women, either wealthy or prominent socially, are included in the list of those who, according to a detective of a Fifth Avenue department store, were swindled by a handsome young woman who gained entrance to their homes on the pretense of selling to them pieces of silk and dress goods. The detective, whose interest in the cases arose, he says, from the fact that the young woman represented that she was enabled to get goods at low rates through the former connection of her husband with the store which Detective Larkin represents, arrested a young woman, who said that she was Mrs. Harriette Allen of 907 West End Avenue yesterday afternoon.

According to Larkin and to Lieut. Funstone, in charge at Police Headquarters, Mrs. Allen admitted to them that she was the woman sought, and asserted that the necessity of getting money to care for a sick mother had induced her to adopt an original method of acquiring it. Mrs. Allen will be arraigned in a police court this morning and, according to the detective, Mrs. Bull, widow of the late Dr. Bull, has said that she will be present to prevent the further use of her husband's name and the name of the sanitarium which he ran, in the plans of Mrs. Allen. Dr. Bull's name was drawn into Mrs. Allen's story, says the detective, through the declaration of the young woman that her husband was an inmate of Dr. Bull's sanitarium, a hopeless invalid, and that it was for this reason that she was forced to sell dress goods obtained from the department store where she said her husband, prior to his illness, had been a buyer.

The detective could not give a complete list yesterday of the women who, he said, had notified his store that they had been victimized by a young woman representing herself as the wife of a former buyer, but among those that he could recall, he said, were, besides Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Pentecost, Mrs. L. Coates of 161 West 106th Street, Mrs. Downey of 20 East Twenty-second Street, Mrs. Von Slingerland of 119 East Twenty-second Street, Mrs. Carbox of 111 East Fifty-sixth Street, Mrs. Reilly of 221 West Thirty-seventh Street, Mrs. Wilson of 26 East Twenty-eighth Street, and Mrs. G. F. Long of South Norwalk, Conn. All of these women, said the detective, found that the goods they had purchased were of inferior quality and were several yards short in length. In addition, the detective declares that Mrs. Coates was robbed of $35, which was taken from her handbag while the young woman was calling upon her; that Mrs. Reilly missed $10 after her visit, as did Mrs. Downey, and that Mrs. Wilson lost a $15 silver pencil.

It was through Miss Eugenie Orimey, an actress living in the Hotel Woodward, that Mrs. Allen was arrested. Miss Orimey had complained to the store that she had purchased twelve yards of dress goods for $25 and had found that the package contained only eight yards. The detective told Miss Orimey then that if ever again she saw the woman who sold her the goods she was to telephone immediately to him. Yesterday Miss Orimey was riding through 110th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam avenues, in a taxicab when she saw Mrs. Allen ascending the steps of the Women's Hospital. She telephoned at once to the detective.

The detective called up the hospital and learned from Mrs. Clock, the superintendent, that Mrs. Allen was negotiating then for the disposal of some of her dress goods to several of the nurses in the hospital. The detective asked Mrs. Clock to detain the woman until he reached the hospital, which Mrs. Clock did by pretending that Mrs. Allen must wait to see the majority of the nurses, as they were at lunch then.

The store detective got Detective Miller of Headquarters and the two went to the hospital together. They found Mrs. Allen there, and the detective addressed her as Mrs. Bridgeford and Mrs. Ames, names by which they say she was known to different persons she dealt with. At first Mrs. Allen asserted that she had never been known by either name, but at last, the detectives say, she confessed.

The specific charge upon which Mrs. Allen was held at Police Headquarters was that of having stolen $35 from Mrs. L. Coates. Mrs. Coates complained to the detective that on December 19 last Mrs. Allen called on her and that after her departure Mrs. Coates found that $75 in the form of a check and $35 in cash were missing from a handbag which had been upon a table in a room in which Mrs. Coates had left her visitor alone for a few moments.

FORBIDS NEEDLESS ARRESTS.

Mayor Orders Baker to Investigate Treatment of an Engineer.

Mayor Gaynor wrote a letter to Police Commissioner Baker yesterday calling his attention to the practice of the police of arresting the engineer or motorman of a train on which a serious accident has happened, although no definite charge may be made against him. The Mayor declares that this is "an oppression forbidden by law," and directs the Commissioner to see that the practice be ended. His letter says:

Office of the Mayor, May 6, 1910.

Sir: Complaint has been made to me that on April 21 Joseph F. Mullen, a locomotive engineer of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, was arrested without a warrant and locked up by two policemen over night; that he was taken to the Police Court next morning and held in $1,000 bail for examination on the charge of assault; that he offered Mr. H. B. Dwyer as his bondsman; that the Magistrate rejected Mr. Dwyer for the reason that he had once practiced law, (which was no reason at all in criminal practice,) and sent the prisoner back to jail; that thereupon a Justice of the Supreme Court accepted Mr. Dwyer as bondsman and discharged the prisoner on bail; that on examination day the officers who made the arrest could furnish no evidence against the prisoner; that an adjournment was had, and on the adjourned day they could furnish no evidence; that subsequently the Coroner called up the Thirty-seventh Street Police Station and had the prisoner arrested again without a warrant, and that he was afterward discharged again for lack of any evidence.

All this was done because a brakeman on the cars attached to the said Mullen's engine was hurt while he was standing on the running board of the tender of the engine in the yard of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company. There was nothing to show that the engineer assaulted him. It appears to have been an accident. We have all observed that policemen very often make similar arrests of motormen and others simply because an accident happened.

I write this to you not merely to redress the wrong which was committed to this man, but also to have you gradually do away with such occurrences in the future. The members of the force seem to be under the erroneous notion that it is their duty to make arrests in all such cases. They should not do so unless there be some evidence, after careful examination, that a felony was committed, and even then they should await the issuing of a warrant unless the case be reasonably clear, and the defendant may run away.

The way is to first make an examination and see whether the person has committed a felony, and whether anybody can testify against him. To arrest an engineer or motorman for assault or manslaughter simply because an accident happened, and without any evidence against him, is an oppression forbidden by law.

Very truly yours,
W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.
William F. Baker, Esq., Police Commissioner.

Many complaints have been made by the traction companies about the inconvenience caused by the enforcement of this system by the police.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market's Eyes on England.

Wall Street watched with great interest yesterday all the reports cabled from London about the condition of King Edward, who died long after the market closed. It was felt that should his illness result fatally the political situation in England might be much complicated and the money markets disturbed, and there were some, too, who feared that the serious illness of the King might put a damper on the negotiations under way for the placing of American securities in the foreign markets. The news sent from London regarding the health of the King was as conflicting as usual under similar conditions. Some houses were receiving advices that his condition had greatly improved, while others had it that there was no chance for the better. This was followed later by the news that the King's condition had grown worse. At first the market was disposed to ignore the lower prices sent over from London, but the selling increased as the morning advanced, and before noon a number of substantial declines had been recorded. The final count for the day showed losses of from fractions to 2¼ points in the active stocks.

⁂

The Bond Sales Abroad.

Formal announcement of the conclusion of the negotiations for the sale abroad of the several blocks of American bonds which have been the subject of negotiations with bankers in Paris and Germany were still wanting yesterday, but nothing indicated any hitch in these arrangements, which in the case of the St. Paul and the Big Four are practically concluded. The Big Four's issue, it was said on authority, was $10,000,000 of 4 per cent. debentures. The report that the New York Central itself was arranging to place $20,000,000 bonds abroad was revived and not denied, although those usually in close touch with the Central's afairs said they had no knowledge that negotiations for the sale of such a block of bonds were under way. The Baltimore & Ohio's issue of $40,000,000 three-year secured notes will add considerably to the amount of the foreign investments in our securities, but just what proportion of this issue will go abroad has not yet been more definitely indicated than by the statement that a substantial proportion of the notes will be placed with foreign investors.

⁂

Banks' Cash Gain.

The estimates of the gain in cash made by the banks during the week reached as much as $8,500,000 yesterday, the returns indicating a large influx of currency from the interior. Part, at least, of this money was doubtless attracted by the high call rates which prevailed at the opening of the week. The gold export movement having come to a close last week, and the banks having lost very little to the Sub-Treasury, they received practically the full benefit of the return of money from the interior. Some cash was sent to interior points, as is usual even in weeks when the general flow of currency is strongly in favor of New York, but these shipments were not large enough more than slightly to reduce the net increase in the cash holdings of the banks.

⁂

An Old-Time Echo.

The announcement yesterday that the town of Del Rio, in Texas, thanks to the activity of the Commercial Club of that place, had subscribed for $150,000 bonds of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, and in addition had purchased and turned over to the railroad the right of way for thirty miles, recalled the days when it was the common practice of towns, particularly in the newer sections of the country, to offer inducements to new railway lines either in the shape of subscriptions to their bonds or in out-and-out gifts of money to help construct the roads. In the still earlier days the same practice was followed in the Atlantic seaboard States. There are some townships which still hold bonds of railroads built in the early days.

⁂

Heavy Steel Sales Abroad.

An apparent intention of the United States Steel Corporation to make up by sales abroad for any slackness in the domestic consumption of steel, is indicated in the heavy shipments within the last few weeks from the corporation's mills to foreign countries. Although last year the foreign sales increased about 26 per cent. over the previous year, the total exports of steel exceeding 1,000,000 tons, it is predicted that 1910's foreign business will exceed these figures. It is estimated that export orders of the last two or three weeks aggregate a total of about 100,000 tons.

AMERICAN ISSUES IN PARIS.

$40,000,000 of Our Railway Securities Sold or Being Sold There.

PARIS, May 6.—Morgan, Harjes & Co. have placed Lake Shore Railroad notes to the amount of $10,000,000 here and confirmed the statement that they are about to place $10,000,000 of "Big Four" bonds. It is also understood that the house is arranging for the sale of $20,000,000 of the bonds of another railroad. Efforts to place issues by other interests are actively in progress. Included in these latter is another block of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad's 5 per cent. bonds.

Interest in American securities in Paris has been steadily growing for some time among both small and large investors. The latter's interest has been stimulated probaly by the big profits reaped by the Steel pool last year. The presence here of J. Pierpont Morgan is believed to have given a fresh stimulus to the sale of American securities in the French market.

Rumors were afloat that the presence of the American financier was also connected with the new effort to list the shares of the United States Steel Corporation on the Bourse. Later, however, it was officially denied that any new effort was being made to list United States Steel shares.

It was learned in a reliable quarter today that arrangements are being made for placing here a $50,000,000 issue of the debenture bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, but the papers have not been signed as yet.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 191 failures in the United States during the week, against 189 for the previous week and 214, 288, 154, and 162 for the corresponding weeks or 1909 to 1906. The Middle States had 53, New England 28, Southern 47, Western 35, Northwestern 11, and Far West 17. Canada had 18, against 21 for the preceding week. About 84 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

BARKENTINE LOST IN STORM.

Capt. Reynard of Brooklyn and Crew Have a Venturesome Escape.

Word was received yesterday by H. P. Bauch, a ship broker, at 95 Broad Street, of the loss of the British barkentine Reynard off Nuevitas, Cuba, on Thursday, April 30. Capt. Sam Reynard, her skipper, his wife, who had accompanied him, and his crew of ten men, made their way to shore in the lifeboats, but they lost all save the clothes they wore.

The Reynard left this port early in January for Cayenne, French Guiana, taking a cargo a 600 tons of coal and 300 of general provisions, which was safely discharged. On the return trip the barkentine ran into a heavy storm off Cuba, where it was wrecked.

RUBBER EARNINGS LARGE.

United States Company Increases Net Profits $1,500,000.

The annual report of the United States Rubber Company for the year ended March 31, shows the largest sales and the largest profits in the history of the company. The increased profits in the face of the rapid advance in the cost of raw material for the past six months or so was largely the result of the company having procured its supplies for a long period in advance. The sales of the company for the year showed an increase from $31,889,351 to $38,711,051, part of this increase being due, as the report points out, to the higher selling prices "which the company was compelled to establish owing to the higher cost of crude rubber and other materials."

Much of the better returns are attributable to the greatly increased sales of rubber footwear and clothing during the Winter, when weather and prosperity both helped distribution.

The net profits for the year were $5,535,163, as against $4,507,655 in the previous year, after setting up $500,000 as a reserve for contingencies. On this point the Treasurer's report says:

> Should we add to these net profits the company's share of the undivided profits of the companies in which it is a stockholder, which are not included in the consolidated statement, the profits for the year would be about $7,235,000.
>
> It will be observed by reference to the Treasurer's report that all interest charges, including coupons on the $19,500,000 funded debt, are deducted before this net profit is arrived at.

The report refers to the cost of manufacture as compared with the price of the crude material, saying that present conditions in this respect are "subjects which are receiving most serious consideration." "Fortunately," the report says, "the company has obtained control, through the General Rubber Company, of a large stock of crude rubber, acquired at prices which enable it with some profit to maintain its standard of quality and to meet the demands of its customers, though it has recently been compelled to advance prices somewhat.

"The wisdom of our establishing our own houses in Para, Manaos, London, and Liverpool, which was done a few years ago, is manifest, and during the past year we have given much attention to every phase of the problem of bettering the conditions under which supplies of crude rubber are obtained. In this work special attention has been given to the initiation of plans for ourselves producing both in the 'Far East' and in Brazil the supply of crude rubber needed by the company, which we confidently expect will result in our obtaining in the not distant future from our own rubber properties a substantial portion of our requirements."

It is the high price of the crude material and the consequent requirement of larger funds to purchase and carry it which have operated against the declaration of a dividend on the common stock, President Colt says in his report. Otherwise, he says, in view of the large earnings, he would feel warranted in recommending a dividend on the common stock at the present time.

MORE SILK STOCK VOTED.

Increasing Capital of Silk Conditioning Company—New Name Adopted.

Stockholders of the United States Silk Conditioning Company held a special meeting yesterday at 487 Broadway and voted to increase the capital stock of the company from $50,000 to $100,000 and to change the name of the company from the United States Silk Conditioning Company to the United States Conditioning and Testing Company.

The meeting was largely attended by the leading firms in the trade, about 80 per cent. of the stockholders being represented, among others Cheney Brothers, Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co., Stehli & Co., Morimura, Arai & Co., Klots Throwing Company, R. & H. Simon, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, Manhattan Silk Company, Nonotuck Silk Company, Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company, Post & Sheldon Corporation, Reiling & Schoen, William Ryle & Co., William Skinner & Sons, Smith & Kaufmann, Weidmann Silk Dyeing Company, Julius Kayser & Co., and Wilkesbarre Silk Company. The new stock as required by law is to be open to the present stockholders and if not subscribed for by Jan 1, 1911, will be disposed of by private sale.

With the enlarged plant and laboratories at 340 to 344 Hudson Street, the company will be able to take care of the business of conditioning and testing for all textiles, including wool, cotton, and other fabrics, as well as silk, thus giving to the American manufacturers facilities similar to those established in Europe for some time. The interest shown for textile conditioning and testing in this country has increased rapidly.

ENDS THE RATE DISPUTE.

Railroads and Commercial Bodies Pass It to Commission.

After a series of conferences, representatives of commercial bodies of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston agreed yesterday with the Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association, which is composed of Vice Presidents of the roads in charge of traffic, to carry their differences to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The commercial representatives and the trunk line officials held separate meetings yesterday, after which a joint meeting was held, which adjourned to meet Tuesday in Washington.

The dispute over differentials on import rates between the Ports of Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York has been open for nearly two years, and pending the outcome of the present conference the situation with regard to rates, which leaves Philadelphia at a disadvantage compared with Boston, remains in force.

When the trunk line officials and representatives of commercial bodies meet in Washington next week they will agree upon the points to be submitted for arbitration to the Inter-State Commerce Commisson.

Merchants Protest to Congress.

The Merchants' Association has addressed a letter to the New York State delegation in Congress and to the Senate and House Committees on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce protesting against the proposed change in the so-called long and short haul clause in existing regulations. The effect of modifying the discretion at present vested in the Inter-State Commerce Commission would be to make all rates dependent upon the single element of distance, and this the association contends would be inimical to manufacturing interests and shippers throughout the country, and particularly on the Atlantic Seaboard. The association has also made protest to President Taft.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Martin Leubeck of Neumann, Leubeck & Co. of London was a visitor in Wall Street yesterday, and expects to remain in New York for some time.

Sir Edward Clouston of the Bank of Montreal, Benjamin Guggenheim, and T. W. Cramp were passengers arriving on the Mauretania yesterday.

Frederick C. Meacham, Raymond H. Fiero, and Frank C. Littleton have been appointed by holders of adjustment mortgage bonds of the Standard Cordage Company a committee to protect their interests. Suit will probably be brought by the holders of the bonds to foreclose their lien on the company's plants.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Interest to be added.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar A 4s, March 15, 1911	98¼	99¼
Am. Cigar B 4s, March 15, 1912	97¼	98
Bethlehem Steel Co. 6s, Nov., 1914	98⅜	99¼
Chicago & Alton 5s, March 15, 1913	99	99⅜
C., C., C. & St. L. 5s, June, 1911	100	100⅛
Interborough 6s, May, 1911	101¼	102¼
K. C. Ry. & L. 6s, Sept., 1912	97⅞	98½
Minn. & St. Louis 5s, June, 1911	99⅞	100
Norf. & West. 5s, May, 1910	100	100¼
St. L. & S. F. 5s, March, 1913	96¼	97⅞
Southern 5s, Feb., 1913	98⅜	98⅞
Tidewater Co. 6s, June, 1913	101¼	101¾
West. Tel. & Tel. 5s, Feb. 1, 1912	98¾	99¼
West. Elec. & Mfg. 6s, Aug., 1910	100¼	100½

TERMINAL MAY GO IT ALONE.

Some Bondholders Favor Reorganizing Without the Wheeling Road.

One result of the abandonment by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Blair & Co. of the effort to effect a joint reorganization of the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Railway, it was said yesterday, may be that the Wabash instead of accepting part of its claims on the terminal company in new securities will demand full payment in cash.

On the other hand, some of the bondholders have been inclined to the belief that the terminal security holders could do better in a separate reorganization of their property. The present situation apparently will offer an opportunity to determine what can be accomplished in this direction. The Trustees of the first and second mortgage bonds of the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Company, it was understood in the financial district yesterday, will apply on Monday next in the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio for an order directing the receiver of the Wheeling & Lake Erie to report to the court all sums which should be paid to the Pittsburg Terminal under the traffic agreement between that company and the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the Wabash Railroad.

This step will be in line with the action previously begun by the Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee of the first mortgage bonds, to uphold this traffic contract in the interest of terminal bondholders.

MAY DELAY B. R. T. DIVIDEND.

President Winter Still Too Ill to Attend Directors' Meeting.

President E. W. Winter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, who returned from Europe last Sunday, is gradually recovering from fever contracted in Cairo, and has been advised by his physicians not to attend to business matters for awhile.

An announcement made yesterday at the offices of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was as follows:

> President Winter in Egypt contracted tyhpoid fever, but he had entirely recovered from this before sailing for home. His physicians, however, have advised him to be somewhat slow about resuming his railroad duties, and it will probably be some weeks before he takes up again active work at his office.

Earlier in the day this story was sent over the ticker:

"Although no official call has yet been issued for the meeting, it was expected that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Directors would take action on the quarterly dividend next Wednesday. It is now probable that the meeting will be held at a later date. The belief persists that the rate will be 5 per cent. It is authoritatively denied that the B. R. T. has any intention of an issue of bonds abroad."

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London Exchange Depressed Owing to Anxiety About the King.

LONDON, May 6.—Money was in quiet demand and discounts ruled firmer.

On the Stock Exchange the illness of King Edward had a depressing effect, the most notable being a decline of 11-16 in consols, which had a sympathetic effect on all other sections. Paris offered stock later, and this caused weakness in foreign securities and Kaffirs, but there was no rush to sell anywhere, and most of the decline represented the marking down of values by brokers, while those stocks actually offered were well absorbed. The feeling, however, was unsettled pending further news as regarding the condition of King Edward, and after a temporary rally prices finished near the lowest.

In the American department the opening was easy, and prices showed a loss of ⅛ to 1¼ on the news of the King's illness. Prices hardened somewhat around midday, and on New York buying during the afternoon some of the leading stocks advanced over a dollar. After a slight reaction the market closed steady.

Bar silver steady, 24 12-16d per ounce.

Money 2½@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅛@3½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅛@3½ per cent.

PARIS, May 6.—Prices on the Bourse were heavy on the illness of King Edward.

At closing, 3 per cent. rentes were 98 francs 57½ centimes for the account.

Exchange on London 25 francs 24½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, May 6.—Prices on the Boerse were rather strong, with Americans higher but under the New York parity.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	80⅞	..	..	—⅝
Consols, account	81	..	..	—11-16
Anaconda	8⅜	40¾	40	+ ⅞
Atchison	111¾	108½	109⅝	— 1⅝
Canadian Pac	189⅝	184⅞	186	— 1½
St. Paul	142	138⅛	139⅞	— 1⅝
Erie	28¾	28	28⅜	— ⅞
Erie 1st pf	45½	44¼	45½	— 1¼
Illinois Central	137	133½	133	+ ½
Louisv. & Nash	148½	144⅝	146	— 1⅝
N. Y. Central	122½	119¼	120⅝	— 1⅜
Pennsylvania	68	132⅝	132⅝ex	— 1½
Reading	80¾	157¼	158⅜	— 1¼
Southern Pac	127⅜	124⅛	125	— ½
Union Pacific	185¼	180⅜	181⅝	— 1
U. S. Steel	84¼	82	82⅞	— ⅞
U. S. Steel pf	121	117¾	117½ex	— 1½

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 10 0	Dolores	1 10 0
Tom Boy	0 18 0	Stratton's Independence	0 8 8
El Oro	1 6 9		
Esperanza	2 14 6		

Bank of France.

PARIS, May 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation increased	79,700,000
Treasury deposits decreased	76,525,000
General deposits decreased	67,175,000
Gold in hand decreased	2,850,000
Silver in hand increased	2,575,000
Bills discounted decreased	80,525,000
Advances increased	28,450,000

THE COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Grains Higher on Poorer Crop Reports—Provisions Firm and Quiet—Cotton Traders Hold Aloof.

The wheat market opened with a little selling movement, due to heavy rains in the Southwest. The heaviest precipitation of the season was reported in Kansas and Western Missouri, and there were good rains through Nebraska. The rains, however, failed to precipitate any liquidation of volume, and after a little hesitation prices turned strong and advanced to the highest prices touched on the recent movement, due to an unfavorable report by a Southwestern flour paper. This publication stated that advices from millers in the eleven leading States showed deterioration in practically all during April on account of fly, bugs, drought, and high winds. It also reported the abandoned area at 3,866,000 acres in this State. The condition was given in Kansas as only 65. This was 11 points lower than the State figures of a few days ago, and caused considerable uneasiness that the condition should be so low after the abandoned area had been eliminated. There were also complaints in the Northwest of weather too dry for the good growth of the crop, while the receipts were light, and there was further improvement in the May wheat at the West. Bradstreet's exports were 1,854,000 bushels. The world's exports from other countries were estimated at 7,200,000 bushels, against 9,616,000 bushels last week, pointing to an important falling off in the weekly world's export report.

Cash wheat quoted: No. 2 red Winter, $1.16¾ nominal, cost, insurance, and freight; No. 2 red, spot, nominal, $1.18¼, free on board, afloat for export; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.21 nominal; No. 2 hard Winter, nominal. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.08⅛.

The corn market was also firm and showed a good improvement. The market was affected by the strength in wheat, but was also helped by the better tone in the cash market and reports of better demand. The rains in the Southwest will delay work. The country movement is light, and the shipments recently into distribution have been on a large scale. Cash corn quoted: No. 2, 69c, nominal, elevator, domestic basis, and steamer nominal.

Trade in oats was also more active and a better tone developed. Prices advanced with other grain. There were also some unfavorable crop reports, and the position of the cash market seems to be improving. Cash oats quoted: Natural white, 46@48½c; white clipped, 47@52c.

In provisions the trade was less active, and the market somewhat easier. Prices sold off slightly on some profit taking, but there was only a moderate amount of selling, as the receipts of live hogs were again very small and prices firm at different points throughout the West.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
May	..	..	$1.17½	$1.16¾
July	$1.13⅛	$1.11¾	1.12⅞	1.12¼
September	1.10¼	1.10	1.10¼	1.09¾
Corn—				
May	..	..	69½	69
July	..	..	72¼	71¾
September	..	..	71⅝	71⅝
Lard—				
September	12.88	12.88	12.86	13.05

Curb, 2:30 P. M. July—Wheat, $1.12¾@$1.12⅞. Puts, $1.12⅛. Calls, $1.13¾.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.13⅝	$1.12⅛	$1.13¼	$1.12⅝
July	1.05¼	1.04	1.04⅞	1.04½
September	1.03	1.02	1.02⅞	1.02⅛

2:30-2:45 P. M. July ups, $1.05⅜@$1.05¾; downs, $1.04¼.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Corn—				
May	61⅛	60	61	60
July	63⅛	62¾	63	62½
September	64	63½	63⅞	63⅝
December	58¾	58⅜	58⅝	58¼

July ups, 63¼; downs, 62⅝@62⅞.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Oats—				
May	43	41⅞	42⅝	42⅛
July	41	40⅜	40⅞	40½
September	39⅛	38⅝	38⅞	38¾
December	39⅝	39¼	39¼	39⅛
Lard—				
May	13.00	12.90	12.80	13.12½
July	12.72½	12.60	12.60	12.82½
September	12.72½	12.52½	12.52½	12.77½
Ribs—				
May	12.70	12.60	12.60	12.75
July	12.55	12.40	12.42½	12.60
September	12.50	12.35	12.35	12.55
Pork—				
May	..	..	22.30	22.50
July	22.60	22.37½	22.45	22.65
September	22.65	22.42½	22.45	22.72½

COTTON.

The contest going on in the cotton market is slowly restricting the volume of interest in the future market, so that the daily transactions are of an extremely limited amount. The fluctuations were narrow, and there was a development of almost nothing of importance to disturb the movement of values. There was a little selling at the opening on the decline on the other side, which was ascribed to the reported illness of King Edward. The market was also interested to a moderate extent in the reports regarding further investigations in regard to the pool. It was stated that the principal defendant now in the investigation was Mr. Patten, and it was apprehended from the character of the information desired that there were some developments of importance likely to be made. The weather conditions were possibly a little more favorable. There were scattered showers through some of the States, and the weather indications were for more showers. The receipts of cotton were very light all through the South, and the into sight figures for the week showed a total of only 56,000 bales, compared with 78,000 bales the previous week and 113,000 bales last year. The total amount now into sight is 3,159,000 bales less than last year. There were spot sales of 1,300 bales and deliveries on contracts of 9,500 bales, making for the five days since the first of the month sales of 15,600 bales and deliveries of 201,800 bales.

Eleven Southern spot markets were unchanged.

Spinners' takings of American cotton for the week are given at 197,000 bales, against 238,000 bales the same week last year. This indicates a decrease in the visible of American cotton of 141,000 bales, against a decrease of 125,000 bales last year.

New York spot cotton quiet and unchanged. Middling uplands, 15.25; middling Gulf, 15.50.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
May	14.93	14.80	14.92@14.93	14.88
June	14.76	14.76	14.86@14.88	14.77
July	14.77	14.65	14.76@14.77	14.72
August	14.20	14.08	14.20@14.21	14.14
September	13.23	13.17	13.23@13.24	13.19
October	12.73	12.66	12.72@12.73	12.73
November	...	...	12.58@12.60	12.59
December	12.55	12.50	12.55@12.56	12.56
January	12.53	12.47	12.52@12.54	12.52

The market closed firm at 9 advance to 1 decline.

COFFEE.

Coffee was moderately active, with sales of 17,250 bags, but the tone was easier and values showed a net loss of 5 to 12 points for the day. Havre came unchanged to ¼f lower and Hamburg unchanged, and there were no cables from Brazil owing to a holiday. The visible supply of Brazilian coffee in and afloat for the United States was 3,117,938 bags, compared with 3,579,096 last year and 3,516,538 two years ago. Spot coffee quiet; 8⅝c, Rio No. 7. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
May	6.40	6.35	6.35@6.40	6.40
June	...	...	6.40@6.45	6.45
July	6.45	6.45	6.45@6.50	6.55
August	...	...	6.50@6.55	6.60
September	6.63	6.60	6.55@6.60	6.65
October	...	...	6.60@6.65	6.70
November	...	...	6.60@6.65	6.70
December	6.70	6.65	6.65@6.70	6.75
January	...	...	6.68@6.70	6.80
February	...	...	6.70@6.72	6.81
March	6.77	6.75	6.74@6.75	6.82
April	...	...	6.75@6.76	6.85

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 6.—Boston copper shares opened low this morning in sympathy with the lower New York market. There appeared to be a fairly good demand for stocks, and prices gradually improved. Amalgamated sold up to 66, North Butte to 31⅝, Lake to 52¼, and the balance of the list showed a proportionate recovery.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	BONDS.			
5,000	Am. Agr. Chem. 5s	101½	101¼	101¼
27,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	90½	90⅜	90⅜
8,000	Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	95	95	95
1,000	C., R. & M. R. 7s, '16	114	114	114
10,000	C., J. & S. Y. 5s, '15	101	101	101
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼
8,000	Western T. & T. 5s	95½	95½	95½
	RAILROADS.			
25	Atchison	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
73	Boston Elevated	126¾	126½	126½
13	Boston Suburban pf	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
37	Boston & Albany	225	224	225
10	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	110	110	110
31	Fitchburg pf	125½	125¼	125½
43	Mass. Electric	17½	17¼	17½
4	Mass. Electric pf	84	84	84
125	N. Y. Central	119⅝	119¼	119¼
66	N. Y., N. H. & H.	152¾	151	152½
39	N. Y., N. H. & H. 25 per cent. paid	146	145	145
24	Old Colony	187½	187¼	187½
485	Union Pacific	180⅝	178¾	179⅝
66	West End	88	88	88
15	West End pf	101½	101½	101½
	TELEPHONES.			
894	American	135½	134¾	134¾
125	Cumberland	145	145	145
428	Mexican	6¼	6	6¼
58	Mexican pf	66½	66½	66½
49	New England	133¾	133½	133½
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
175	Am. Agr. Chem	43¼	42¼	42¼
40	Am. Agr. Chem. pf	101¼	100⅞	101¼
80	Atlantic G. & W. I.	8	8	8
100	Am. Pneu. Service	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
200	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	17½	17¼	17½
60	Am. Sugar Refining	124	123	123
18	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	121	121	121
25	Am. Woolen	34	34	34
126	Am. Woolen pf	99	98⅞	99
300	East Boston Land	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
49	Edison	249¼	249	249¼
110	Georgia Ry. & Elec	112	112	112
163	General Electric	148	148	148
2,564	Massachusetts Gas	81⅜	80¼	80¼
56	Massachusetts Gas pf	92	91½	91½
25	Mergenthaler	218	217	218
143	Pullman	162	161	162
100	Reece Buttonhole	12	12	12
50	Reece Folding Mach	5¼	5¼	5¼
40	Swift & Co	105	104⅜	104¾
10	Torrington Class A	31	31	31
96	United Fruit	175¼	175	175
667	United Shoe	70	69½	69½
102	United Shoe pf	29	29	29
8,183	United States Steel	82⅜	80⅝	81¼
40	United States Steel pf	117½	117½	117½
	MINING.			
75	Adventure	5¾	5½	5¾
5,225	Amalgamated	66½	64⅝	66
75	Allouez	41½	41	41
20	Arcadian	5	5	5
825	Arizona Com'l	15	14	15
400	Atlantic	6½	6	6½
580	Boston Corbin	11	10½	10⅝
425	Butte Coalition	19	18¾	19
130	Cal. & Ariz	59½	58	58
4	Cal. & Hecla	575	575	575
5	Centennial	15¼	15¼	15¼
323	Copper Range	65¼	65	65
40	Daly West	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	East Butte	7¼	7	7¼
156	Franklin	11⅝	11¼	11¼
635	Giroux	7½	7¼	7⅜
255	Granby	42	40½	42
170	Greene-Cananea	8½	8⅛	8⅛
70	Hancock	17½	17	17
156	Helvetia	2¾	2½	2½
862	Indiana	17¼	16¾	16¼
1,095	Isle Royale	15¾	15	15
145	Kerr Lake	8⅝	8½	8½
1,275	Lake	52¼	51¼	51⅞
415	La Salle	12¼	11¼	11¼
26	Massachusetts	6¾	6⅝	6¾
425	Miami	21¾	21½	21⅝
65	Michigan	4¾	4¾	4¾
830	Nevada	19¼	18¾	18¾
160	Nipissing	10	10	10
2,205	North Butte	31⅝	30½	31⅛
1,675	North Lake	11½	10½	10½
110	Ojibway	6½	6¼	6⅜
5	Old Dominion	33¾	33¾	33¾
60	Osceola	134	134	134
45	Parrot	13½	13¼	13½
42	Quincy	76¼	75½	76¼
866	Shannon	10¼	9⅞	10
160	Superior	40	39½	39½
190	Superior & Boston	9⅞	9½	9⅞
350	Superior & Pittsburg	11½	11	11½
10	Tamarack	50	50	50
222	Trinity	5¾	5	5
760	United States Oil	35½	34¼	34¼
530	U. S. Smelting	41	40	40½
102	U. S. Smelting pf	49	48½	49
145	Utah Apex	3¼	3	3¼
185	Utah Con	20½	20	20
50	Utah Copper	44	43	44
50	Winona	7	7	7
30	Wolverine	115	114½	114½
30	Wyandotte	1½	1½	1½
30	Ray Con	17	17	17

Executor Chartered 1822 Trustee

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street.
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

LONDON 15 Cockspur St. 18 Bishopsgate St. Within. PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator Guardian

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

WANTED FOR SINKING FUND

C., B. & Q. Nebraska Extension

FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

As provided in the Trust Mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, dated May 2, 1887, the sum of

$294,410

Two Hundred and Ninety-four Thousand Four Hundred and Ten Dollars has been set apart, for the purchase for sinking fund purposes of **Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.'s Nebraska Extension 4 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1927,** at the lowest price not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest.

Sealed proposals to sell said Bonds, indorsed **"Proposals of C., B. & Q. Nebraska Extension Bonds,"** will be received by **The New England Trust Company, Trustee,** 135 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass., until **Thursday, May 19, 1910,** at 12 o'clock M., when the bids will be opened and the accepted bids will be declared.

Accepted bonds are to be delivered to and paid for by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co., at its office, in Boston, Mass., and interest on such bonds will cease May 20, 1910.

E. B. O'CONNOR,
Cashier.

Boston, May 2, 1910.

$3,430,000

State of North Carolina Refunding Bonds

dated July 1, 1910, payable July 1, 1950,

WITHOUT PRIOR OPTION.

INTEREST FOUR PER CENTUM PER ANNUM, PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, JANUARY 1 AND JULY 1.

Both principal and interest payable at National Park Bank, New York City.

The undersigned, State Treasurer, will receive sealed bids at his office, Raleigh, North Carolina, for said bonds until 12 o'clock M. May 18, 1910. The legality of said bonds has been approved by Hubbard & Masslich of New York, whose opinion will be furnished without cost to the purchaser. Printed circulars giving full information and blank forms on which all bids must be made will be furnished on application to the undersigned or to said Hubbard & Masslich.

B. R. LACY, State Treasurer.

FIRST NATIONAL COPPER COMPANY

To the Stockholders of the FIRST NATIONAL COPPER COMPANY

You are hereby notified that a call of **One dollar and twenty-five cents** ($1.25) per share has been made by the Board of Directors of the First National Copper Company upon the unpaid balance of the par value of all stock of the Company issued and outstanding at 3 o'clock P. M. on April 12, 1910, payable at the office of the Windsor Trust Company, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, or at the office of the International Trust Company, No. 45 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., on or before May 10, 1910, by stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on said April 12, 1910.

All stock upon which the full amount of the call shall not have been paid as above specified on or before May 10, 1910, will be subject to sale by the Company in satisfaction of said call and expenses of sale.

THOMAS W. LAWSON, President.

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
On New York City Real Estate
LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY
RICHARD M. HURD, President.
Capital and Surplus............$6,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan. 184 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED.

FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1910, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $25,006.13. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.

New York, May 3d, 1910.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Philadelphia, May 2, 1910.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of **One and One-Half Per Cent. (Seventy-five cents per share)** upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after **May 31, 1910,** to stockholders as registered upon the books of the Company at the close of business May 5, 1910. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders.

JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF CONTINUED USE
of
PARTNERSHIP NAME.

Whereas, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of N. LEVIN & CO. has been dissolved by the retirement of NATHAN LEVIN from said partnership, but the business is to be continued by the undersigned, who was a partner therein; and,

Whereas, the said partnership transacted business in the State of New York for not less than three years,

Now, therefore, the undersigned ABRAHAM LEVIN, residing at No. 15 West 103d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, does hereby declare, pursuant to statute, that he is the person who is now dealing, and who hereafter intends to deal, under the said firm name of N. LEVIN & CO.

Dated, New York, April 12th, 1910.

ABRAHAM LEVIN.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 12th day of April, 1910, before me personally came and appeared ABRAHAM LEVIN, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

GEORGE PFLOMM,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE STANDARD GAS LIGHT COMPANY of the City of New York will be held at the office of the Company, Room No. 916, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th Street, New York City, on Wednesday, the eleventh day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

GEO. W. PARKHURST, Sec'y.

Financial position at home and abroad, movements in bonds, stocks, grain, and cotton, accurate quotation tables, range of prices, railroad earnings at a glance, declared dividends, etc. A mine of information for investors and business men generally. THE NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW. Every Monday. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a Year.—Advt.

BID FOR STATE BONDS.

In accordance with Senate Bill No. 309, Chapter 99 of the Laws of 1910, authorizing the issuance of State bonds for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Government of the State of Mississippi, I, E. F. Noel, as Governor of the State of Mississippi, in accordance with said law, hereby give notice that on the 6th day of June, 1910, at or about twelve o'clock noon, at the Governor's office, in the City of Jackson, Mississippi, the Governor, Treasurer, and Auditor of the State of Mississippi will receive sealed bids for the issue of Six Hundred Thousand Dollars of twenty-year non-taxable bonds of the State of Mississippi in series of Five Hundred Dollars each, redeemable by the State at the expiration of twenty years from the date of issuance. Said bonds to bear interest at a rate of not exceeding four per centum per annum and the interest thereon payable on the 1st day of January and July of each year at the Treasurer's office at Jackson, Mississippi. All bids must be accompanied by certified check for one-tenth of the amount of bonds bid for, and the right is hereby reserved to reject any and all bids.

I, E. F. Noel, Governor of the State of Missisippi, do this 30th day of April, 1910, authorize publication to be made in three newspapers, in accordance with the law, and declaring that the sale of the said bonds will be made on the day designated in said notices and to continue from day to day thereafter until said bonds are sold as the law requires.

E. F. NOEL,
Governor of the State of Mississippi.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Special Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, duly called by the Board of Directors of said Company, will be held in Room 825 in the Frisco Building, Corner of Ninth and Olive Streets, in the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, on Monday, the 16th day of May, A. D. 1910, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day:

(a) to consider, act upon, and to authorize an increase of the bonded indebtedness of said Company in the additional amount of $50,000,000 by the issue of its New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Division First Mortgage Gold Bonds, limited to said aggregate principal amount at any one time outstanding of $50,000,000, to be dated March 1, 1910, and payable on the first day of March, 1940, in gold coin of the United States of America, of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, said bonds to bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, or to bear such rate of interest, not to exceed five per centum per annum, as the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee may, from time to time, fix, payable semi-annually on the first days of March and September in each year in like gold coin, and both principal and interest to be payable at the office or agency of this Company in the CITY OF NEW YORK, and also in

LONDON at $4.86 per pound Sterling; in

AMSTERDAM at 2 Guilders 48 Cents to the dollar; in

FRANCE, BELGIUM and SWITZERLAND at 5 Francs 18 Centimes to the dollar; in

GERMANY at 4 Reichsmarks 20 Pfennigs to the dollar, and both as to principal and interest, free from any tax or taxes which this Company may be required to pay thereon or retain therefrom by or under any present or future law of the United States, or of any State, county or municipality therein. The said bonds to be redeemable at the option of this Company on March 1, 1927, or on any interest day thereafter at 105% and accrued interest, upon ninety days' notice. The payment of the total issue of said bonds to be secured by mortgage and deed of trust upon all of the railroads, and interests in railroads, equipment, franchises and property of the Colorado Southern, New Orleans and Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation of the State of Louisiana, the capital stock of which is owned by this Company, and to ratify the proceedings of the Board of Directors of said Company in authorizing the issue of said bonds and the use to be made thereof;

(b) to consider and act upon such other business as may properly be transacted at the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Dated St. Louis, Missouri, March 12th, A. D. 1910.

F. H. HAMILTON, Secretary. B. L. WINCHELL, President.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF **Alice Gold and Silver Mining Company.**

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 2, 1910.

To the Stockholders of the Alice Gold and Silver Mining Company:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Alice Gold and Silver Mining Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Utah Savings and Trust Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Friday, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1910, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering the proposition of confirming and ratifying a contract of sale which has been entered into between the Alice Gold and Silver Mining Company and the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, a Montana corporation, under and by virtue of the terms and provisions of which it has been agreed to sell and dispose of all the property and assets of every kind and character owned or possessed by the Alice Gold and Silver Mining Company to the said Anaconda Copper Mining Company, in consideration of the issuance and payment to the Alice Gold and Silver Mining Company of 30,000 shares of the full paid capital stock of the said Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors of the ALICE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY,

J. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

TAKE NOTICE THAT A MEETING OF THE holders of the Fifty-Year Consolidated First and Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company under its mortgage to the Title Guaranty and Trust Company of Scranton, dated September 1st, 1903, is called to be held at the office of said Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 28th day of May, 1910, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to release from the lien of said mortgage the coal rights underlying three certain parcels of land in Susquehanna Township, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, containing respectively 146 acres, 134 perches, 51 acres more or less, and 113 acres, 45 perches.

Dated New York, April 22, 1910.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE CO.,
By T. H. WATKINS, Receiver.

TAKE NOTICE THAT A MEETING OF THE holders of the Thirty-Year First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds (Series A) of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company under its mortgage to the Commercial Trust Company, dated July 1, 1902, is called to be held at the office of said Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 28th day of May, 1910, at 11:45 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to release from the lien of said mortgage the coal rights underlying three certain parcels of land in Susquehanna Township, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, containing respectively 146 acres, 134 perches, 51 acres more or less, and 113 acres, 45 perches.

Dated New York, April 22, 1910.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE CO.,
By T. H. WATKINS, Receiver.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, April 27th, 1910.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Eightieth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 17th day of May, 1910. The Poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 27th day of April, 1910, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 18th day of May, 1910.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

May 2, 1910.

The annual election for Directors of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 111 William Street, on Monday, the sixteenth day of May, 1910, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

H. G. STEPHENS, Secretary.

THE EIGHTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the American Seamen's Friend Society will be held Monday evening, May 9, at eight-fifteen o'clock, in the auditorium of the New Seamen's Institute, 507 West Street.

GEORGE McPHERSON HUNTER, Secretary.

ROOSEVELT PARTS WITH KING HAAKON

Gets Degree from University at Christiania and Then Goes on to Stockholm.

GREATLY LIKED BY RULER

They Spend Morning Hours Before a Fire Talking and Drive Together Later Till Train Time.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, May 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt left Norway this evening after King Frederick University had conferred on the former President the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. They will be in Stockholm to-morrow. They were escorted to the railway station by King Haakon and Queen Maude, and were taken to the frontier on the royal train.

This is the third time in a century that the university had conferred a degree of Doctor upon a foreigner. Parliament passed a special act Saturday which changed the manner of conferring honorary degrees so that the honor would be received from the whole governing body of the university rather than from one Faculty, as had been the practice.

The degree was conferred this afternoon in the amphitheatre of the university. The company included the Premier and other members of the Cabinet, the Nobel Prize Committee, members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Faculty, and persons distinguished in the civil life of Norway. King Haakon entered with Mr. Roosevelt at his right, and the two were seated in front of the reading desk facing the brilliant audience. The galleries were filled with students.

The programme began with the chanting by the choir of the university of the hymn composed in Latin for the occasion by Prof. Alf Torp. After three stanzas Rector Broegger arose and handed to Mr. Roosevelt the diploma contained in a red leather case. The chanting was then resumed.

The Dean of the Faculty of History and Philosophy made an address, through which ran a vein of humor. Mr. Roosevelt, he said, had already left the earth and was residing at Olympus with Jupiter and Apollo. It was scarcely kind to drag him down again among the mortals. He likened the guest to a rushing human engine difficult to follow and making it difficult amid the clouds of smoke to discern precisely what manner of man he was. Some saw a winged angel and others a modern devil with claws.

He sketched Mr. Roosevelt's career, finding in the six volumes of "The Winning of the West" his most instructive work, rich in pictures of the American spirit, ideals, capacities, and achievements. He agreed that Mr. Roosevelt was a man who had learned to use the capacities and powers which in most men lie dormant. He had converted his capacities into energies.

Mr. Roosevelt in reply said that it did not make much difference what capacities a man had; it was important rather what he did with them. The thing was to get the job done. Mr. Roosevelt caused the King to laugh when he said:

"If recognition comes for what you do, good; if recognition does not come—" here he paused—"it isn't quite so good."

King Haakon and Mr. Roosevelt had another long talk before an open fire in the palace this morning. Outside rain fell and the air was cold. Mr. Roosevelt regards the King as a thoroughly good fellow, and the King unmistakably enjoys his society, his brilliant powers of conversation, and the many amusing stories of his varied experiences. As a member of the King's household said: "They have hit it off wonderfully together."

Mr. Roosevelt's first forenoon engagement was with a throat specialist, who sprayed the overtaxed vocal chords that all but failed and prescribed further treatment.

Later, crowds in the streets cheered Mr. Roosevelt on his way to the university. After that ceremony he and Mrs. Roosevelt drove with the King and Queen. The carriage that conveyed them to the station was decorated with flowers by the ladies of the Court.

The newspapers to-day comment seriously and approvingly upon Mr. Roosevelt's peace programme as set forth in his address of yesterday. They consider his suggestions as those of a practical statesman, and while containing nothing strikingly original, that they were worked out with unusual lucidity and convincingness.

The Morgenblad says that it was refreshing to hear Mr. Roosevelt after some of the peace sheep who had received the Nobel Peace Prize.

PARIS, May 6.—The Temps, while avoiding a direct indorsement of Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion for a league of peace, warmly commends his utterances at Christiania, saying that they prove that although a realist, he harbors the most audacious hopes. "He admits," says the paper, "that centuries may pass before the league of peace is realized, but he insists upon the fact that it can be realized." This striving for an ideal amidst the obstacles of the present furnishes additional proof of Mr. Roosevelt's loyalty to the basic principles of fundamental justice and right which he preaches.

The Journal des Debats considers that Mr. Roosevelt's actions being unlike those of many pacificists gives him the right to preach international peace and wholly approves of the four points of his plan. The paper continues: "A league of peace among nations strong and conscious of their strength is and will remain for a long time in the future the best means of insuring the peace of the world."

The New York Peace Society yesterday sent to Theodore Roosevelt the following cablegram: "Congratulations and thanks Nobel Peace Address urging League of Peace, arrest of armaments an darbitration of all differences."

SHAM BATTLE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Kaiser Will Explain Plan of Operations to Him the Night Before.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 6.—I am enabled to state that orders were issued by the general staff to-day for the military entertainment the Kaiser has arranged in honor of Mr. Roosevelt. It will take the form of a magnificent sham battle on Döberitz Plain on Wednesday and will last from 7:45 A. M. until midday. Picked troops to the number of 10,000 or 12,000, including detachments of all arms, and their offensive and defensive objectives are being specially prepared for Mr. Roosevelt's edification.

The night before the battle, when the ex-President dines with the Kaiser at the castle, his Majesty himself will explain to his guest in detail what the morrow's operations mean in order that Mr. Roosevelt may arrive on the field early the next morning thoroughly in touch with the "position."

The Kaiser's hospitality to Mr. Roosevelt will begin twenty-four hours before he reaches Berlin, as the German railway administration will send two of its handsomest private cars, a sleeper and a parlor car, all the way to Stockholm for the use of the ex-President's party through to Berlin.

Some misgivings are expressed lest King Edward's death may seriously interfere with the Kaiser's arrangements for Mr. Roosevelt. It is regarded as certain that the ceremonial portion of the ex-President's Berlin visit will undergo a complete change in view of that event.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

NAPLES, May 6.—Mgr. Agius, Papal Delegate in the Philippines, accompanied by Mgr. Vincenzo Misuraca, the newly appointed Secretary to the Apostolic Delegation in the Philippines, left for Manila to-day.

LONDON, May 6.—Commander Robert E. Peary, the American arctic explorer, left to-day for Rome.

NAPLES, May 6.—The body of Miss Estella Reid, the American woman who recently was found dead on the beach here and the cause of whose death remains a mystery, was placed aboard the steamer Barbarossa to-day to be transported to New York.

PHYSICIANS HONOR DR. JACOBI

Two Thousand Members of the State Society Celebrate His 80th Birthday.

Two thousand members of the Medical Society of New York State and their friends were present last night at a reception held at the New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, to meet Dr. Abraham Jacobi and assist in the celebration of his eightieth birthday. There were doctors present from every important city in the United States. The opening address of welcome was made by Dr. Joseph D. Bryant.

In his reply Dr. Jacobi said:

"This conspiracy of friends began with Algernon T. Bristow's open attack in a meeting of the house of delegates of the Medical Society of the State of New York a few months ago. No objection prevailed, and the responsibility is theirs. Here I am, the beneficiary of their good will and old and young friendships, with nothing left to me except an old heart full of gratitude and no words sufficient to express it. It is a source of high gratification, however, to learn that the occasions are becoming more frequent for practitioners and scientists, who mostly lead hermit lives, to meet for a handshake and a cordial talk.

"The physician who is in daily contact with suffering which speaks to his heart, and with the cares of worrying and distracted families, and the human problems connected with all ages, from school life to senility, with poverty and class prejudices and epidemics and woman and child labor, cannot help becoming more warm-hearted with years, decades, generations. It takes malice and insufficiency of information to believe they can make the world believe that the unselfish workers at the bedside and in the laboratories, with a financial pittance or none at all as a reward, have become brutal and fiendish and anxious to cover the trails of criminal cruelties committed against helpless animals.

"That charge might be dismissed as ludicrous; but being in its results dangerous to the public interest, to the health and life of all that is living, and to the confidence bestowed by the striken people in their healers, it is high treason.

"Men in the profession," Dr. Jacobi went on to say, "follow one flag, which has for its inscription 'Ignorance is crime.' The welfare of the poor and the rich is our domain."

Dr. Charles H. Jewitt, President of the New York Medical Society, made an address and presented Dr. Jacobi, on behalf of the society, with a bronze medallion of himself, which was unveiled by Miss Ruth McAneny, daughter of the Borough President and granddaughter of Dr. Jacobi.

After the presentation the members passed by the dais in single file and shook hands with the veteran physician. Among them was Dr. A. N. Bell of Brooklyn, editor of The Sanitarian, who is 90 years old. Some of the physicians present last night were Dr. A. H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port; Egbert Lefevre, John Janeway, William H. Thompson, A. T. Bristow, Henry Sherman of San Francisco, Charles Tyson of Philadelphia, and others.

The speeches were followed by music and light refreshments.

FIGHT FOR CHAIMAN'S CASH.

Old Clothes King's Widow and His Nephew Dispute Over $3,187 Estate.

A squabble over the $3,000 left by Mordecai Wolf Chaiman, "King of the Henry Street Old Clothes Men," developed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. Letters of administration were granted recently to Sam Mash, the "King's" nephew, of 225 East Fifth Street.

Mrs. Gittel Chaiman, who says she is the "King's," widow, petitioned the court yesterday to revoke Mash's commission. Mash denies that his uncle was married to the woman, who, he says, is a professional beggar before synagogues, and declares that there is a widow and three children in Russia.

Chaiman had an old clothes business in a basement at 314 Henry Street, and when he died last January at St. Joseph's Hospital five bank books were found hidden in a pile of discarded suits. They showed balances of $3,187.

Mrs. Gittel Chaiman alleges that she married Chaiman at 55 Delancey Street in June, 1908, the ceremony being performed by a rabbi. She brought him $1,500 dowry, she says, and bore him one son, Jacob. She states that she spent eight days mourning him, and then retained a lawyer.

POPULISTS NOW SEEK ALLIES.

Invite Coalition with Any New Political Party and Praises Insurgency.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—After eighteen years of fighting the People's Party announced to-day it was ready to unite with a new political party, regardless of the name, to the end that rights and equal justice shall by law be the inheritance of all citizens.

The announcement was made by Jay W. Forrest of Albany, N. Y., Chairman of the People's Party National Committee, which has been in session here this week, and which issued to-day a call to all citizens, regardless of party allegiance, to join in a National conference here on Feb. 22 next.

The call scores the Republican and Democratic Parties for exploiting the people for the benefit of Wall Street. Insurgency in Congress is praised, and Senators La Follette and Gore are held up as the leaders of the present thoughts of the people.

DENIES SHE IS EXTRAVAGANT.

Mrs. Lauterbach Says In Court Also She Knows of No Trust Fund.

Mrs. Amanda F. Lauterbach appeared at the Appellate Division Court House yesterday to hear the arguments on her application to reverse the action of Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman appointing a receiver for her property.

An attorney for Mrs. Lauterbach's daughters, who obtained the order for a receiver, charged Mrs. Lauterbach with extravagance and with dissipating property which he said she held in trust for them. He also spoke of jewelry given to her by Edward Lauterbach, her husband.

"I am paying only $5,000 a year for my apartment at 761 Fifth Avenue," said Mrs. Lauterbach. "I think I have a right to go to the opera if I wish. As for jewelry, Mr. Lauterbach never gave me a jewel worth more than $50."

Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll, Mrs. Douglas de Forest, Mrs. Anna Truax McBride, sister of the late Justice Truax, Mrs. Edgar F. Friedman, and half a dozen other women accompanied Mrs. Lauterbach to court.

The plaintiffs, Mrs. Lauterbach's daughters, are Mrs. Edith Lauterbach-McDavitt, Mrs. Florence Lauterbach-Herschfield, and Miss Alice Lauterbach. Mrs. Lauterbach denies the existence of the trust which her daughters claim their father created for them.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—First Lieut. W. M. Colvin, Coast Artillery Corps, relieved from assignment to Ninety-ninth Company and placed on unassigned list.

Capt. M. Brooke, Corps of Engineers, upon relief at Military Academy, will proceed to Washington and report to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia for duty as an assistant, relieving Capt. W. Kelly.

Lieut. Col. C. J. Bailey, Coast Artillery Corps, detailed as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification for duty during absence of Brig. Gen. A. Murray, chief of Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. W. S. Neely, Twenty-second Infantry, assume charge of construction work at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, relieving Capt. O. R. Wolfe, Twenty-second Infantry.

Major E. L. Munson, camp sanitation and medical organization in the field; Major C. R. Reynolds, manual medical department and field service regulations; Major H. C. Fisher, physical examination of recruits; Capt. H. F. Phipes, papers and records.

The Navy.

Lieut. C. L. Hand, detached duty Maryland and continue treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. F. Roersch, granted sick leave three months.

Lieut. R. F. Zogbaum, Jr., temporary duty as assistant to the Supervisor of the Harbor of New York, N. Y.

Lieut. A. S. Kibbee to the Wilmington.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Patuxent, Caesar, and Marcellus, at Lynnhaven Bay; Buffalo, at Mare Island; New York, at Gibraltar; Tarantula and Viper, at Annapolis; Dolphin, at Washington.

Sailed—Smith, Lamson, and Preston, from Charleston for Boston; Dixie, from Charleston for Hampton Roads.

DIED FEARING BLINDNESS.

Wife of Morgan's Former Chef Shot Herself Through the Head.

Melancholy caused by the fear that she was about to lose her sight from a growth on her eyes is believed to have induced Mrs. Mary H. Strauch of 29 Morsemore Avenue, Yonkers, to commit suicide at her home early yesterday morning.

Mrs. Strauch was found lying across the bed in her room by her husband, August Strauch, with a bullet wound in her skull above the right ear. In the woman's right hand was a revolver.

Mrs. Strauch underwent an operation some time ago and, it is said, had been led to believe that she would soon lose the sight of both eyes. August Strauch, her husband, was formerly chef for William K. Vanderbilt and later for J. Pierpont Morgan. He retired a few years ago.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fur Garments Embroidered with Silk Held Dutiable as "Silk Embroideries."

The Board of General Appraisers decided yesterday that fur garments trimmed with embroidered silk, the fur being of chief value, are dutiable as "silk embroideries" by virtue of the proviso to Paragraph 339, Tariff act of 1897. This section provides that no wearing apparel when embroidered shall pay duty at a less rate than that imposed in any schedule in this act upon any embroideries of the materials of which such embroidery is composed.

The fur garments in this case were imported by H. B. Claflin & Co., ready to wear, and were lined with silk and trimmed with embroidery. The Collector of Customs assessed duty on the articles at the appropriate rate as embroidered articles under the provision of Paragraph 390 of the Tariff act of 1897, by virtue of the proviso to Paragraph 339, Tariff act of 1897.

The importers claimed that the garments were dutiable properly at 35 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of fur. In support of their claim the importers urged that the fur garments were not eiusdem generis, that is, of the same class, with the wearing apparel and fabrics enumerated in the said proviso to Paragraph 339, and that the embroidered silk trimming attached to the garments constituted but a small part of the value of the completed article.

General Appraiser Fischer, in overruling the importers' protest, stated: "The issue here raised has been repeatedly before the board and the courts, and it has been held that the said proviso subjects to the embroidery rate any wearing apparel or other article or textile fabric when such articles are embroidered in any part by hand or machinery, and we hold in this case that the articles are dutiable as assessed."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

JENNIE B. RUMSEY.—Jennie B. Rumsey, teacher, of 51 West 128th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $641 and no assets. The debts are for loans, clothing, rent, and dentistry.

SAMUEL B. FISHMAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Samuel B. Fishman, cloak manufacturer of 42 Division Street, show liabilities of $5,000 and no assets. The liabilities are all for indorsements on accommodation notes for Harry M. Stoff, real estate operator, made payable to the State Bank.

NORTH RIVER WOOD WORKING COMPANY.—Sheriff Shea has received an execution against the North River Wood Working Company of 647 West Fiftieth Street for $3,748 in favor of Mame E. Robertson, and a keeper has been put on the place of business. The company was incorporated in November, 1905, with a capital stock of $25,000.

JACOB KRAMER.—Judge Holt has appointed Louis Lande receiver in bankruptcy for Jacob Kramer, wholesale dealer in butter and eggs at 250 St. Nicholas Avenue. It was stated that he purchased $4,400 worth of goods between April 5 and 23 with no intention of paying for them, and that they were removed immediately after their arrival at the store.

ARTHUR FREEMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Arthur Freeman, furrier, of 423 Sixth Avenue, by F. V. Strauss & Co., creditors for $645 for advertising. It was alleged that he is insolvent, made preferential payment of $1,000, and transferred merchandise and accounts of $1,000. Judge Holt appointed Lawrence B. Cohen receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $2,000.

MORRIS SIMON COMPANY.—Referring to the statement of the affairs of the Morris Simon Company, manufacturer of neckwear at 752 Broadway, published on May 5, officers of the company state that the $15,000 received by Morris Simon, President of the company, was not for his interest in the business, but was in payment for moneys loaned to the company on notes and does not represent payment for his stock interest.

NOVITAS POST CARD COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Novitas Post Card Company, importers of post cards, at 757 Broadway, by Carl Baum, a creditor, for $1,850, for money lent to the company between June 1, 1907, and Nov. 1, 1908. The company was incorporated on Sept. 5, 1906, with a capital stock of $2,000, and Carl Baum was Secretary and Treasurer. The liabilities are $4,000 and the assets $1,100.

BUEHLER & LAUTER.—Deputy Sheriff Goss has received three executions against Buehler & Lauter, modelers and ornamental plasterers of 451 West Twenty-eighth Street, in favor of these parties: Harold B. Sherwin, $401; West Twenty-eighth Street Company, $1,470, and Potterton Brothers, $726, and a keeper was put in charge of the place of business. They were subcontractors for work on the Pennsylvania State Capitol at Harrisburg, and it is said they had $10,000 tied up there pending the general investigation which was started some time ago.

ACME ROOFING COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Acme Roofing Company of 156 Fifth Avenue and 409 West Thirty-sixth Street show liabilities of $20,483 and assets of $10,690, consisting of accounts, $10,000, (face value $18,093;) stock, $400; truck, $200, and office furniture, &c., $90. Among the creditors are the W. L. Sergeant Company, $3,525; Barrett Manufacturing Company, $2,192; A. R. Bass & Son, $2,001; George R. Sutherland, $1,628; Bruce & Cook Company, $1,408, and Arthur Deane, $1,075 salary as President and loans.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Anderson, Charles J., (not summoned,) and others—E. W. Winstar and others, $187.
Arnoldi, Gibson—Bankers' Life Ins Co of the City of N Y, $671.
Same—Same, $107.
Blumberg, William I., and others—J. Wishmack, $1,898.
Becker, Louis—Robert Gordon & Son, Inc, $1,648.
Brooks, Chales J., and others—Racich Asbestos Mfg C, $1,112.
Borris, Aurele—S. Levy, $2,885.
Coleman, R. Marshall—Tenement House Dept, $264.
Cohen, Max—Same, $107.
Corcoran, Mary A.—J. H. Sanders, $114.
Clark, Thomas J., (not summoned,) and others—S. P. Jones and others, $148.
Clarke, John J.—Hudson & Manhattan R R Co, costs, $77.
Conrad, Louis—Cook & Bernheimer Co, $188.
Carr, Alexander—V. W. Jones, $314.
Cohen, Isaac, and others—C. G. Bruno, $127.
Downs, John H.—Tradesman, $141.
Dunnigan, Ellen, and E. J.—J. Davis, $517.
Deserti, Enrico—G. Bico, $968.
Deegan, Joseph E.—E. L. Cocks, $152.
Duggan, E. J.—Taunton-New Bedford Copper Co, $951.
Eaton, Luther A., and others—R. W. Wistar and others, $187.
Euphrat, E. J.—F. H. Brown and others, $109.
Flynn, Peter F.—J. L. Shultz and others, $640.
Forino, Fortunato—P. Garofalo and others $134.
Gervais, Charles E., or David C.—John A. Roebling's Sons Co of N Y, $150.
Greenberg, Henry M.—Tenement House Dept, $107.
Grimm, Louis—A. Griem, $4,251.
Garry, Julia, or Hurson—C. Adler, $243.
Haines, Franklin, and others—Bert G. Faulhaber & Co, $696.
Hollander, Emilie—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co, $106.
Hedlund, John—E. L. Radcliffe and others, costs, $105.
Hurson, Julia, or Garry—C. Adler, $243.
Holmes, H. P.—H. M. Durning, $26,869.
Jacobs, Fred, et al.—S. P. Jones et al., $148.
Joline, Adrian H., et al., receivers—S. Kriksaber, $1,716.
Kleinfeld, Morris—B. Griffin, $117.
Keithline, Charles M.—M. I. Elsfeldt, $151.
Kronethal, Joseph—J. Perlbinder, $187.
Kane, Francis and Bridget—C. A. McLeod, $214.
Karnick, Joseph—Seminole Distilling and Distributing Co., $177.
Levey, Bertha—Tenement House Department, $260.
Levey, Saul W.—Same, $260.
Lauritano, Celestino—A. Suesskind, $145.
Lee, Charlotte R.—L. Fassler, $120.
Levy, Morris, et al.—C. G. Bruno, $127.
Liebgold, David—E. P. Herrman, $223.
Levine, Hyman—S. Fishbein et al., costs, $110.
Mittendorf, William F.—Same, $260.
Moll, Frank—F. W. Devoe, C. T. Raynolds Co., $117.
Moretzsky, Frank—L. Solinsky, costs, $103.
McManus, James—Tenement House Department, $107.
McGrath, William—W. E. Ward, $191.
Nimis, Daisy—Tenement House Department, $260.
Neuman, Lena—Same, $260.
Okun, Esther—M. L. Hynes, $317.
O'Hare, John and John J., et al.—D. Healy, $363.
Peterson, Marion F.—Charles E. Blagey Amusement Co., $370.
Petzler, William H., et al.—D. Healy, [illegible]
Pulos, John—E. J. Block et al., $297.
Pintani, Levine—J. Wagner, $147.
Rosenfeld, Charles H.—L. J. Kahn, $111.
Ruth, Israel—M. B. Larkin, $126.
Robinson, Douglas, et al., receivers—S. Kriksaber, $1,710.
Schumacker, Herman—R. Meyer, $119.
Schmidt, Rudolph—Carnegie Hall, $138.
Salky, Jacob S., et al.—J. Wishnack, $1,398.
St. John, Cortlandt—Geneva National Bank, $372.
Stetler, William, et al.—E. Deubosky et al., $1,305.
Schneider, Mary A. B., administratrix, et al.—Same, $1,305.
Spitz, Eugene—E. Potter, $473.
Shea, Katie—R. Neenan, $167.
Steinfeld, Louis—A. C. Levi et al., $118.
Simmons, Alfred—H. Stein, $5,147.
Streeter, Charles—M. Ringwood, $5,269.
Smith, Mary, et al.—People, &c., $500.
Thompson, Charles H.—W. Knauth et al., $748.
Towle, Charles—Tenement House Department, $107.
Thompson, John M.—S. G. Thompson, $1,620.
Washington, Charles—C. Adler, $164.
Walthall, Edward G.—E. Mendez et al., $148.
Wolff, Edmund and Jules—H. Walters, $254.
Wolf, William, et al.—Racich Asbestos Mfg. Co., $1,112.
Wagner, Ernest, et al.—People, &c., $500.
O'Connor, McIntee Co.—J. H. Colver, Sr., et al., $173.
Metropolis Securities Co.—Tenement House Department, $107.
New York Taxicab Co.—M. Schuhlein, $392.
Chace Trucking Co.—H. S. Hotaling, $115.
Calumet Construction Co.—W. C. Tobey, $4,003.
Same—Standard Concrete Steel Co., $6,357.
City of New York—B. Hausman, $10,932.
Haines Realty Corporation et al.—B. G. Faulhaber & Co., $696.
Philip T. Bravin Co.—H. Edelstein, $519.
Howard Ramie Fibre Mfg. Co.—L. S. Posner, $271.
Radiante Importing Co.—Henry Phipps estate, $107.
Gore Mecnan Co.—E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Powder Co., $6,106.
Same—Same, $5,658.
Music House of Laemmle—G. J. Green, $634.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Byrne, Anna M.—C. A. Borst, Feb. 17, 1910, $103.
Brown, Chas. A., et al.—Maryland Casualty Co., March 13, 1906, $1,971.
Same—Same, Feb. 26, 1909, $124.
Fleming, John, et al.—Maryland Casualty Co., March 13, 1906, $1,971.
Same—Same, Feb. 26, 1909, $124.
Chuwen, Moritz, et al.—P. Kutyn, May 24, 1909, vacated, $226.
Grosskopf, Samuel, et al.—P. Kutyn, May 24, 1909, vacated, $226.
Deutz, Herbert J.—J. A. Goldfield, May 6, 1903, $307.
Ekwanok Realty Co.—J. Malliardi et al., Dec. 9, 1909, $520.
Goldstein, Sarah—J. Jungner et al., Nov. 7, 1908, $172.
Love, Isaac H.—H. Thomas, March 5, 1910, canceled, $2,600.
Jones, A. Stanley—J. H. Davis et al., April 6, 1910, $244.
Jones, Willard H., et al.—J. Leiter, Dec. 7, 1906, $246.
Houston, Alexander J., et al.—J. Leiter, Dec. 7, 1906, $246.
Joannes, Emil, et al.—Richmond Mica Co., Jan. 24, 1904, $1,515.
Ruppert, Frederick, et al.—Richmond Mica Co., Jan. 24, 1904, $1,515.
Nixon, Lewis—Holland Torpedo Boat Co., Jan. 14, 1909, canceled, $19,742.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

STATE.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, announced the following decisions yesterday:

Martha G. D. Bianchi, respondent, vs. Maurice Leon and ano., appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Charleston Illuminating Co., plaintiff, vs. Knickerbocker Trust Co., defendant.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff. Opinions by Miller, J., and Ingraham, P. J., (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Louisa Morris, appellant, vs. Gus Zimmerman and ano., respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Miller, J., and Ingraham, P. J., (Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Frank G. Potts, appellant, vs. J. Edward Lamble, respondent. Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to defendant to amend on payment of costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Isidore Silvert, respondent, vs. Louis Kommel, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Charles Weber, as guardian, respondent, vs. Morris J. Werner, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Ulysses B. Brewster et al., respondents, vs. F. G. Brewster Co. et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

John J. Hagerty, respondent, vs. Pinelawn Cemetery, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Miller, J. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. Harrison Street Cold Storage Co., appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant, and motion granted on payment by appellant of the costs in the action to be taxed. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

City of New York, respondent, vs. New York City Railway Co., appellant. Same vs. same.—Determination and judgment reversed, with costs, and complaints dismissed, with costs. Opinions by Laughlin, J. Orders filed.

Percy S. Hildreth, appellant, vs. City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Annie Brudie, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Renault Freres, Inc., appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Miller, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Ellen McLachlan, deceased.—Decree affirmed, with separate bills of costs to respondents payable out of estate. Opinion by Miller, J. Order filed.

Elihu B. Frost and another, respondents, vs. Lee G. Lawrence, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Dunelle Van Schaick, respondent, vs. Oscar Heyman and another, appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Rebecca I. Goldsmith, appellant, vs. Moritz Tolk, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. Opinion by Dowling, J.

Marguerite Brady, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Pennsylvania Steel Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Mosler Safe Company, respondent, vs. Maiden Lane Safe Deposit Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel. James M. Rosenthal, relator, vs. Patrick F. McGowan, President, &c., respondent.—Writ sustained, proceedings annulled, and license reinstated, with $50 costs and disbursements to relator. Opinion per curiam. (Clarke, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Rosie Adelsky, appellant, vs. City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Oscar G. Borkstrom, respondent, vs. Peter J. Ryan and another, appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Eva A. Willetts, appellant, vs. Central Railroad of New Jersey, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Lancelot M. Berkley, plaintiff, vs. Frank M. Dusenberry and another, defendants.—Exceptions sustained, new trial ordered, costs to plaintiff to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Piers 16 and 17, East River.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Henry Rump and another, respondents, vs. Van Rensselaer Realty Company and George H. Hicks, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

William H. Smohl, appellant, vs. James J. Phillips, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Ferruccio A. Vivanti.—Order reversed and proceeding remitted to Surrogate. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Louisa B. White, respondent, vs. Henry White, appellant.—Order reversed and motion granted, without costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Oscar B. Bergstrom and another, appellants, vs. Ridgway Company, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinions by Scott, J., and Ingraham, P. J., (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

People ex rel. Charlotte Y. Ackerman, appellant, vs. Charles D. Stover et al., as Commissioners, respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted with $10 costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Louis M. Starr and another, respondents, vs. Harriet E. Selleck, impleaded, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Anna Dietz.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursement, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

The Typothetae of New York, appellant, vs. Typographical Union No. 6 et al, respondents. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Dowling and McLaughlin, JJ., (McLaughlin and Clarke, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Illinois Surety Company, appellant, vs. Francesco Mattone et al., respondents.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to each respondent, who appeared and filed separate brief. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, appellant, vs. Nathaniel Whitman et al., respondents.—Order reversed and motion denied on conditions stated in order; if such conditions are not complied with, order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Charles E. W. Smith, respondent, vs. Western Pacific Railway Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and matter remitted to Special Term for decision. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

William H. Alden, respondent, vs. Henry S. O'Brien, impleaded, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order for examination reinstated as stated in opinion. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

Maria J. Ventriniglia, appellant, vs. David Eichner, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant, and plaintiff's motion for judgment denied, with $10 costs to defendant. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

In the matter of James S. McDonough.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Aimee S. Guggenheim, respondent, vs. Grace B. Wahl, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

In the matter of Mount Vernon Avenue.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Jewell Flower.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Nathan S. Levy.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Matthew P. Doyle.—Respondent censured. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Ferdinand Steiger, appellant, vs. Julius London et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Whitney, J.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate: Richard Grant, Charles A. Baumann, Sarah L. Homans.

CITY COURT — Special Term — Chambers—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Whitney, J.—Fuzio v. New York Contracting Co., &c.—J. Aspinwall Hodge. Morse v. Greenbaum, (2)—Roger A. Pryor. Bernheimer v. Newmark—Max S. Bevins. McManus v. Wolk—Abel C. Thomas. Sciolard v. Asch—J. Aspinwall Hodge.

CITY COURT—Schmuck, J.—In re Sobel—Philip J. Dunn.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Eureka Realty Co v. Mount Sherman Realty Co.—John J. Macklin.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving and resident buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Keeley, Neckerman, & Kessenich, Madison, Wis.; G. M. Neckerman, dry goods and carpets; Hotel Flanders.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. McMurphy carpets; 104 Worth Street.
Klein Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; L. Klein, furnishing goods; Hotel Longacre.
Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; P. Walker, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves, and umbrellas; Hotel Albert.
Day Furniture and Carpet Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. F. Day, furniture and carpets; Hotel Navarre.
"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; J. Oberndorfer, laces, embroideries, and umbrellas; 4 Washington Place.
Gutman, Julius & Co., Baltimore, Md.; I. Goodman, cloaks, waists, and upholstery goods; Hotel Latham.
Weiss, S., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; S. Weiss, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Detroit Picture Company, Detroit, Mich.; D. Pringle, carpets; King Edward Hotel.
Orcutt, F. H., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; F. H. Orcutt, carpets and upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.
Straus, H., & Sons Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss J. Levi, notions, laces, and ribbons; 817 Broadway.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; H. Grunebaum, domestics, dress goods, and silks; Hotel Grand.
Rosenthal Clothing Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. Rosenthal, clothing; Hotel Victoria.
Blumberg, R., Birmingham, Ala.; notions, linens, laces, and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Gross, H. I., Boston, Mass.; dressmakers' supplies; Hotel Victoria.
Steifel, Strauss & Connor, Rochester, N. Y.; H. D. Strauss, clothing; Hotel Victoria.
Crockett Dry Goods Company, Topeka, Kans.; J. E. Crockett, dry goods, millinery, and upholstery goods; The Breslin.
Lohmeyer, W. E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; O. Lohmeyer, neckwear; The Breslin.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Duffy, upholstery goods; 821 Broadway; The Breslin.
Harry, J. M., Charlotte, N. C.; dry goods; The Breslin.
Williams, G. B., Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Seville.
Stern, E., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Coath, furniture and carpets; Hotel Breslin.
Edwards & Troth Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. W. Troth, neckwear; Hotel Grand.
Prince, Evans & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Prince, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.
Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Maas, domestics, linens, and white goods; 684 Broadway.

Guide for Buyers

Directory of Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers.

For rates for advertising telephone 1000 Bryant.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES & SOUVENIRS.
A. C. Bosselman & Co., 469 Broadway.
BELTS, BAGS, AND FANCY GOODS.
Baron & Horowitz, 45 to 51 Lispenard St.
BRUSHES for Household, Toilet and Paint
E. J. Kelly, "Anchor," 104 Chambers St.
CAMP OUTFITS & SPORTSMEN'S GOODS.
Chas. J. Godfrey Co., 91 Chambers Street.
CROCHET AND KNIT SCARFS.
Blanchard & Price, 142 Fifth Avenue.
CUT GLASS.
J. Hoare & Co., (Exhibit.) Grand Hotel.
FANCY FEATHERS and Feather Novelties.
C. Weisker & Co., 9 and 11 W. 4th, n. B'way.
HUMAN HAIR.
Milton Mayer, Importer, (Mfg. trade,) 22 W. 21 St.
LADIES' HANDBAGS AND NOVELTIES.
A. & E. Leather Goods Co., 419-421 Broome St.
LADIES' KIMONOS and Dressing Sacques.
R. Tahan & Co., "Mfrs.," 98 Washington St.
MANICURE SUPPLIES.
Lustr-ite, (Floridine Mfg. Co.,) 42 Franklin.
MARABOUT BOAS, MUFFS, & NOVELTIES.
Hauser & Davis, Mfrs., 59 East 8th St.
NECKWEAR—Men's.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 733, 735, 737 B'way.
Keiser Cravats, 10-16 West 20th Street.
PERFUME AND TALCUM POWDERS.
C. H. Selick, "Florentine," 56 Leonard St.
RAINCOATS.
Harris Raincoat Co., 87-89 Fifth Avenue.
SPECTACLES, Eyeglasses, Optical Goods.
Spencer Optical Co., 31 Maiden Lane.
SUSPENDERS, BELTS, AND GARTERS.
Knothe Bros., 122 Fifth Avenue.
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR AND BELTS.
James R. Keiser, 10-16 West 20th Street.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Receiver's sale, assets of the LOCKWOOD COMPANY, a corporation.

The undersigned receiver of the said corporation will sell all of the machinery, tools, office furniture and fixtures, hardware, lamps, dies, parts brass, fittings, paints, gas engine, lathes, pulleys, shaftings, solution tanks, solutions, blower system, and all other personal property of the defendant, all of which is contained in the building No. 84 Mechanic Street, Newark, N. J.

Sealed bids will be received for all or any part of same, and must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for 20% of the amount bid.

All bids must be submitted to the receiver on or before Monday, May 9th, 1910, at 10 A. M.; said bids will be opened at the premises aforesaid on May 9th, 1910, at 10 A. M.

The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

If the bids are rejected or any of said property is not disposed of at private sale the property unsold will be offered at public auction at the premises aforesaid on May 9th, 1910, at 10:30 A. M.

Property is open for inspection on and between the 5th day of May, 1910, and the time of sale each day during business hours.

J. TRACY HORTON, Receiver,
238 Washington Street,
Newark, N. J.

BILDER & BILDER, Attys. for Receiver, 164 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

Read the Help Wanted advertisements on Page 19.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—SIGMUND WECHSLER, plaintiff, against DOMENICO BONOMOLO, Grazia Bonomolo, his wife; Salvatore Cannariato, Leonardo Locascio, Francesca Paola Tardanella, Salvatore Ingui, Meyer A. Bernheimer, Gaetano Macaluso, David Moskowitz, The Eastern Brewing Company, the Lockwood Company, Realty Trust, Morgan & Wright, a New York corporation, defendants.—Amended Summons. To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, March 22, 1910.

RALPH V. WECHSLER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and P. O. Address, No. 32 Broadway,
New York City.

To Domenico Bonomolo and Grazia Bonomolo:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County, dated April 14, 1910, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

Dated New York, April 15, 1910.

RALPH V. WECHSLER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and P. O. Address, No. 32 Broadway,
New York City.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH—GERMAN
SPANISH—ITALIAN
Is Easily Mastered by The
LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD
With ROSENTHAL'S Practical Linguistry.

YOU HEAR THE LIVING VOICE OF A NATIVE PROFESSOR PRONOUNCE EACH WORD AND PHRASE. A few minutes' daily practice, at spare moments, gives thorough conversational mastery of a foreign language. *Send for interesting booklet and particulars of special trial offer.*

THE LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD.
807 Metropolis Bldg., B'way & 16th St., N. Y.

FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, SPANISH,
and all other modern languages taught. Private or class tuition at the school or your residence.
CORTINAPHONE
Language outfits for study without teacher. Quick, easy, satisfactory method. Week's trial free.
CORTINA ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES
284 Cortina Building
Established 1882
44 West 34th Street
New York
CORTINAPHONE

SUMMER CAMP FOR BOYS
Opens June 24. On Long Island Sound, 25 miles from N. Y. Out-of-door life. Thorough tutoring if desired. W. H. C. Lylburn, Trinity School, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

LOOKING FOR A SCHOOL OR CAMP? YOU CAN FIND THE SCHOOL WANTED by writing School Agency, M.-41 Park Row, N. Y.

Companions, Governesses, Kindergartners, Ladies' Maids furnished by Miss Jacobi's Educational Bureau, 29 West 34th St.

Musical.

Seger Musical Bureau. Vocal and instrumental Music for all occasions. Also dramatic readers and professional entertainers. Special attention to out-of-town engagements. 237 West 142d. 'Phone 3057 Audubon.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS Rented, $5 for 3 months; New, rebuilt, $10 up; special cash discount; year's guarantee. Send for catalogue. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ Barclay St. Tel. 5915 Barclay.

MANHATTAN DESK CO.
Roll, Flat & Bookkeepers' Desks, Files, Chairs, Cabinets, Partitions, Railings. 'Phone. 47-49 CENTRE ST.

New and second-hand desks, typewriter, bookkeeper, roll and flat top; chairs, tables, partitions, and railings. QUICK & McKENNA, 2 Reade St.

Second-hand National cash registers; office furniture; chairs, time clocks, partitions; mimeographs, $8; safes, typewriters, filing cabinets, showcases. NATHAN'S, 4 White.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES; $10 to $50; rented, bought, repaired. Eagle T. Co., 312 B'way.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Highest cash price paid for furniture, pianos, bric a brac, rugs. Griffin, 115 University Place; 'phone 2298 Stuyvesant.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS
After comparison with other makes the CHRISTMAN stands out conspicuously superior. Investigate for yourself.
SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
IN GOOD USED PIANOS.

Steinway Baby Grand.	
Steinway Upright	$275.00
Sohmer Upright	$250.00
Weber Upright	$200.00
Everett Upright	$175.00
Christman Upright	$275.00
Hazelton Upright	$200.00
Haines Upright	$175.00
Weser Upright	$125.00
Weber Upright	$125.00
Erard Upright	$75.00
Angelus Piano Player	$60.00

CHRISTMAN SONS, 35 West 14th St., N. Y.

SOHMER & CO., 315 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Corner 32d Str.
will sell a number of discontinued styles of pianos and player-pianos, also used pianos in excellent condition, and fully warranted, of their own and other well-known manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. Time Payments acceptable.

WINTERROTH PIANOS,
5 West 14th St. and 14 West 125th St.
Upright pianos, $75; $5 monthly. New self-playing pianos, $350. Call and hear them.

$149 new Livingston upright pano, $5 monthly; $95 Steinway & Son, $3 monthly. Goetz & Co., 81 Court St., Brooklyn.

Mahogany upright piano; also some furniture; cheap. Owner, 56 East 76th St., private house.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 13,593.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUGUST NIGEY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of August Nigey of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1910, the said August Nigey was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, Room 1510, City and County of New York, on the 17th day of May, A. D., 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 6th, 1910.

No. 12,932.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID HANN, bankrupt.

To the creditors of David Hann of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1909, the said David Hann was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 6, 1910.

No. 13,529.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BOEHNE & LEVINE, a corporation, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Boehne & Levine, a corporation, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1910, the said Boehne & Levine, a corporation, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1910, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
May 6th, 1910. Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEW YORK CORNICE AND SKYLIGHT WORKS, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Saturday, May 14, 1910, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 408 East 151st Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of raw material, machinery, tools, fixtures, &c.

L. HARDING ROGERS, Receiver.
LOUIS A. SABLE, Attorney for Receiver.
280 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUBIN FELD, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, May 12, 1910, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,785 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of shoes, slippers, Oxford ties, rubbers, boots, fixtures, &c.

JOHN W. LOVELAND,
Receiver.
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON,
Attorneys for Receiver,
261 Broadway, New York.

AUCTION SALES

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE, NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.
Wednesday, May 11th, 1910
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

75 shs. Germania Fire Insurance Co.
50 shs. Germania Fire Insurance Co.
145 shs. Wells & Dickey Co.
480 shs. Russell-Miller Milling Co. common.
34 shs. Russell-Miller Milling Co. Prefd.
17 shs. Honesdale Natl. Bank.
13 shs. Natl. Bank of Newburgh.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
22 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
65 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
34 shs. First Natl. Bank, Scranton.
39 shs. St. Louis Ore & Steel Co.
15 shs. Missouri Investment Co.
25 shs. Pacific Wireless Telegraph Co.
16 shs. Midland R. R. of N. J.
15 shs. American Express Co.
10 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. Pfd.
2 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. common.
40 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
36 shs. Northern Bank.
1 sh. American Ice Securities Co. of N. J.
616 shs. Mutual Benefit Ice Co. Trustees' Ctfs.
18 shs. Official Red Book & Directory Co.
14 shs. Pocono Ice Co.
300 shs. Joseph Ladue Gold Mining & Devlp. Co.
$100 Tapkaow Club of Morristown, N. J., Scrip Ctfs.
5 shs. Art Collectors' Club.
$32,000 Weed Distilling & Manufacturing Co. of N. Y.
$2,500 Bond & 2d Mortgage, made by John A. Donnegan to Theodore Schmalholz, covering property No. 10 East 128th Street, New York City, at 6 p. c., Interest due Nov. 23, 1909; 1st Mtge. of $17,000 foreclosed and no surplus remains for 2d Mtge.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.

All right, title, and interest, if any, of the estate of Walter Saterlee, late of the County of New York, deceased, in and to the estate of James Bowen, late of the County of Westchester, deceased, subject to transfer tax, if any, due the State of New York.
1 sh. Gray National Telautograph Co.
40 shs. Arocalo Crude Oil Co.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

79 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Pay-as-you-enter Car Corporation.
14 shs. Northern Bank of N. Y.
10 shs. Block Light Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Railway Automatic Sales Co. common.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. American Exchange Natl Bank.
30 shs. Nassau Bank.
250 shs. Carnegie Trust Co.
$2,000 Monaton Realty Investing Co. Industrial Profit Sharing Ctf.
$1,000 Ontario Transmission Co., Ltd., 1st Mtge. 5s, 1945.
25 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Consolidated Palo Amarillo Rubber Co.

NOTICE OF SALE OF ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

Notice is hereby given that the General Electric Company will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the principal gate of its works, at the corner of Washington Avenue and Edison Avenue, in the City of Schenectady, County of Schenectady, and State of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1910, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the account of the Ocean Shore Railway Company, a corporation, of San Francisco, California, pursuant to an agreement dated April 2d, 1908, between said General Electric Company and said Ocean Shore Railway Company, and a Supplemental Agreement, dated March 31st, 1909, between said General Electric Company and said Ocean Shore Railway Company, the following described property as a whole, and not in parcels, to wit: All the right, title, and interest of said General Electric Company, (being the interest of a pledgee after default in payment by the pledgor,) in and to the following electrical apparatus and machinery in the possession of said General Electric Company, to wit:

2 Atb-28-2000-107-2200 V. Fly Wheel Type Generators.
1 M. P. -6-125-220-125 V. Exciter.
1 C. L. -6-90-750-125 V. Generator direct connected to an one -4-130-750-2200 V. Motor.
24 H-25-185-33000.430 V. Transformers.
3 H-25-185-2200.430 V. Transformers.
1 Regulator for Motor Generator.

An inspection of all of said Machinery and Apparatus may be made by intending purchaser prior to the time of sale of the same.

TERMS OF SALE.—The terms of sale of said apparatus and machinery will be payment of the purchase price in full in cash at the time of sale. Delivery to be accepted at the Factory of said General Electric Company in said City of Schenectady, and said apparatus to be removed by the purchaser within fifteen days from the date of sale.

For further particulars inquire of W. C. D. Willson, Esq., of General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

Dated Schenectady, N. Y., April 1st, 1910.

By Order of
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY.
WILLIAM HATHAWAY, Esq., Auctioneer.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILHELMINA V. GRIMM, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 13,388.—Notice of sale at auction.

Notice is hereby given that the right, title, and interest of the trustee of the bankrupt above named to the real property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Walter Cook, Jr., trustee, at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at the Real Estate Exchange Rooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of May, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon on that day.

The following is a description of said property:

All that certain lot, piece, or pacel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Second Avenue, distant sixty-two feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, and running thence westerly parallel with Seventy-fourth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall seventy-seven feet; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue twenty feet; thence easterly parallel with Seventy-fourth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall seventy-seven feet to the westerly side of Second Avenue, and thence southerly along the said westerly side of Second Avenue twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw said properly from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five (75%) per cent. of the appraised value. The said property will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $10,000, with interest at 5% per annum from October 8, 1909; a second mortgage of $5,000, with interest at 6% per annum from January 1, 1910; and a third mortgage of $2,500, with interest at 6% per annum from December 22, 1909, and subject to all taxes and assessments now a lien on the premises; subject to monthly tenancies and all notes and notices of violations of law, municipal ordinances, orders, or requirements noted in or issued by the Tenement House, Building, or Health Departments.

Dated New York, April 20, 1910.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
WALTER COOK, JR., Esq., Trustee, 49 Wall St., New York City.
SPORBORG & CANTER, Esqs., Attorneys for Trustee, 10 Wall St., New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NISHAN M. BOYAJIAN and KEVORK M. BOYAJIAN, individually and as members of the firm of TWIN BROTHERS and BOYAJIAN TWIN BROTHERS, bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that the property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold under the direction of Russell Lord Tarbox, Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, at No. 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1910, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

The said property consists of the right, title, and interest of the undersigned as trustee in and to Lot No. 164 on East Washington Street, Homedell Land Association Tract, Mercer County, New Jersey; Lot No. 65, on Quinton Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey, being Lot No. 276 of the Villa Park Improvement Company; premises Nos. 127 and 129 Main Street, Bar Harbor, Maine; various uncollected accounts receivable, a list of which can be seen at the office of the attorney for the trustee; and all other assets of said estate.

Dated, New York, May 5th, 1910.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
GEORGE S. KEBABIAN,
Attorney for Trustee.
60 Wall Street, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of I. M. AUSTIN COMPANY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the receiver offers for sale and solicits bids for the assets of the above-named bankrupt; said assets consisting of gas and electric fixtures, buffing machines, lathes, electric motor, safe, &c., and office fixtures. Sealed bids accompanied by a certified check or cash for 10% of the amount of the bids may be sent to the receiver at his office, in the Ryan Building, in the Village of Port Chester, County of Westchester and State of New York, up to 10:30 A. M. on the 13th day of May, 1910, at which time and place the bids will be opened. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

In the event of the rejection of all bids, the said property will be sold at public auction at the former place of business of the above-named bankrupt, on Kings Street, near Westchester Avenue, in the Village of Port Chester, County of Westchester and State of New York, on the 16th day of May, 1910, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon thereof.

All the property may be seen at the former place of business of the bankrupt above named, at the address aforesaid, any day between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M.

WILLIAM A. DAVIDSON, Receiver.
WILLIAM D. SPORBORG,
Attorney for Receiver,
No. 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

1 time, 20c. 7 times, $1.26. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

NEW POINT HOTEL

BY-THE-SEA, ON GREAT SOUTH BAY, AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND.

Opens May 28th, under new management. Accommodates 200; modern conveniences; music, dancing, bowling, billiards, boating, fishing, bathing; also a la carte restaurant. Automobilists accommodated. Send for booklet.

NEW POINT HOTEL CO. | WALTER T. PLANT, Pres. JAS. G. PLANT, Mgr., (formerly of Louis Sherry's.) Address Walter T. Plant, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts.

NEW YORK—Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

A Summer Outing Above the Clouds

Largest mountain hotel in the world. Table and service unexcelled. Garage; golf links, tennis, bowling, boating. Large orchestra. Opens June 27th. Closes Sept. 15th. Reservations of rooms can be made at 366 Fifth Ave., Room 716, New York. Telephone 5466 Murray Hill.

NEW YORK—Sullivan County.

LAKEWOOD FARM HOTEL AND COTTAGES open June 11, 1910; highest occupied elevation in Sullivan Co., N. Y.; beautiful lake, good boating and fishing; fine mountain walks and drives; altitude 2,700 feet; literature sent on application. P. O. address Roscoe, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

ARNEY B. SHAVER, Manager.

ECKSTEIN BROS The Palatine, Box A, White Lake, Sullivan Co. Reduced Rates for June.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

HOTEL TRAYMORE

Atlantic City, N. J.

Open Throughout the Year

Famous as the hotel with every modern convenience and all the comforts of home.

TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, Pres. CHAS. O. MARQUETTE, Mgr.

ISLESWORTH

ON THE BEACH, VIRGINIA AV.

800 rooms, with fresh and sea water in all baths. Special American plan, $2.50 up daily. European plan, $1.50 up daily. Special weekly terms.

FRANK M. PHOEBUS, Manager. WM. HYMAN, Prop.

THE BEACH FRONT HOTEL PAR EXCELLENCE

THE SHELBURNE

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

EUROPEAN or AMERICAN PLAN.

JACOB WEIKEL, Manager.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Ave. and beach. Ocean view; Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, sun parlor, &c. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly. $2.50 up daily. Booklet. SAMUEL H. ELLIS.

RALEIGH St. Charles Place and Beach. 200 large, sunny rooms; ocean view. Private baths, sun parlor, elevator, etc. Cuisine and service noted for their excellence. Special May and June rates. Booklet. H. J. DYNES.

BERKSHIRE INN Open all year. Ocean end Virginia Av. $2 up daily, $8 to $17 wkly. Private Baths. Rooms, running water. Elevator. Sun Parlor. Cap. 300. 11th season. J. E. DICKINSON.

THE LELANDE Ocean end Mass. Ave. Unobstructed view of boardwalk; rooms en suite, with private baths; $12 up weekly, $2.50 up daily. JACOB B. HAWK.

HOTEL LAMBORN,

Ocean end Maryland Av. Capacity 250; elevator to street level; private baths, sun parlor, etc.; Spring rates; booklet. J. A. MILLER.

CHELTENHAM—REVERE.

Park Place and Ocean. Rebuilt and refurnished. Elevator to level of street. Private baths. Homelike; unexcelled table. R. W. RICHARDS.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Josiah White & Sons Company.

HOTEL GLADSTONE,

On the beach. Hot and cold salt water in private baths. Elevator to street. Booklet. N. J. COLLINS.

PONCE DE LEON Virginia Ave. and Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Special Spring rates. ALFRED B. GRINDROD.

HOTEL JACKSON,

Adjoining Boardwalk and Steel Pier. Elevator. Beautiful new cafe. J. H. Gormley.

NEW JERSEY—Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J.—Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and nervous cases; no insane; open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

"Just Around the Corner from White House"

and in the very heart of things is where travelers will find HOTEL RICHMOND, Washington, D. C. American and European plans. 100 rooms, 50 baths. Reasonable rates. Fifteen minutes from Union Station. Send for Booklet and Map giving rates and location.

CLIFFORD M. LEWIS, Prop.

NOVA SCOTIA.

DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA

Lour Lodge and Cottages.

Write for illustrated booklet to A. Brown, Digby, N. S.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT.

Application of Third Avenue Bridge Company for a Certificate of Public Convenience and a Necessity.

Application has been made to the Public Service Commission for the First District by the Third Avenue Bridge Company, pursuant to the provisions of Section 59 of the Railroad Law, for a certificate that public convenience and a necessity require the construction of a street surface railroad upon the following streets, avenues and highways, viz:

"Beginning at the intersection of Third Avenue and East Fifty-ninth Street; thence in and upon East Fifty-ninth Street with single track to the existing tracks constructed upon bridge property for the use of street surface railways upon the westerly approach of the Queensboro Bridge; also, with a single track connecting with such tracks on the bridge approach in and upon East Sixtieth Street to its intersection with Third Avenue, and thence in and upon Third Avenue with double tracks to the point or place of beginning."

"Thence upon and along the westerly approach of the Queensboro Bridge, in the Borough of Manhattan, upon and along the Queensboro Bridge and upon and along the easterly approach and across the intersecting streets and avenues to the terminal at or near Jackson Avenue, in the Borough of Queens."

A hearing upon said application will be held in the Hearing Room in the office of the Public Service Commission for the First District, No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 4:00 P. M., on the 12th day of May, 1910.

Dated, New York, April 30, 1910.

THIRD AVENUE BRIDGE COMPANY,
By WALTER J. QUINN, President.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act (Senate bill, Printed No. 601, Int. No. 563,) has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To require the Surrogate of the County of New York to transfer to the Chamberlain of the City of New York certain books of accounts and papers relating to the moneys and securities paid into court, formerly held by the Surrogate of said county.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Monday, May 9, 1910, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, May 5, 1910.

WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

This will be the fifth bill heard.

Read the Situation Wanted advertisements on Page 19.

SUMMER RESORTS.

1 time, 20c. 7 times, $1.26. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

HOTEL ASPINWALL

LENOX, MASS.

OPENS MAY 27, 1910.

New York Office with Town and Country, Astor Trust Bldg., 389 Fifth Av. O. D. SEAVEY, Manager. Magnificent Scenery, Beautiful Drives, Invigorative Climate, Pure Water. Finely Equipped Garage & Stables. Choice Villa Sites For Sale. Finest Resort in the Famous

BERKSHIRE HILLS

NEW ENGLAND—Vermont.

Lake Bomoseen, Vermont, Prospect House; sanitary plumbing, electric lights; garage; milk, cream, vegetables from hotel farm; booklet. H. B. Ellis, Mgr.

NEW ENGLAND—New Hampshire.

WAUMBEK & COTTAGES

JEFFERSON, N. H.

In the White Mountains

OPENS JUNE 25TH.

Delightful family resort. Well-kept 18-hole golf course. On famous scenic auto routes. Detached family cottages, completely furnished, with hotel service. Address CHARLES V. MURPHY, Manager, Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J., until June 1st.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, MOUNT POCONO, CRESCO, POCONO SUMMIT, DELAWARE VALLEY. FAMOUS SUMMER RESORTS. Information at 429 Broadway, New York City.

PENNSYLVANIA—Pike County.

FOREST PARK HOTEL

AND COTTAGES,

FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.

The Adirondacks of Pennsylvania, on Forest Lake and Lake Taminent, 4½ hours from Philadelphia, 18th season, owner's management, opens June 18; private preserve, 2,000 acres; elevation 1,600 feet; accommodates 330; modern, up-to-date resort; offers all mountain and seashore pleasures; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, croquet, baseball, bowling, billiards, pool, music, dancing, altdeutsche kneipe, outdoor cafe, news stand; rooms en suite, with or without bath; electric light; white service; truck farm; finest cuisine; stable, garage; booklet. Address A. LEDERER, 37 Broadway.

PENNSYLVANIA—Delaware Water Gap

THE KITTATINNY

The leading hotel at Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Main hotel now open under same management as the past three seasons. Every convenience and amusement. American plan; also a la carte. Own farm and green houses. Orchestra. Write for booklet showing hotel, Kittatinny Mt. Park scenes, auto. maps, etc. Special Spring rates. Livery; garage.

G. FRANK COPE.

THE MOUNTAIN PARADISE

For those who seek the best in location, appointment, service and comfort.

WATER GAP HOUSE

Opens May 14th, remains open to December. Booklet and Auto Maps. John Purdy Cope.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mt. Pocono.

MT. PLEASANT HOUSE.

Finest location on Pocono Mts.; steam heat, baths. Special early season rate, $10 up. Write for handsomely illustrated booklet. W. T. & H. M. LEECH, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

MICHIGAN.

Mineral Baths cure Rheumatism and Nervous and Blood Diseases. Illustrated Guide Free. Write F. R. Eastman, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

ALASKA

The Land of the "Midnight Sun" Gold Glaciers and Totem Poles

DELIGHTFUL TOUR LEAVING THE EAST. JUNE 1

Outward via Canadian Pacific, returning through the Yellowstone Park.

OTHER TOURS TO EUROPE, ALASKA, COLORADO, YELLOWSTONE, NEW YORK STATE, NEW ENGLAND AND CANADA.

Send for Booklet. **Raymond & Whitcomb Co.** 225 5th Ave., New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES

Comfort—Speed—Safety—Excellent Cuisine and Service.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK AND ALBANY

Magnificent steamer ADIRONDACK or C. W. MORSE, Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily. (Sundays excepted.) From Albany daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 P. M.

CITIZENS LINE

NEW YORK AND TROY

New steel steamer TROJAN or RENSSELAER, Pier 46, N. R., foot W. 10th St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Saturdays excepted.) Sunday steamer touches at Albany. From Troy daily (Saturdays excepted) at 7:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP **$2.50** via both lines; 10 day limit.

MOST DELIGHTFUL OF ALL WATER TRIPS.

Direct rail connections at Albany and Troy for points North, East, and West; horses and automobiles carried at reasonable rates.

THE POPULAR SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE.

FALL RIVER LINE

(Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service)

Fishing down in Maine—Sport that *is* sport. Suppose you plan a little trip.

See the ticket man at 171 Broadway.

Fall River Line steamers leave New York, Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5:30 P. M. Get you to Boston as early as 7 o'clock next morning—later if you like.

Fare to Boston............ **$4**

Telephone 5121 Cortlandt for information

City Ticket Office—171 Broadway

$1 MANHATTAN LINE to Albany

Round Trip, $1.50. Good 10 Days.

Steamers leave Pier 39, North River, ft. Houston st., 5:30 p. m. daily, Sunday's included. Tel. 9226 Spring.

JOY LINE $2.40 TO BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL.

Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40

Every week day, 5:30 P. M., Pier 19, East River.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE Steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St. WEEK DAYS at 6 P. M. Catskill-Hudson Coxsackie. Phone 1098 Spring

All-The-Way-by-Water

Direct Between New York and

BOSTON

Metropolitan Line Express Triple-Screw Turbine Steel Steamships.

YALE and HARVARD

THE METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY is pleased to announce the resumption of passenger service by its direct All-the-Way-by-Water Route between New York and Boston on Monday, May 23d, 1910, when the Yale and Harvard will be placed in commission for the Season.

SUCH A VARIETY OF DELIGHTFUL WATER STRETCHES in the night run which is required to make the trip from City to City by the Metropolitan Line is not to be found elsewhere and an unbroken night's rest is thus provided over the most fascinating Salt Water Route in the world.

THE YALE AND HARVARD are luxurious in their appointments and accommodations. Many of their rooms are equipped with private baths. Beginning with this Season they will burn Oil Fuel, which has just been installed. They are outfitted with Wireless Telegraphy, Submarine Signal Service, Searchlights, and all other modern devices to insure the Safety, Comfort, and Convenience of passengers.

SCHEDULE. Week days and Sundays (beginning May 23d). Will leave New York, Pier 9, N. R., foot of Rector St., 4 P. M. Same daily schedule from India Wharf, Boston. Due either City 8 o'clock the following morning.

EXPRESS SERVICE FOR PASSENGERS, FREIGHT, HORSES, AND AUTOMOBILES.

METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier 9, N. R. Telephone, Cortlandt—1715.

Central Hudson Line.

for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Kingston week days 4 P. M. For Newburgh and intermediate landings week days 5 P. M. Sundays 9 A. M.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

WASHINGTON TOURS

Special Low Rates Under Escort. All Expenses Included. Every Saturday from New York. Six Days. $18.00. Independent Tours Daily to all Near-by Southern Resorts. Send for booklet, MARSTERS TOURS, 31 W. 30th St., New York.

To-morrow's Sunday Times

Will contain a wide range of interesting matter, both pictures and special articles. Among the latter will be:

Kitchener to the Rescue

The situation in Egypt has become so grave that the "Man of Iron" has been called to the helm.

Afraid of the Comet

Mary Proctor tells of the dreadful things comets have been accused of, and shows why the fear of them is foolish.

New York Politest City

The Danish authoress, Karin Michaelis, comes to its rescue against the assaults of the Hopkinson Smith contingent.

The Centre of the Universe

Israel Zangwill contributes a charming article in his series on "Italian Fantasies."

Royal Academy Pictures

Strong canvases from this year's exhibition, reproduced in half-tone.

News in Photographs

Mr. Roosevelt in a Gondola.
St. George's Day Celebration.
Well-known Brides of the Week.
Opening of the Cedarhurst Hunt Season.

Be sure to place an order early for

To-morrow's Times

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

SPEND YOUR VACATION IN **BERMUDA** $20 AND UP ROUND TRIP

The land of perpetual Spring, average temperature 70 degrees, 700 miles out in the Atlantic Ocean, in the pure sea breezes. GOLF, TENNIS, BOATING, BATHING, FISHING and CYCLING. LILIES and OLEANDERS now in full bloom.

TOURS, 12 DAYS, $45.00

TRANSPORTATION, MEALS, HOTEL, EXCURSIONS and DRIVES INCLUDED.

By magnificent { 6,000 ton Ocean Liner } **"OROTAVA"**
Well known for steadiness at sea.

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M., Pier 52, North River, N. Y. Wireless telegraphy and bilge keels. Orchestra, high class cuisine; electric fans in all staterooms.

JAMAICA—PANAMA—COLOMBIA—WEST INDIES

Thence to AZORES—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.

Largest and Fastest Steamers—Wireless Telegraphy.

Tagus, May 14; Oruba, May 28; Trent, June 11.

TOURS { Jamaica, $85.50; after June 15, $65. Panama (including Jamaica), $115.

EUROPE { Via WEST INDIES, $250, returning by any N. Atlantic Line.

NORWAY { By New R. M. S. P. "AVON," 11,500 tons (twin screw). During June, July and August from England, $65.

SANDERSON & SON, 22 STATE ST., N. Y., G. P. & F. A.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES

From Piers 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62, North River, New York City.

American Line

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

Philadelphia.May 7, 10 AM | New York.May 21
St. Louis....May 14, 10 AM | St. Paul..May 28

Atlantic Transport Line

London Direct.

Min'waska.May 14, 10:30 AM | Min'tonka.May 28
Min'polis..May 21, 9:30 AM | Mesaba..June 4

Red Star Line

Dover—Antwerp—Paris.

Finland.....May 7, 11 AM | Lapl'd(new)My31
Vaderland..May 14, 11 AM | *Kr'l'd(Tu.)My31

*To Antwerp via Southampton, omits Dover.

White Star Line

Queenstown—Holyhead—Liverpool.

Arabic.....May 7, 9:30 AM | Celtic.....May 21
Baltic......May 14, 11 AM | Cedric ...May 28

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

Teutonic..May 11, 9:30 AM | Majestic..May 25
Oceanic.....May 18, 2 PM | Adriatic...June 1

Also Regular Sailings between

N. Y. & BOSTON—MEDITERRANEAN.

All Steamers of the American Line, Atlantic Transport Line, Red Star Line, White Star Line Are Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signalling Apparatus, Etc.

Our Travelers' Checks Good Everywhere.

PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY AND PIER 62, N. R., (WEST 23D ST.,) N. Y.

Delightful Week-End Trips

TO OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., VIA OLD DOMINION LINE

Including Accommodations at the Palatial HOTEL CHAMBERLIN.

4 DAYS' OUTING, Lv. New York Saturday, 3:00 P. M. Ar. " Tuesday, 3:30 P. M. **$18** | **5** DAYS' OUTING, Lv. New York Saturday, 3:00 P. M. Ar. " Wednesday, 3:30 P. M. **$22**

Tickets, including meals and stateroom berth on Old Dominion Steamer and hotel accommodations.

These trips can also be made every weekday at same cost. Steamers leave New York every day except Sunday at 3 P. M., arriving Old Point Comfort following morning. Return leave Norfolk daily except Sunday at 7 P. M., arriving in New York about 3:30 P. M.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE TO OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK WITHOUT CHANGE.

Steamers are equipped with the United Wireless Telegraph System.

HOT OR COLD SEA WATER BATHS CAN BE PROCURED ON STEAMER WITHOUT CHARGE.

Tickets and stateroom reservations, Pier 25, N. R., ft. of North Moore St., N. Y.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager. J. J. BROWN, General Passenger Agent.

CUNARD LINES

Piers 54 and 56 North River, foot of 14th St. Offices 21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

LUSITANIA—MAURETANIA

Largest, Fastest, Finest Steamers Afloat.

New York to London Direct

VIA FISHGUARD,

is the most expeditious route also to

PARIS—BERLIN—VIENNA

Leave New York Wednesdays, 9 A. M.

MONDAY IN LONDON TUESDAY IN PARIS

Wireless Telegraph. Submarine Signals.

Mauretania.........May 11 | Campania.........May 25
*Caronia..May 14, 10 AM | *Carmania.May 28, 10 AM
Lusitania.........May 18 | Mauretania ..... June 1

*Will call at Queenstown and Fishguard.

HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN SERVICE.

To FIUME, via GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, TRIESTE.

†Carpathia..May 19, noon | §Ultonia..........June 16
Pannonia....June 2, noon | †Carpathia........July 7

†Calls at Genoa. §Carries second and third class passengers only.

Travellers' checks issued—good everywhere.

S. S. **DEUTSCHLAND** 16,500 TONS Special Sailings MAY 28, JULY 2 6 Days to London & Paris. 7 Days to Hamburg.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE

All Modern Safety Devices (Wireless, &c.)

LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG.

†Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant. Gymnasium, Elec. Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden

§Pennsylv'a..May 11, 11 AM | Deutschland ......May 28
Graf Waldersee....May 18 | *Pres. Lincoln.....June 1
†Kais'n Aug. Vic..May 21 | Oceana ....June 2
Bluecher ....May 25 | †Amerika.........June 4

§Hamburg direct. *New.

ITALY VIA GIBRALTAR, NAPLES and GENOA.

S. S. HAMBURG..........May 10, 11 A. M.
S. S. MOLTKE.........................May 31
S. S. BATAVIA.......................June 14

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS ISSUED.

Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.

Hamburg-American Line, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL NOTICE

We beg to announce that on Saturday next, May 14, we shall remove our principal Uptown Office from 1200 Broadway, corner of 29th Street, to more commodious premises at

264 FIFTH AVENUE,

corner of 29th Street,

Where all departments of our Tourist Ticket and Banking and Exchange business will be carried on as heretofore.

Every Requisite for the Traveller.

THOS. COOK & SON

245, 1,200 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., 563 Fifth Ave. (Windsor Arcade), New York.

LLOYD SABAUDO

FAST ITALIAN MAIL LINE.

ONLY A FEW FIRST-CLASS BERTHS LEFT.

$70 AND $80 TO GENOA AND NAPLES

S. S. REGINA D' ITALIA..................May 9
S. S. RE D' ITALIA.......................June 9

SPECIAL SAILING.

The popular steamer PRINCIPE DI PIEMONTE will sail for BUENOS AYRES and MONTEVIDEO on MAY 26TH, and will then proceed direct to ITALY, affording a splendid opportunity for a pleasant and restful trip under most favorable conditions.

For reservations and other information apply to CESARE CONTI, Gen'l Agt., 37 B'way, N. Y.

United Fruit Company

Steamship Service

Superior freight and passenger steamers sail Thursdays, 12 noon, Pier 15, East River, (ft. Fulton St.) To KINGSTON, JAMAICA, COLON, PANAMA, SANTA MARTA, COLOMBIA, Pacific Coast points, Central and South America. Stateroom reservation and information.

17 Battery Place. Telephone 1025 Rector. Or any Steamship Agency.

Additional Weekly Sailings from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, D. C., and the entire South and West.

Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 25, N. R., foot of North Moore St.; every week day at 3 P. M.

W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

"At the Heart of London"

ST ERMINS HOTEL

St. James Park, LONDON S.W.

Quiet. Refined. Home-like. Secluded yet central. Covered-way connection with Underground Railway System. Luxurious Lounge. Superior Cuisine. *A la carte* or inclusive terms. For illustrated booklet and full information address TOWN & COUNTRY TRAVEL BUREAU, 389 FIFTH AVENUE, N.Y.

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BERLIN, N. W.

Directly opposite Frederick St. Station; best situation for visitors to the American exhibition. Same comfort as palatial hotels, by moderate prices, and homelike stay.

Booklets on Brussels and its great 1910 exhibition free from Town and Country, 389 5th Av., New York City.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Briarcliff Lodge

Briarcliff Manor, New york.

David B. Plumer, Manager.

New York Office, Windsor Arcade.

Hour by boat and train from City.

TERRA-MARINE INN ON THE BEACH, HUGUENOT PARK, S. I. Rooms singly or en suite; reasonable rates; cuisine unsurpassed; dining room facing the Ocean; auto stages meet trains. Fine motoring, fishing, bathing, tennis courts, &c. Tel. 201-202 New Dorp. Geo. Leon von Pusch, Mgr.

VANDERBILT 42d St. & Lex. Av. ½ block from Grand Central. Meals a la Carte.

Holland Inn, Family Hotel, Manhattan Av., 115th St.—Suites one, two rooms and bath; terms reasonable; American or a la carte.

24 DAYS' TRIP TO WEST INDIES $135

LEAVES NEW YORK **May 13, 2 P. M.**

By NEW S. S.

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH

Calls at Montego Bay, Kingston, Jacmel, Savanilla, Cartagena, and Jeremie. Stop over allowed at Jamaica.

These delightful trips (alternating with a 25-day cruise at $140) leave New York every week.

SEND FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

WEEKLY SAILINGS TO JAMAICA.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

41-45 Broadway, New York.

KAISER WILHELM II

Sails May 10 for LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

North LONDON PARIS BREMEN **TUESDAYS 10 A. M.**

Express Sailings

Kaiser Wilhelm II..............May 10
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse..May 17
Kronprinzessin Cecilie.........May 24
Kronprinz Wilhelm..............May 31

German Plymouth Cherbourg Bremen **THURSDAYS 10 A. M.**

Twin-Screw Sailings

Bremen ....May 12
Grosser Kurfuerst................May 19
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm....May 26
Prinzess Alice....................June 2

Lloyd GIBRALTAR NAPLES GENOA **SATURDAYS 11 A. M.**

*Neckar ....May 7
Koenig Albert ....May 14
Prinzess Irene....................May 21
Barbarossa ....May 28

*Omits Genoa.

Wireless and Submarine Signals. Independent Round the World Tours. Travelers' Checks good all over the World.

OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts. 5 Broadway, New York

FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique

Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France).

Sailing every Thursday, 10 A. M. from Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.

*La Savoie...May 12 | *La Lorraine..June 2
*La Provence.May 19 | *La Savoie...June 9
*La Touraine..May 26 | *La Provence.June 16

*Twin screw steamers.

SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING.

One class (11) Cabin Passengers only,

La Gascogne ....May 14th

GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State Street, N. Y.

BUENOS AYRES

"Show Place of South America"

BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, AND ROSARIO by the Large, New and Fast Passenger Steamers of the

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

Sailing from New York, 5th & 20th of each month. For rates etc., apply local ticket Agents, or

BUSK & DANIELS, General Agents 301 Produce Exchange, New York

FOR FORTRESS MONROE,

(Old Point Comfort,) Norfolk, and Portsmouth, Va., via Baltimore and the BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET COMPANY, (Old Bay Line).

Leave Baltimore every week day at 6:30 P. M. Finest steamers South of New York. Equipped with wireless telegraphy. All the delicacies of the Chesapeake. Delicious meals. Refreshing night's rest. Through tickets at principal railroad ticket offices. Staterooms engaged at S. A. L. Ry. Office, 1,183 B'way.

ANCHOR LINE

GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY

Caledonia, May 7, 3 P.M. Furnessia, May 21 3 P. M.
California, May 14, noon Columbia..May 28 10 A. M.

FIRST CABIN, $67.50 AND $72.50.
SECOND CABIN, $45 AND $47.50.
THIRD CLASS, $28.75 AND $30.

HENDERSON BROTHERS. 17-19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

Twin-Screw Passenger Service

New York—Rotterdam via Boulogne

N.Amst'dam.May 10, 10 AM | Rotterdam.........May 24
Noordam.May 17, 10 AM | Ryndam...........May 31

Holland-America Line. 39 B'way, N. Y.

EUROPE

Uptown Steamship Office, All Lines. Choicest Rooms. Lowest Rates.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR CO., Headquarters for Travel de Luxe, 281 FIFTH AVE., COR. 30TH ST.

Write for "Ocean Sailings" and "Return Sailings."

Shipping and Mails.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:54 | Sun sets..7:01 | Moon rises..4:07

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:54	6:17	12:01	12:03
Governors Island	6:19	6:45	12:24	12:38
Hell Gate	8:09	8:35	1:59	2:13

Arrived—Friday, May 6.

SS Savoie, Havre, April 30.
SS Chesapeake, St. Vincent, April 22.
SS Prometheus, Rotterdam, April 20.
SS Allianca, Cristobal, April 30.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, May 3.
SS Saba, Grenada, April 28.
SS Charlotte Blumberg, Margarita Island, April 25.
SS Santa Marta, Kingston, May 1.
SS Cubana, Caibarien, May 2.
SS Ucayali, Barbados, April 27.
SS El Dorado, Galveston, April 30.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, May 3.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, May 5.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, May 5.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, May 5.
SS Texas, Puerto Mexico, April 14.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arabic, Liverpool	6:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Oceana, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz August Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Caledonia, Glasgow	—	3:00 P.M.
Finland, Antwerp	—	11:00 A.M.
Neckar, Naples	—	11:00 A.M.
Sicilian Prince, Rotterdam	—	—
Luisiana, Naples	—	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Coppename, Demerara	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Queen Alexandra, Montevideo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Desterro, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Bornu, Newfoundland	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	—	10:00 A.M.
Hamburg, Naples	—	11:00 A.M.
Italia, Palermo	—	—
Oceania, Naples	—	12:00 M.
Yumuri, Cienfuegos	—	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails at double postage rates are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.		
Zealandia	Antwerp	April 21
Richmond	Lisbon	April 21
Domingo de Larrinaga	Barbados	April 28
San Marcos	Galveston	April 30
Duca degli Abruzzi	Naples	April 27
Istria	Hamburg	April 24
El Alba	New Orleans	May 2
DUE TO-MORROW.		
Baltic	Liverpool	April 30
California	Glasgow	April 30
Gascogne	Havre	April 30
Antonio Lopez	Barcelona	April 26
Comal	Key West	May 4
El Norte	Galveston	May 2
City of Savannah	Savannah	May 5
Iroquois	Jacksonville	May 5
DUE MONDAY.		
Noordam	Rotterdam	April 30
America	Naples	April 29
Vaderland	Antwerp	April 30
Minnewaska	London	April 30
Bayonne	Algiers	April 25
Zulia	La Guayra	May 1
Korona	St. Thomas	May 4
Caroline	San Juan	May 4
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	Jamaica	May 4
Proteus	New Orleans	May 4

By Marconi Wireless.

SS California, incoming from Glasgow, was reported 725 miles east of Sandy Hook at 2:25 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, about noon Sunday.

SS St. Louis, incoming from Southampton, was reported 335 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7:30 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, this afternoon.

SS Cincinati, outgoing, was reported 185 miles southwest of Brow Head at 6:25 A. M. yesterday; due at Plymouth about 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Baltic, incoming from Liverpool, was reported 748 miles east of Sandy Hook at 3 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, about noon to-morrow.

By United Wireless.

SS Capt. A. F. Lucas, Tampa, 430 m. S. of Scotland Lightship 3:30 P. M., 6th.

SS City of Savannah, Savannah, 353 m. S. of Scotland Lightship 8 P. M., 6th.

SS San Marcos, Galveston, 149 m. S. of Scotland Lightship 8 P. M., 6th.

SS Apache, Jacksonville, 215 m. S. of Scotland Lightship 8 P. M., 6th.

SS Ocmulgee, Texas City, passed Sombrero Light 8 P. M., 5th.

SS Prinz Eitel Freidrich, Port Limon, 897 m. S. of Scotland Lightship 8 P. M., 5th.

SS Seguranca, Tampico, 431 m. S. of Scotland Lightship 8 P. M., 6th.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Alice, at Naples, May 3.
SS Orotava, at Bermuda, May 6.
SS Chicago City, at Bristol, May 6.
SS Askehall, at Cape Town, May 6.

Sailed.

SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, from Southampton, May 6.
SS Idaho, from Hull, May 5.
SS Venezia, from Horta, May 2.
SS Coq, from Bordeaux, May 4.
SS Prima, from Hull, May 5.
SS Ryndam, at Rotterdam.

Passed.

SS Cymbeline, New York for London, passed the Lizard.

Pacific Steamships.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only,) (via Tacoma)—Protesilaus	May 13 6:30 P.M.

For Latest Arrivals See Page 1.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The extensive high pressure area that has prevailed over the east portion of the country during the last four days, with its attendant fair and cool weather, is fast disappearing, and the depression that developed early in the week in the extreme west has now become the controlling factor.

This disturbance is central to-night over Western Arkansas, and during the last twenty-four hours has been attended by widely scattered showers. In the vicinity of Kansas City the rainfall was excessive.

Temperatures are low over nearly all districts.

The disturbance will move eastward, attended by rains, extending Saturday night into the South Atlantic States and Sunday into the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds along the New England Coast will be light to moderate and variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate and variable, becoming east; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast to south.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have light to moderate variable winds, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Saturday, slightly warmer in west portion; Sunday, showers in south, partly cloudy in north portion; light to moderate variable winds.

New Jersey—Fair Saturday, showers at night or Sunday; light to moderate variable winds, becoming east.

New England—Fair Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy, showers by night in south portion; light to moderate variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, slightly warmer Saturday, showers at night or Sunday; light to moderate variable winds, becoming east.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1909.	1910.		1909.	1910.
3 A. M.	59	46	4 P. M.	80	62
6 A. M.	58	45	6 P. M.	79	61
9 A. M.	65	52	9 P. M.	77	56
12 M.	77	58	12 P. M.	74	55

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 69; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 56.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 48; at 8 P. M. it was 58. Maximum temperature 63 degrees at 4:20 P. M.; minimum 43 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity 47 per cent. at 8 A. M., 27 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Half hour's perusal of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS makes you acquainted with current literature and the latest gossip of art and literary centres. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a year.—Adv.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builder Pays Cash for Park Avenue Corner--Will Erect Big Apartment—Record Price for 34th Street Property —Washington Heights Realty Booming.

That Park Avenue is undergoing a radical and rapid transformation was further evidenced yesterday by the sale through Pease & Elliman for the Alliance Realty Company of the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, with the two old-fashioned dwellings adjoining on Seventy-sixth Street and the abutting property in the rear at 63 East Seventy-fifth Street. The purchaser is a well-known builder who has operated extensively on the west side, and this is his first venture on the east side of the city.

He intends to improve the corner plot at once with a high-class apartment house, but not on the co-operative plan, as is the case with the large new apartments going up several blocks below, between Sixtieth and Sixty-fourth Streets. This property was purchased about Jan. 1 by the Alliance Realty Company, and it has been held at $450,000.

The corner plot to be improved has a frontage of 102.2 feet on Park Avenue and 138 feet on Seventy-sixth Street. The 33 feet are obtained from the adjoining houses, while the immediate corner, 102.2 by 100, has been occupied for years by the old Seaman stable, and its coming demolition for a high-grade apartment will make a most desirable change to that section of Park Avenue. The Seventy-fifth Street property was secured to insure permanent light and air, and it has been leased for a term of ten years.

This sale still further accentuates the radical transformation that is taking place on Park Avenue as one of the finest residential thoroughfares in the city. Plans were just filed for the new one-hundred-and-twenty-five-thousand-dollar residence of Oakleigh Thorne, on the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-third Street. Senator Root's new house is just below, and in addition to several other fine dwellings lately completed the old Union Theological Seminary block, between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Streets, on the west side of the avenue, will soon be improved with fine residences for Commodore Arthur Curtiss James of the New York Yacht Club and George D. Blumenthal.

Record Price for 34th St. Property.

Another high record for Thirty-fourth Street property was made yesterday in the sale of the four-story building at 30 West Thirty-fourth Street by the Bankers' Investing Company to Bernard Hirsch, a hat manufacturer, who also bought from the same owners the abutting plot at 54 West Thirty-fifth Street.

The price paid is said to be a trifle under $600,000, making a record for the street, the average for the Thirty-fourth Street parcel, with a frontage of 24 feet, being close to $170. The sale was made through Clark T. Chambers, and the new owner intends to improve the plot with an eleven-story building.

Only the previous day Oppenheim, Collins & Co., cloak and suit manufacturers at 33 and 35 West Thirty-fourth Street, bought the adjoining building, at No. 37, from Mrs. Kate I. D. Harnett. They also paid a record price—about $400,000.

Thus in two days property on the McCreery block has been sold for a total of nearly $1,000,000. In 1902 the quotations were about $66 per square foot, and in 1905 between $101 and $130 per square foot.

Sales in Greenwich Village.

The Duross Company has sold for Ella A. McKeever 17 Bank Street, a three-story and basement high-stoop house, on lot 21.10 by 98. The same firm has also sold for a client of Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, to Christian Yore, the vacant lot at 48 Bank Street, 20 by 91.7; the purchaser intends to improve the property; also, for Elizabeth Noonan, 297 West Fourth Street, to N. Rossetti, a three-story and basement house on lot 17.3 by 65.

Activity in the Loft Zone.

David and Harry Lippmann have sold, through E. Fellman, 336 and 338 West Twenty-seventh Street, a three-story stable, on plot 44 by 98.9. The buyer will use the building for his business. The sellers bought the property in January from Peter Stoppers.

Susan Q. Chambettag has sold 125 West Twenty-sixth Street, a four-story building with stores, on lot 21.10 by 98.9, to John A. Weser.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for Messrs. Bock & Spreen to a client, 275 Seventh Avenue, a four-story building on lot 19 by 70.

Apartment House for East 53d Street.

William J. Roome & Co. have sold for Mrs. Nettie Altmayer, the property 143 East Fifty-third Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 18 by 100, to Peter J. Groll.

Mr. Groll owns the adjoining houses, 145 and 147, and together with 143 controls a plot 54.8 by 100.5, on which he will erect a modern elevator apartment house. Ground will be broken at once.

Sale Near Senator Clark's Home.

The Operating Realty Company has purchased from the Misses Nelson, through John J. Kavanaugh, 19 East Seventy-seventh Street, a four-story private residence a few doors east of Senator Clark's house. This is the first sale of this property in over thirty years.

David S. Brown Buys Residence.

David S. Brown, the soap manufacturer, who recently sold his residence at the south corner of Riverside Drive and 102d Street to Vincent J. Slattery, purchased yesterday a house for occupancy in the same section.

He has secured from Gustave Cimiotti, the automobile man, his residence at 881 West End Avenue, northwest corner of 103d Street, a four-story and basement stone-front dwelling, on lot 20.11 by 80. The property was held at $60,000.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Henry F. Dimock, formerly President of the Metropolitan Steamship Line, to Edwin Hawley, President of the Iowa Central Railway Company, 19 East Sixtieth Street, a four-story modern brownstone house, fully furnished, on lot 25 by 100. Mr. Sherman rented the house for the Winter to Mr. Hawley, who has decided to buy it for his own occupancy.

Clearmont Court in $500,000 Deal.

A. C. & L. A. Marks have sold for the Sun Construction Company the property 545 to 551 West 113th Street, known as the Clearmont Court, being a new seven-story elevator apartment house, built on a plot 100 by 100, to the Van Schaick Realty Company, and who give as part consideration the property 595 Broadway, running through to 168 Mercer Street, being a six-story mercantile building, built on a plot 25 by 200. The deal involved about $500,000.

Flats for Investment.

William A. Darling has sold for George Schuck to Rosa Frank 102 West Ninetieth Street, a five-story flat on plot 35 by 100.8, adjoining the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue.

Dr. J. Eugene McMichael has resold to a Mr. Hassey 1,101 and 1,103 Third Avenue, a six-story flat, with stores, on plot 37.6 by 105, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets. Dr. McMichael bought the property at auction last year.

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MONEY TO LOAN
on first and second mortgage. HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

The Columbia Board of Brokers have sold for Jennie Adler the five-story single flat 28 West 116th Street on a lot 21 by 100.

Heights Property Booming.

Thomas J. O'Reilly has sold for William Forster to a client for investment the five-story new law tenement at 509 West 140th Street, 37.6 by 100, 187.6 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

A. L. Mordecai & Son, Inc., have sold for Heilner & Wolf and the Realty Mortgage Company to the Tacoma Realty Company the four lots on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, 50 feet south of 179th Street. They will be immediately improved with a six-story elevator apartment house, stores on the ground floor.

W. S. Patten & J. J. Van Sant have sold the northwest corner of Wadsworth Avenue and 185th Street, a plot 60 by 05. The buyer is a client of the law firm of Friend & Friend.

L. Minzie has sold to Mrs. Edith Favor, for M. L. & C. Ernst, the three-story dwelling 5 Washington Terrace, on lot 17.9 by 62.6, south of West 186th Street.

Ennis & Sinnott have resold through Thomas & Son 1,730 and 1,732 Amsterdam Avenue, two five-story flats, with stores on plot 50 by 75, adjoining the southwest corner of 146th Street.

Bronx Sales.

Andrew Halley has sold for Charles Devermann to John Davies a two-family house on the north side of Chatterton Avenue, near Olmstead Avenue, Unionport, Bronx.

Ernst & Cahn have sold for Leopold Guttag the vacant lot, 100 by 25, at the southwest corner of Melrose Avenue and 155th Street, to a client for improvement.

John A. Steinmetz has sold for August Krabo to Adolf Stelling 2,085 Vyse Avenue, a four-story double flat, on plot 38 by 100.

The Columbian Board of Brokers have sold for William Ludwig to a builder for improvement a plot, 62 by 100, on the west side of Hoe Avenue, 13 feet south of 173d Street.

The Alexander Avenue Development Company has sold through George Price to Brooklyn investors the four buildings covering the plot at the southwest corner of 138th Street and Alexander Avenue. The buildings are 312 East 138th Street, a two-story building occupied as a moving picture theatre, and covering the entire lot; 235 Alexander Avenue, corner of 138th Street, a five-story double flat, with stores; 231 and 233 Alexander Avenue, four-story double flats, with stores.

Parties well posted in the lower part of the Bronx consider this the beginning of an extensive buying movement that will follow all along the line of the intended subway, particularly on 138th Street, which is a 100-foot street with excellent trolley service and is already a well-developed business street.

Brooklyn Sales.

One of the largest transactions in months in the Park Slope section was announced yesterday by James F. Butler, who sold for the estate of Jane Jack to investors the corner of Ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, a plot 100 by 117.10.

Staten Island Sales.

S. M. Vial has sold through Cornelius G. Kolff the southwest corner of Manee Avenue and Cross Avenue, Tottenville, to Charles R. McNeil of Manhattan.

B. L. Kennelly Buys Country Seat.

Bryan L. Kennelly has purchased as a country seat for his occupancy a portion of the Van Norden property in the town of Harrison. Mr. Kennelly bought the property through Charles Field Griffen & Co., consisting of about twenty acres, fronting on Red Oak Lane, from Warner M. Van Norden.

Suburban Sales.

The Columbian Board of Brokers have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine to the Ascher Realty Company a plot 100 by 100 on Ridgewood Avenue, Yonkers.

Arthur Brisbane bought from Mrs. Chase Whitney of London a house and several other buildings on a tract of about thirteen acres in Fulton Street, Mempstead, L. I. The property is near to the Meadow Brook Club. Leopold Weil negotiated hte sale.

New Thirty-Story Office Building.

Plans are being prepared for a new thirty-story office building of unique construction, to be erected on the southwest corner of Broadway and Park Place by F. W. Woolworth at a cost of $1,500,000.

The property, which was purchased a few weeks ago, fronts 80 feet on Broadway and 172 feet 9 inches on Park Place. The main section of the building will rise to a height of twenty stories, surmounted by a tower section ten stories high, 80 by 80 feet in area.

A Times Square Lease.

William and Francis McDonald have practically completed arrangements for the leasing of the premises on the southeast corner of Broadway and Fiftieth Street, having a frontage of 50 feet on Broadway. The lease is for a long term of years, and the property wil be improved with a three-story structure.

$600,000 Apartment at Audubon Place.

Plans have been filed for a ten-story apartment house to be erected on the triangular plot at Riverside Drive, 157th Street and Audubon Place, with a frontage of 229.7 feet on the Drive, 306.9 feet on the street, and 203.5 feet on Audubon Place. It will contain apartments for eighty-three families. The Centre Realty Company, of which W. O. Fredenberg is President, are owners. Schwartz & Gross, architects, estimate the cost at $600,000.

Small Loft Between Two Big Ones.

Plans have been filed for building a five-story store and loft building at 56 Union Square for the Hennessy estate, at a cost of $18,000. A peculiar condition is noted in that the new building will be sandwiched between the $1,000,000 twenty-story office building of the Germania Life Insurance Company on one side and the $900,000 twenty-story Clarendon office building on the other, and the former is at the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, and the latter on the Eighteenth Street corner.

Big Sale at Morsemere.

The Columbia Real Estate Company will hold a special sale of bungalow plats at Morsemere on the Palisades of New Jersey to-day. For many years the western shore of the Hudson River has been a region of mystery to the average Manhattanite, consisting in the popular mind principally of wooded acreage, dotted with small farms. That this idea no longer exists, however, and that the "Palisade section" is fast assuming its rightful place as the legitimate residential suburb of New York is shown by the constantly increasing number of home seekers and investors who are acquiring the most advantageous sites in this beautiful region.

Pattern Co. Will Move to Brooklyn.

A lease was made yesterday between the Peerless Pattern Company of 192 Greene Street, Manhattan, and the Bush Terminal Company for 20,910 square feet of floor space on the fifth floor of Loft Building 4 at the foot of Thirty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, of the latter firm. The pattern company will bring its entire manufacturing plant, together with its three hundred and odd employes, to the new location for the purpose of being able to make use of the exceptional shipping facilities by land and water, controlled by the Bush company.

Riverdale Sale To-day.

For the estate of Mary A. Griswold, deceased, Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at absolute auction on the premises to-day at 1 P. M. the old Griswold mansion and two small buildings with fifty-eight lots on Fieldston Road, 253d Street, (Riverdale Lane,) 252d Street and Waldo Avenue, in the heart of the Riverdale section of New York City.

Notes.

Renwick C. Hurry was the broker in the sale of 126 East Sixty-fourth Street. Dr. J. Dodge Peters, the purchaser, will occupy the house after extensive alterations.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has loaned to the William Nelson Land and Improvement Company a building and permanent loan of $50,000, consisting of two mortgages of $25,000 each, on two brick and stone apartment houses, to be erected on the south side of Beach Terrace, 100 feet west of Beekman Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

95th St, 304 to 310, s s, 450 ft w of 1st Av, 100x100.8, one-story shop; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Peter Olten, $35,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

143d St, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, for a one-story moving picture house, 25x92; J. Demciva, 2,715 8th Av, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $8,000.

Broadway, s e corner of 111th St, for a two and three story restaurant, 50.9x75; J. Kennelly, 488 Columbus Av, owner; J. H. O'Brien, architect; cost, $35,000.

Jackson St, 30, for an open-air moving picture show, 25x100; Gordon & Stierenman, owners; L. A. Sherman, architect; cost, $500.

St. Nicholas Av, e s, 40.7 ft n of 158th St, for a six-story brick apartment; Mrs. S. Meyer, 275 West 145th St, owner; Brown & Almiretz, architects; cost, $25,000.

Union Square 56, for a five-story brick loft and store, 25x75; Hennessy estate, 32 Liberty St, owner; H. C. Krueger, architect; cost, $18,000.

Pinehurst Av, s w corner of 178th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 120x87.2; Peto Realty Co., 207 East Broadway, owner; A. Martin, architect; cost, $175,000.

Riverside Drive, 157th St and Audubon Place, for a ten-story brick apartment house, 229.7x306.9x203.5; Centre Realty Co., 289 4th Av, owner; Schwartz & Gross, architects; cost, $600,000.

226th St, n s, 331.09 ft e of White Plains Av, for a three-story brick tenement, 25.08x60; Reuben Brooke, 227th St and White Plains Av, owner; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, architect; cost, $7,500.

3d Av, e s, 21 ft n of 161st St, for a three-story brick store and loft, 50.5x112; Leon Levinson, 1,135 Clay Av, owner; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, architect; cost, $50,000.

Fowell Av, n s, 108 ft e of Castle Hill Av, for a one-story frame shed, 25x16; Louisa Haudibode, 1,172 Castle Hill Av, owner; Max Hausle, architect; cost not given.

217th St, n s, 20 ft e of Paulding Av, for four two-story brick dwellings, 20x55; Savoy Improvement Co., 586 Morris Av, owners; M. W. Del Gaudio, architect; cost $24,000.

Belmont Av, e s, 300.04 ft s of 177th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x98; John McNulty, Bainbridge Av, owner; Schaefer & Jaeger, architects; cost, $45,000.

Kelly St, e s, 255 ft s of 167th St, for three four-story brick tenements, 33.4x67; Fleischman Brothers' Company, 507 5th Av, owners; Schaefer & Jaeger, architects; cost, $60,000.

Simpson St, w s, 510 ft n of Westchester Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 37.6x88; James C. Gaffney, 1,148 Tiffany St, owner and architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

23d St, 18 East, to a five-story brick dwelling and store; Mrs. M. D. Borden, 34 Thomas St, owner; Butler & Rodman, architects; cost, $10,000.

38th St, 43 West, to a four-story and basement dwelling; B. S. Castles, owner; Walker & Hazard, architects; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, MAY 6.

With name and address of purchaser.

GLEBE AV, n w s, adjoining lands of Farrel & Dode, 50x146, Westchester; Hermine Stumpf to William A. Mallett of Westchester, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1909; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100.

SAME PROPERTY; Dorothy H. Stumpf to same, all title, May 5; attorney, same, $325.

10TH ST, 66 and 68 West, s s, 50.4x92.3; Warren Leslie, referee, to Sarah M. Sturges, Jan. 20; attorney, Stephen P. Sturges, 56 Liberty St, $300.

SAME PROPERTY; Sarah M. Sturges to Isadore Tannenbaum, April 28; attorney, same, $100.

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 183d St, 68.2x135.2 to Bassford Av; Dorman Realty Co. to Rosa Frank, (mtg $16,500,) May 2; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100.

SAME PROPERTY; Rosa Frank to George Schuck, (mtg $16,500,) May 2; same attorney, $100.

9TH ST, 414 East, s s, 37.6x77.10; Sarah Nadler to Becky Sobel, may 5; attorney, David Sternlicht, 132 Nassau St, $100.

7TH AV, s s, Lot 683, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Joseph De L'Etanche to Francis Stefanski of Harrison, N. J., May 5; attorney, Henry Siegrist, Jr., 22 William St, $1.

137TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Marie M. Roeth to Jacob Roeser, (mtg $10,000,) April 21; attorney, Frank H. Rose, 160 Rockaway Av, Brooklyn, $1.

3D ST, 131 West, n s, 23x100; Royal Holding Co. to Alexander Rinaldi and others, (mtg $12,000,) May 5; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway, $100.

21ST ST, 41 East, n s, 25x98.9; John E. Olson Construction Co. to Augusta Osserman, (mtg $80,000,) may 5; attorneys, Bretts & Vining, 51 Chambers St, $100.

147TH ST, 286 and 288 West, s s, 50x99.11; Moses Solomon to Jacob Frankenthaler, ½ part, (mtg $58,000,) May 5; attorneys, Oppenheimer & Arnold, 170 Broadway, $100.

BEECH TERRACE, s s, 111 ft e of Crimmins Av, 75x100; William Nelson to William Nelson Land and Improvement Co., (mtg $6,000,) May 2; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100.

LOTS 13 to 16, Block 6; Lots 15 and 16, Block 29; Lots 52 to 55, Block 30, and Lots 18 and 19, Block 31, map of Section 1, Bathgate estate, Bronx; Edward J. Cahill to Morris Steinbock, (mtg $9,600,) May 5; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100.

FOREST AV, w s, 90 ft s of 156th St, 28.9x87.6; Hugh McGuire to Asher Cohen, May 4; attorneys, Wesselman & Kraus, 31 Liberty St, $100.

48TH ST, 145 West, n s, 20x100.5; Henry S. Kissam and another, executors, to New Netherlands Theatre Co., May 5; attorney, Theodore M. Hill, 111 Broadway, $62,000.

4TH ST, 256 East, s s, 24.9x97; Moses J. Weber and others to Leon Ackerman, (mtg $16,000,) May 5; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $100.

236TH ST, s s, 113.7 ft e of Katonah Av, 28.7x100; German Real Estate Co. to Frederick Dehnert, (mtg $8,000,) May 4; attorney, Emil Hermann, 391 East 149th St, $100.

PROSPECT TERRACE, s w corner of 227th St, 25x100; Vincenzo Ungaro to Paola M. Ungaro, ½ part, (mtg $2,500,) May 6; attorney, Antonio Ferine, 192 Bowery, $100.

136TH ST, 141 West, n s, 15.6x99.11; Thayer Kingsbury to Yale Parce of Rochester, N. Y., (mtg $8,000,) April 28; attorney, Walter A. Parce, 111 Broadway, $14,000.

TRINITY AV, s w corner of 166th St, 99.5x155; Helen McCartney to Pauline Levy, (mtg $14,000,) April 29; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $1.

SAME PROPERTY; Pauline Levy to Wahlig & Sonsin Co., (mtg $34,000,) May 5; attorneys, same, $1.

173D ST, 415 East, 20x100; Rosa Greml, widow, to Julia Dunkak, (mtg $7,900,) May 5; attorneys, same, $100.

ANDREWS AV, 2,300, being Lot 83, amended map of Cammann estate, Fordham Heights; Oscar Willgerodt to Alexander V. Dayton, May 5; attorney, Maurice J. McCarthy, 41 Wall St., $100.

BANK ST, 48, s s, 20x91.5; George L. Ronalds to Christian Yore, April 28; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $1.

112TH ST, 218 to 222 East, s s; I. Henry Harris to Cora L. Harris, ¼ part, all title, May 6; attorney, I. Henry Harris, 320 Broadway, $1.

113TH ST, 549 to 551 West, n s, 100x100.11; the Sun Construction Co to Van Schaick Realty Co, (mtgs $175,000,) May 1; attorneys, Van Schaick & Brice, 100 Broadway, $100.

107TH ST, 12 and 14 East, s s, 41.1x100.11; Louis Lefkowitz to Rose Cohen of Brooklyn, (mtg $45,000,) May 5; attorney, Simon H. Glass, 132 Nassau St, $100.

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of Wendover Av, 29.5x98.11x43.8x100; Heyman Harris to Fannie Harris, all liens, June 9, 1904; attorney, Henry Meyer, 302 Broadway, $1.

136TH ST, s s, 167.6 ft w of 7th Av, 17.6x99.11; Thomas W. McKnight, heir, &c, to Jessie L. McKnight, May 6; attorney, T. W. McKnight, 277 Broadway, $100.

GREENWICH AV, e s, 1,437 ft s of 11th St, 25x67.10x26.5x59.7; Herman Hadermann to Jacob Steuhl, ½ part, (mtg $13,000,) May 5; attorney, Peter Klein, 63 Park Av, $3,850.

MADISON AV, 74, w s, 24.7x95; Sophie J. Pratt and Sophie Hoxtun, both of Brooklyn, to Madison Holding Co. (mtg $25,000,) May 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, $100.

90TH ST, 102 West, s s, 35x100.8; William R. Bohinert to George Schuck, quitclaim and correction deed, March 9; attorney, Morris H. Hayman, 198 Broadway, $100.

SAME PROPERTY; George Schuck to Rosa Frank, (mtgs $37,000,) May 2; attorney, same, $100.

137TH ST, 263 and 265 West, n s, 22.6x45x irregular; Betty Lurie to Augusta Osserman, (mtg $59,000,) Sept 4, 1909; attorneys, Butts & Vining, 51 Chambers St, $100.

HENRY ST, 214, n s, 70.7 ft e of Clinton St, 23.6x100, (foreclosure, Feb 2, 1910;) Henry F. Rabbe, referee, to Meyer Jarmulowsky of the firm of M. & L. Jarmulowsky, ½, mtg $28,000,) Feb 15; attorney, B. Alexander, 165 East Broadway, $1,000.

LOTS 802 to 810, map of Section V, Vyse estate; Jesse W. Ehrich to Viau Land Co, a corporation, B. & S. & C. A. G., May 3; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row, $1.

135TH ST, s s, 366 ft e of Willis Av, 16x100; Caroline A. Hamilton to Nellie Hamilton, Jan. 14, 1908; attorney, Francis B. Chedsey, 320 Broadway, $100.

WEST END AV, s w corner of 83d St, 78.8x19.6; George E. Mott and another, executors, to Lyman E. Warren, May 6; address, 261 Broadway, $42,500.

LOT 318, map of Lohbauer Park; Taben Realty Co to B. Sherman Waite of Mount Vernon, N Y, April 29, $1.

ST. JAMES ST., (Crotona Av,) s s, 340 ft e of Jerome Av, 55x175; Anna H. MacDowell to Harriet E. Wheatly, all right, title, and interest of Randolph R. Wheatly on or after Aug. 7, 1900, C. A. G., Feb. 9, 1909; attorney, Seth B. Robinson, 1 Liberty St, $1.

MADISON ST, s s, 89 ft e of Montgomery St, 20x106; Anna E. Swanton to The Stephen Whitney Estate Co., a corporation, quitclaim, May 2; attorney, H. F. Miller, 44 Pine St, $1.

90TH ST, 67 West, n s, 18.9x100.8; Adolf H. Landeken to James E. J. Martin, all liens, May 2; attorney, A. H. Landeken, 296 Broadway, $1.

105TH ST, s s, 89 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.10x100.11; Charles C. McMann, heir, to Clara L. Eakins, ½ part, B. & S., (mtg $6,000,) May 5; attorneys, H. A. & C. E. Heydt, 27 William St, $1.

105TH ST, 168 West, s s, 18.4x100.11; same to same, ½ part, B. & S., (mtg $6,000,) May 5, $1.

106TH ST, 150 West, s s, 41.9x irregular; same to same, ½ part, B. & S., (mtg $10,000,) May 5, $1.

105TH ST, 145 and 147 West, n s, 117.5x irregular; Clara L. Eakins, devisee, to Charles O. McMann, ½ part, B. & S., (mtg $60,000,) May 5, $1.

105TH ST, 153 and 155 West, n s, 50x100.11; same to same, ½ part, B. & S., May 5; attorneys, same, $1.

1ST AV, s w corner of 55th St, 40.5x80; Charles J. Wirsing to Wirsing Realty Co., all title, quitclaim, April 22; attorney, Benjamin F. Feiner, 35 Nassau St, $1.

93D ST, 58 and 60 East, s s, 50x100.8; Sarah M. Sandford to David Heller of Brooklyn, (mtg $60,000,) May 6; attorney, T. J. Meehan, 2 Rector St, $100.

SAME PROPERTY; David Heller to Sarah M. Sandford of Belleville, N. J., (mtg $68,000,) May 6; same attorney, $100.

HULL AV, e s, 25 ft s of Ozark St, 25x100; Henrietta Twing to Catherine L. Twing, (mtg $2,000,) May 4; address Alice U. Mayer, 39 Claremont Place, Mount Vernon, N. Y., $1.

SAME PROPERTY; Catherine L. Twing to Frank and Henrietta Twing, (mtg $2,000,) May 4; same, $1.

PARK AV, 882 and 884, w s, 29.2x75; Edith N. Wharton to Grace Williams, March N; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $1.

BROOK AV, e s, 65.3 ft s of 165th St, 28.8x74.5; Lawyers Realty Co. to Michael J. McAuley, May 6; attorney, W. E. Morris, 61 Park Row, $100

115TH ST, 75 East, n s, 25x100.10; Polka M. Wilkens and another, trustees, to Benedict Funkelstein; April 23; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St., $17,250.

SAME PROPERTY; Benedict Funkelstein to Joseph Edelstein, B. and S., (mtg $15,000;) May 5; same attorneys, $1.

UNION AV, w s, old line, 250.8 ft n of George St, 25x100; Herbst & Co. to Leon A. Rains, (mtg $6,500;) April 22; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100.

VALENTINE AV, e s, 39.8 ft n of 182d St, 16.8x63x16.8x61.6; Henry J. Goldsmith to Shetland Co.; May 6; attorney, Edward M. Grout, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y., $250.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 94th St, 100.8x42.9; Ronald H. Macdonald to Henry B. Stein, (mtg $70,000;) May 6; attorney, John C. Gulick, 132 Nassau St., $100.

129TH ST, n s, 190 ft w of Park Av, 75x99.11; Calender Realty Co. to Isaac Specter, (mtg $75,000;) May 5; attorneys, Gross & Sneudaira, 309 Broadway, $100.

1ST AV, s w corner of 55th St, 40.5x80; Helen F. Weising and others to Weising Realty Co., (mtg $20,750;) April 22; attorney, Benjamin F. Feiner, 35 Nassau St., $4,800.

69TH ST, 121 East, n s, 20x100.5; William R. P. Van Pelt and another, executors, to Catharine S. Auchincloss, (mtg $26,000;) May 6; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $59,500.

WALTON AV, w s, 38.8 ft n of 181st St, 19x75; Canton Construction Co. to James J. De Marte, (mtg $4,800;) May 3; attorney, Daniel G. Griffin, 27 William St., $100.

SHERMAN AV, s e corner of Emerson St, 100x100; Thomas L. Reynolds Co. to Corn Exchange Realty Co., (mtg $20,000;) May 6; Thomas L. Reynolds Co., 39 East 42d St., $1.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 172d St, 94.6x125; John H. Behrens to Coller Construction Co., (mtg $32,000;) May 5; attorney, A. J. Shaw, 11 Pine St., $1.

11TH AV, 682, s e corner of 49th St, 18.1x75; George F. Ewald and another, executors, &c., to Henry Stuhrmann; April 28; attorneys, Webber & Webber, 7 Beekman St., $14,000.

LOTS 21 to 23, map of property of John P. Schmenger, Bronx; Josephine K. McOwen to Warren J. Mitchell, (mtg $1,575,) April 30; Lawyers Title Insurance Co., $100.

EMERSON ST, n w corner of 10th Av, 55.1x134.3; Realty Operating Co. to Thomas S. Walker of Long Lake, N. Y., (mtg $40,000,) May 2; attorneys, Hall J. How & Co., 141 Broadway, $100.

WHITLOCK AV, n e corner of Tiffany St, 100x134.2; George F. Johnson Sons Co. to Aleck Kahn, April 30; attorneys, Ferriss, Roeser & Storck, 65 Broadway, $100.

WHITLOCK AV, n e corner of Barretto St, 100x121.10; same to Michael Friedsam, April 30; attorneys, same, $100.

65TH ST, 339 East, n s, 25x100.5; John H. Block and others to John Kelling, (mtg $15,000,) April 29; attorneys, Arnstein, Levy & Pfeiffer, 125 Broadway, $100.

12TH ST, 537 East, n s, 25x103.3; William C. Reddy, referee, to Meyer Jarmulowsky, (mtg $24,000,) (foreclosure April 21, 1910,) April 28; Bernard Alexander, 165 East Broadway, $500.

GLEBE AV, w s, adjoining lands of Henderson & Brown, 50x100; Edgar H. Rosenstock, referee, to Henry H. Grote, (mtg $6,000,) May 2; attorneys, Neier & Van Derveer, 80 Broadway, $2,900.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 227.5 ft s of 183d St, 45.4x95.7; Henry Farrell to Catherine Duffy, (mtg $7,000,) May 5; Charles P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St, $100.

12TH ST, 245 to 251, n s, 77.8x irregular, to 10 to 14 Jane St, x 72.2x126.6; William S. McCotter to Jackson Square Realty Co., (mtg $65,000,) May 5; attorney, Ralph Stout, 165 Broadway, $1.

BERGEN AV, n e corner of Grove St, 61x59.10x22.5; August Moebus to A. Hupfel's Sons, (mtg $2,750,) April 8; attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, 37 Wall St, $1.

138TH ST, 534, s s, 50x100; Morris Fisher to Henrietta Fisher, his wife, (mtg $46,250,) May 5; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway, $1.

11TH AV, 680, e s, 25x75; George F. Ewald and another, executors, to Mary E. Schlosser, May 6; attorneys, Webber & Webber, 7 Beekman St, $12,100.

AVENUE C, 96, e s, 22.8x83; George W. Weill to Raphael Hermele, April 19; attorneys, Webber & Webber, 7 Beekman St, $100.

114TH ST, n s, 87.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 44.7x irregular; Ignatz Roth to Stonington Realty Co., (mtg $45,000,) May 5; attorneys, Lese & Connolly, 35 Nassau St, $100.

BROADWAY, 595, n w s, 152 ft s w of Houston St, 25x200, to Mercer St, 168; Van Schaick Realty Co. to Sun Construction Co., (mtg $140,000,) May 6; attorneys, Krakower & Peters, 309 Broadway.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified, with name and address of lender's attorney.

WAHLIG & SOUSEN Co. to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Trinity Av, s w corner of 166th St, 99.5x35, May 5, 1 year, 6%; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$36,000

SAME to same; 166th St, s s, 45 ft w of Trinity Av, 3 lots, each 40x97.5; 3 mtgs, each $32,000, May 5, 1 year, 6%; same attorneys......$96,000

SAME to William F. Smith and another; Southern Boulevard, e s, 200 ft n of Jennings St, 100x100, May 2, due as per bond; attorneys, Smith & Phelps, 435 East 149th St......$1,000

SAME to Pauline Levy; Trinity Av, s w corner of 166th St, 99.5x155, prior mtg $20,000, May 5, due as per bond; attorneys, Huth & Baker, 34 Nassau St......$3,600

ACKERMAN, Leon, to Moses J. Weber and another; 4th St, 256 East, s s, 24.9x97, prior mtg $16,000, May 5, 3 years, 6%; attorneys, Gross & Snoudaira, 309 Broadway......$3,000

LEVY, Pauline, to Helen McCartney; Trinity Av, s w corner of 166th St, 99.5x155, prior mtg $14,000, April 29, due as per bond; attorneys, Corbin & O'Ryan, 220 Broadway......$20,000

REZNIK, Joseph, to Asher Cohen; Forest Av, w s, 90 ft s of 156th St, 28.9x87.6, prior mtg $6,000, May 5, installments, 6%; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 309 Broadway......$500

TANNENBAUM, Isidor, to Florence M. Haskin and others, executors; 10th St, 68 West, s s, 25.3x irregular, May 3, 5 years; attorneys, Dutton & Kilsheimer, 203 Broadway..$33,000

SAME to James B. Kilsheimer, Jr.; same property, prior mtg $33,000, May 4, 2 years, 6%; same attorneys......$5,000

SAME to Florence M. Haskin and others, executors; 10th St, 66 West, s s, 25.1x92.3, May 3, 5 years; same attorneys......$33,000

SAME to James B. Kilsheimer, Jr.; same property, prior mtg $33,000, May 4, 2 years, 6%; same attorneys......$5,000

NEW NETHERLANDS THEATRE CO. to Henry S. Kissam and another, executors; 48th St, 145 West, n s, 20x100.5, May 5, 2 years, 6%; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$50,000

RINALDI, Alex., and others to Royal Holding Co.; 3d St, 131 West, n s, 28x100x30x100.3, prior mtg $9,000, May 5, due Nov. 5, 1911, 6%; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway......$3,000

BALL, May E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co; Pearl St, 16, s s, 31.8x108.8x34x109.3; Greenwich St, 58, w s, 26x108.10x25.9x100.2; Greenwich St, 60, w s, 26x168.4, to Washington St, x irregular, 1-21 part, May 2; due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway......$2,500

CYCLOPS REALTY CO to Title Guarantee and Trust Co; Ludlow St, 23, n w s, 19x87.6, April 30; due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway..$17,000

ANTES, Paula, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co; Southern Boulevard, 361, n s, 20x100, May 5; due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway....$6,000

SAME to Frederick W. Guy; same property, prior mortgage $6,000, May 5; due as per bond; same attorney......$3,000

SHERWOOD CONSTRUCTION CO to Orange County Milk Association; 25th St, 146 to 150 West, s s, 55.8x98.9, prior mortgage $75,000, May 5; 1 year, 6%; attorney, William R. Conklin, 100 Broadway......$10,000

COHEN, Asher, to Ella W. Mills, executrix; Forest Av, w s, 90 ft s of 156th St, 28.9x87.6, May 5; 5 years, 6%; attorneys, Miller King Lane & Trafford, 80 Broadway..$6,000

WILLIAM NELSON LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO to Title Guarantee and Trust Co; Beech Terrace, s s, 111 ft e of Crimmins Av, 37.6x100, May 5, 5 years, 5 and 6%..$25,000

WILLIAM NELSON LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Beech Terrace, s s, 148.6 ft e of Crimmins Av, 37.6x100, May 5, 5 years, 5 and 6%; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$25,000

DAYTON, Alexander V., to Oscar Willgerodt; Andrews Av, 2,300, being Lot 83 of amended map of Cammann estate, Fordham Heights, May 5; due June 1, 1913; attorney, Maurice J. McCarthy, 41 Wall St......$10,500

ESPOSITO, Alfonzo, to Hudson P. Rose Co; Lots 71 and 72 and 117 and 118, map of 125 lots of Ruser estate, April 30; 3 years, 5½%; attorney, Hudson P Rose Co, 32 West 45th St......$380

FOGELSTROM, John A., to Olga Callman; Hill Av, e s, 250 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100, Edenwald, prior mtg $700, May 3, 2 years, 6%; A. F. Gescheidt, 18 East 1st St, Mount Vernon, N. Y......$300

DEHNERT, Frederick, to German Real Estate Co.; 236th St, s s, 113.7 ft e of Katonah Av, 28.7x100, prior mtg $5,000, May 4, 3 years, 6%; Emil Hermann, 391 East 149th St..$3,000

LYMAN, Gerson, to German Savings Bank; 111 East 81st St, n s, 20x102.2, May 6, 3 years, 4½%; A. H. Mosle, 30 Broad St.$17,000

AQUEDUCT CONSTRUCTION CO. to Anna Albert; 189th St, s w corner of Hoffman St, 89.11x30x98.11x80, prior mtg $26,000, May 6, due Feb. 1, 1913, 6%; Giegerich & Pompon, 203 Broadway......$4,500

KELLING, John, to John Block; 339 East 65th St, n s, 25x100.5, April 29, 1 year, 6%; Arnstein, Levy & Pfeiffer, 128 Broadway......$1,000

SCHLOSSER, Mary E., to New York Savings Bank; 680 11th Av, e s, 18.1 ft s of 49th St, 25x75, due as per bond, May 6; attorneys, Webber & Webber, 7 Beekman St......$7,500

SAME to Jacob J. Tabalt; same property, prior mtg $7,500, 2 years, 6%, May 6; same attorneys......$1,500

STUHRMANN, Henry, to New York Savings Bank; 682 11th Av, s e corner of 49th St, 18.1x75, due as per bond, April 28; same attorneys......$9,000

SAME to John Webber; same property, prior mtg $9,000, due May 6, 1911, 6%, April 28; same attorneys......$2,000

FLORA, Luigi, to American Mortgage Co.; 423 114th St, n s, 295 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11, 5 years, May 1; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St......$12,000

SAME to same; same property, prior mtg $12,000, 2 years, 5½%, May 1; same attorneys......$500

COLLER CONSTRUCTION CO. to State Realty and Mortgage Co.; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 172d St, 94.6x125, 1 year, 6%, May 5; State Realty and Mortgage Co., 11 Pine St......$100,000

SAME to same; same property, prior mtg $100,000, 1 year, 6%, May 5; same attorneys.$22,000

SAME to Solmax Realty Co.; same property, prior mtg $174,000, 1 year, 6%, May 5; attorneys, Wechsler & Rothschild, 135 Broadway......$17,500

RABBI JACOB JOSEPH SCHOOL, a corporation, to Solomon Hermann; 165 Henry St, n s, 21.9x74.9x22.1x72.7, prior mtg $13,000, 1 year, 6%, May 3; attorney, Louis J. Jacoves, 61 P. R......$1,000

BOOKMAN, Arthur, to Edward Sachs and others, executors; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 75th St, 100x30, 3 years, May 6; attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader, 40 Wall St......$71,000

HERMELE, Raphael, to New York Savings Bank; Avenue C, 96, e s, 22.8x83, due as per bond, May 6; attorneys, Webber & Webber, 7 Beekman St......$18,000

WILLIAMS, Grace, to E. S. Clark; Park Av, 882 and 884, w s, 29.2x75, due as per bond, May 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$40,000

McAULEY, Michael J., to Lawyers Realty Co.; Brook Av, e s, 65.3 ft s of 165th St, 28.8x74.6x27x84.1, 5 years, May 6; attorneys, same......$10,000

BROADMAN, Isidore, to Cora H. Tangeman and others, executors; 107th St, 318 East, s s, 25x100.11, 5 years, May 6; attorneys, same......$20,000

HELLER, David, of Brooklyn, to Harry L. Blanchard; 93d St, s s, 20 ft e of Madison Av, 2 lots, each 25x100.8, prior mtgs $30,000, 1 year, 6%, May 6; attorney, T. J. Meehan, 2 Rector St......$8,000

FUNKELSTEIN, Benedict, to Babette Cohen and another; 115th St, 75 East, n s, 25x100.11, 5 years, April 29; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St......$15,000

SPECTER, Isaac, to Maria Ruff; 129th St, n s, 190 ft w of Park Av, 75x99.11, 3 years, 6%, May 6; attorneys, Gross & Snendaira, 309 Broadway......$16,000

DARVAS, Margarete, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; College Av, 949, w s, 20x100, due as per bond, May 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co......$3,000

PORTER, Idabel, to German Savings Bank; 126th St, 361 and 363 West, n s, 50x99.11, 3 years, 4½%, May 6; attorney, Meyer Auerbach, 42 Broadway......$30,000

CORN EXCHANGE REALTY CO. to J. Allen Townsend; Sherman Av, s e corner of Emerson St, 100x100, 3 years, 6%, May 6; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance Co......$30,000

DEMPSEY, Mary A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 60th St, n s, 176.6 ft w of 2d Av, 21.6x100.5, 5 years, 4½%, May 6; attorney, M. J. Scanlon, 51 Chambers St....$3,500

STONINGTON REALTY CO. to Albert Deutsch; 114th St, n s, 87.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 44.7x—, prior mtg $45,000, 3 years, 6%, May 5; attorneys, Lese & Connelly, 35 Nassau St......$5,000

ROGERS, Katherine W., to Manhasset Investment Co.; West End Av, 674, e s, 20x irregular, due Dec. 16, 1915, May 6; attorneys, Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine......$4,500

COHEN, Rose, of Brooklyn, to Amelia Cohen; 107th St, 12 and 14 East, 41.1x100.11, prior mtg $45,000, 2 years, 6%, May 5; attorney, Simon H. Glass, 132 Nassau St......$7,000

O'CONNOR, Maria, to Harlem Savings Bank; Boston Road, 1,270, e s, 52x135x52x125, 1 year, May 5; attorneys, S. K. & F. B. Wightman, 229 Broadway......$13,000

PIKE, Israel E., and others, trustees, to United States Trust Co. of New York; Lexington Av, 841, 17.11x80, 3 years, 4½%, May 6; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer, 45 Wall St......$13,916

SIMONS, Harry, to Samson Lachman and another, executors; 107th St, 9 West, n s, 25x100.11, 5 years, 4½%, May 6; attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith, 35 Nassau St..$25,000

DUFFY, Catherine, to James S. Bolton, Jr.; road from Kingsbridge to West Farms, n s, 56 ft s e of Hoffman St, 23.6x76x22x66, 3 years, 4½%, May 5; attorney, Charles P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St......$3,000

BAXTER, Charles R., to Charles Wille; Grant Av, w s, 98.11 ft s of Middletown Road, 25x105.9x28.1x92.11, prior mtg $2,500, due as per bond, May 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co......$900

DINKELSPIEL, Fanny, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Avenue B, s w corner 2d St, 44.8x80, 5 years, May 6; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co......$70,000

BROADMAN, Harry, to Ella J. Hoagland; 107th St, 316 East, s s, 25x100.11, 5 years, May 6; same attorneys......$20,000

WIENER, Joseph, Jr., to Caroline N. Brown; 11th St, 211 and 213 East, n s, 37.6x100.11, due as per bond, May 6; attorney, Grattan Colvin, 165 Broadway......$33,000

WYNNE, Charles, to Harlan F. Stone, trustee; 106th St, n s, 158.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11, 5 years, 4½%, May 4; Lawyers Title Insurance Co......$8,500

CALLMAN, Ann, and others, to Frederick R. Miller; 36th St, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9, demand, 6%, May 3; attorneys, McLoughlin & McLoughlin, 309 Broadway..$800

BROWN, Elizabeth W., and others to Harry S. Vosburgh; King St, 56 and 58, s s, 41.8x100, 3 years, 6%, May 4; attorney, F. A. Booth, 860 Broadway......$9,000

WARREN, Lyman E., to George E. Mott and another, executor; West End Av, s w corner of 83d St, 78.8x19.6, 3 years, May 6; attorneys, Fitch, Mott & Grant, 32 Nassau St......$28,000

DEMPSEY, Mary A., to John Fleming; 60th St, 239 East, n s, 21.6x100.5, prior mtg $13,500, 3 years, 6%, May 6; attorneys, McClure & McClure, 22 William St......$25,000

EDWARDS, William, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Beck St, e s, 175 ft s of 156th St, 25x100, due as per bond, May 6; attorney, F. M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row......$5,000

MASTERSON, Thomas, to Rosina Flannery; Main St, e s, 75 ft n of Evadna St, 25x96.8x25x96.1, 3 years; April 1; attorney, Timothy Power, Walker Av, Westchester......$5,000

LEVINSON IMPROVEMENT CO. to Prospect Investigating Co.; Clinton Av, n s, 131.11 ft n of 169th St, 28.10x132.2x28.10x138.3, due Dec 30, 1910, 6%; May 6; attorney, Stephen W. Collins, 63 Wall St......$29,000

VIAU LAND CO. to William R. Rose; Lots 802 to 810, map of Section D, Vyse estate; due March 23, 1912; March 23; attorneys, Rose & Putzel, 128 Broadway......$20,000

VIAU LAND CO. to Jesse W. Ehrich, Lots 802 to 810, map of Section D, Vyse estate, prior mtg $20,000, 2 years, 6%; May 3; attorney, J. W. Ehrich, 31 Liberty St......$4,000

BANCROFT REALTY CO. to Knickerbocker Trust Co., as trustee; 8th Av, 831, n w corner of 50th St, 23.5x80; 50th St, 305 West, n s, 19.2x100.5; 50th St, 303 West, n s, 19.2x100.5; 8th Av, 833 to 837, w s, 66x80, prior mtg $39,500, 10 years, 4½%, gold bonds; May 5; attorneys, Davies, Stone, Auerbach & Cornell, 32 Nassau St......$190,000

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE OF NEW YORK, a corporation, to Carnegie Trust Co., as trustee; Lexington Av, between 46th and 47th Sts, leasehold, 20 years, 6%; Feb. 1; attorneys, Keener & Lewis, 115 Broadway......$350,000

LEWIS, Minnie, to Christina Braker; Rogers Pl, 958, e s, 25x90, due as per bond; May 5; Title Guarantee and Trust Co......$5,000

MADISON HOLDING CO. to Sophia J. Pratt and another; Madison Av, 74, w s, 24.7x95, due Dec 19, 1911; May 4; attorney, Charles A. Runk, 31 Nassau St......$40,000

STEUHL, Jacob, to Charles A. Sherman and others, trustees; Greenwich Av, 60, e s, 25x67.10x26.5x59.7, 3 years; May 5; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St......$16,000

JONES, Mary A., and others, to Bowery Savings Bank; 51st St, n s, 175 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5, 3 years, 4½%; May 5; attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader, 40 Wall St......$4,000

Satisfied Mortgages.

With name and address of lender's attorney.

TINTON AV, e s, 321.11 ft n of 152d St, 25x100, April 20, 1904; Grace Leland Koebel to Tredwell Ketcham; attorney, W. H. Ostrander, 99 Nassau St......$4,800

INTERVALE AV, e s, 86.43 ft s of 165th St, 75x100, June 30, 1909; Tully Construction Co. to James Murray and another; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$7,500

TINTON AV, e s, 321.11 ft n of 152d St, 25x100, Aug. 4, 1900; Tredwell Ketcham to Annie E. Ketcham; attorneys, Grasmuck & Ostrander, 99 Nassau St......$1,500

LOT 27, map of estate of William B. Ogden, June 12, 1907; James A. Hennessy to Wilbur Larremore; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$1,750

156TH ST, s s, 149.60 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25.40x100, Feb. 18, 1909; Barbara Frees to John Frees; attorney, J. F. Frees, 3,427 3d Av......$5,000

WILLIS AV, 362, June 11, 1901; William O'Gorman to Thomas O'Connor; attorney, John J. Brady, 51 Chambers St......$7,000

162D ST, 557 East, May 3, 1907; Mary J. Shields to Josephine Eisenhauer and others; attorney, Adolf Bloch, 99 Nassau St......$8,000

104TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11, Aug. 7, 1906; Antoinette B. Witte to Selmar Hess; attorneys, James, Schell & Elkus, 170 Broadway......$15,000

122D ST, s s, 107.⅝ ft e of Lexington Av, 17.4x irregular, April 28, 1902; Patrick M. Cassidy to Janet McAdam; attorney, G. W. McAdam, 257 Broadway......$4,000

133D ST, s s, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11, March 7, 1901; Henry Fehn to George N. Reinhart and others; attorneys, Euring & Geiger, 280 Broadway......$3,000

BLEECKER ST, w s, 48 ft s of Grove St, 20x83.2, April 6, 1895; Marie Haldy to William S. Church and others; attorney, Mr. Anderson......$11,000

BROOME ST, n w corner of Cannon St, 50x75, Sept. 7, 1899; Bernard Magen to Daniel K. De Belxedon; attorney, Frederic de P. Forster, 18 Wall St......$4,000

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 99 and 99½, June 2, 1909; Barnet Lerner to Katy Krau; attorney, Hugo Cohn, 19 Avenue A......$2,500

2D AV, 490, March 23, 1907; George W. Jarehow and another to Wilhelmina C. Ronner; attorney, Henry H. Sherman, 44 Pine St......$7,800

46TH ST, 444 West, Sept. 19, 1905; Adolf Hollander to George Hermann; attorney, Hugo Cohn, 19 Avenue A......$4,000

WEST END AV, w s, 59 ft n of 90th St, 24.5x irregular, Nov. 15, 1899; Annie R. Bauerdorf to Matilda E. Gay; attorneys, Deyo & Bauerdorf, 111 Broadway......$15,000

BROADWAY, e s, 47.3 5-7 ft s of 49th St, 58.10x irregular, Sept. 11, 1907; Maurice De Vries to Mary E. Freeman; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$140,000

79TH ST, s s, 283.4 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x102.2, Nov. 30, 1900; Robert C. Embree to Carrie L. Miller; attorney, Lawrence E. Embree, 31 Nassau St......$10,000

EAGLE AV, 640, Feb. 14, 1905; Jacob Ackermann to Mary Schaefer; attorney, Peter Cook, 99 Nassau St......$1,750

LOT 131, map of Hunt's Point Realty Co., June 11, 1908; Charles S. Baker to Hunt's Point Realty Co.; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$400

134TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11, April 21, 1905; Gustaf Forssgren to William M. Walker; attorney, George W. Ellis, 149 Broadway......$18,000

2D AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 102d St, 25x100, May 5, 1905; Solomon Wallach to Joseph Spivack; attorney, Hugo Cohn, 19 Avenue A......$4,000

137TH ST, 9 West, June 15, 1904; Isaac Rothschild to Max S. A. Wilson; attorney, Sydney H. Herman, 35 Nassau St......$5,000

135TH ST, n s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 99.11x125, May 2, 1907; Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Co. to Asher Holzman; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway......$19,000

MADISON AV, e s, 80 ft n of 62d St, 20.5x50, Jan. 3, 1908; Victor C. Bell to Vera Becker; attorney, Adoph Cohen, 220 Broadway.$14,000

Recorded Leases.

With name and address of lessee.

3D AV, 156; Thomas Hammill to Margaret H. Woodhouse, rear building, 9 years from May 1, 1908; attorney, C. O. Woodhouse, Jr., 84 William St, $840.

21ST ST, 547 and 549 West, 50x98.9, the land; Margaret V. C. MacNutt to Herbert K. Smith of Hartford, Conn., 21 years from Sept. 1, 1907, (option renewal,) taxes, &c.; attorney, Julius Offenbach, 54 William St, $1,600.

SAME PROPERTY, consent to assign lease; same to same, April 30; attorney, same.

SAME PROPERTY, assignment of lease; Herbert K. Smith to Thomas G. Brown & Sons, April 30; attorney, same, $100.

25TH ST, 276 West, all; Charles A. Clark to John J. Stradar, 10 2-12 years from Aug. 1, 1910; attorney, Charles A. Clark, 128 Broadway, $1,800.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 168 to 174, (20 stables;) Max Levine and others to William Adams, 4 2-12 years from April 1, 1910; attorneys, Lloyd & Maddox, 92 William St, $1,080.

126TH ST, 401 West, (double store and tenement;) John Scheiberg to C. P. McKnight, 3 years from May 1, 1910; address 401 West 126th St, $420.

5TH AV, 1,371, s e corner of 114th St, (store;) Absolom P. Bachman to John J. Redmond, 3 years from May, 1897; (3 years' renewal at $1,600,) $1,500.

SAME PROPERTY; George Schuster to same, May 5, 1902, 3 years from motion of above; address same, $1,600.

5TH AV, 1,371, s e corner of 114th St, store; George Schuster to John J. Redmond, 3 years from May 1, 1906; J. J. Redmond, 1,371 5th Av, $1,800.

SAME PROPERTY, store; same to same, 3 years from May 1, 1909; address same, $1,800.

HOUSTON ST, 78 West, store, &c; Uriah J. Smith and others to Emilie D. Garbade, 5 years from May 1, 1910; attorney, Evan Griffiths, 393 Broadway, $1,000.

2D AV, 2,201, store, &c; Egideo and Giuseppe Coniodo to Samuel Rossi, 5 years from May 1, 1910; attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, 37 Wall St, $1,080.

3D AV, n w s, 51 ft n e of 15th St, 26x100, the lot; Rutherfurd Stuyvesant to Margaret H. Woodhouse, 10 9-12 years from Aug. 1, 1897; attorney, C. O. Woodhouse, Jr., 84 William St, $1,200 and $1,450.

3D AV, n w s, 77 ft n e of 15th St, 26x100, the lot; same to same, 10 9-12 years from Aug. 1, 1907; attorney, same, $1,200 and $1,450.

3D AV, 3,489, 4 lofts and part of basement; Jacob Stahl, Jr., et al. to Brunswick Laundry Co., 9 years from May 1, 1911; attorney, William Stahl, Jr., 1,895 1st Av., $3,000.

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick S. Barnum and others, as trustees, to same, 1 year from May 1, 1910; same attorney, $2,400.

3D AV, 158 and 160, all; 3d Av, 152 to 156, (rear of,) 78x40; Margaret H. Claibourne to Frithiof Anderson, 5 years from May 1, 1908; attorney, C. O. Woodhouse, Jr., 84 William St, $6,900.

3D AV, 2,127, store; Mary E. Clark to Pincus Neiman, 5 years from May 1, 1910; attorney, Harry Rittenberg, 302 Broadway, $1,080.

3D AV, n e corner of 97th St, store and part of basement; Jonas Weil and another to Louis Conrad, 3½ years from April 15, 1910; attorney, Sigmund Honig, 280 Broadway, $1,080.

3D AV, s w corner of 173d St, two-story frame building; Louisa C. Squire to Benard Simon, 3 years from May 1, 1910; attorney, Jacob Rutz, 230 Grand St, $600.

3D AV, 416, n w corner of 29th St, all; Susan Mount to William Delveaux, 5 years from May 1, 1910; Peter Doelger, 407 East 55th St., $3,800.

WASHINGTON ST, 860, store and basement; Adolph F. Nutzkorn to Henry Meyer, 5 years from May 1, 1910; attorney, M. J. Horan, 357 Broadway, $2,500.

3D AV, (Willis Av. and 148th St,) rooms in Smith Building; Kate Realty Co. to James A. Kirkland, 3 years from May 1, 1910; J. H. Thompson, 1,335 Washington Av., $840.

3D AV, 1,591, barber's shop, store, and 4 rooms; Amelia Lampe and another to Joseph Kaelin, 3 years from May 1, 1910; Jaburg Brothers, 10 Leonard St., $900.

2D AV, 2,061, s w corner of 106th St, all; James Gilbroy, executor, &c., to Thomas Cunningham, 5 years from May 1, 1910; J. P. & E. J. Murray, 1,768 Lexington Av, $2,400.

Mechanics' Liens.

7TH ST, 64; Alexander Dickson Co against Rebecca Spielberg, owner and contractor; Rebecca Spielberg, contractor, $1,815.

118TH ST, 505 West; Abraham Runik against Elizabeth McKibben, owner and contractor, $76.

45TH ST, 16 West; Jacob Rawle against Leah P. Norton, owner; C. H. Lang & Co, contractors, $8.

5TH AV, 599; Same against G. M. M. Sturges, owner; Charles H. Lang, contractor, $332.

34TH ST, 50 East; C. Haas Co against Madison Realty Co, owner; Morgan T. James, contractor, $244.

167TH ST, s s, 111.8 ft w of Edgecombe Av, 119.4x90.3x irregular; Bernard Greenwood Co against Trial Realty Co, owner, (renewal,) $435.

PAULDING AV, e s, 25 ft e of 217th St, 25x100; Mount Vernon Builders' Supply Co against Frank Yorio, owner and contractor; Homeward Building Co and Calendo & Cordio, contractors, $158.

79TH ST, n s, 529.8 ft w of Avenue A, 212.6x100; William Hauptmann against City and Suburban Homes Co, owner and contractor, $7,907.

181ST ST, 605 to 609 West; Henry A. Von Dietsch against Frederick Bretsch, owner; Albert Vonden Dreisch, contractor, $370.

3D AV, 3,779; Quinn & Baugh against John D. Crimmins, owner; Breen & Rinn, contractors, $365.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

PEARL ST, 32; Harry Bader against Hungarian Relief Society and others, Dec 9, 1909, (canceled,) $50.

54TH ST, 43 to 50 West; McNulty Brothers against City Athletic Club and others, March 9, 1910, (by bond,) $85.

Lis Pendens.

LOTS 217 and 218, map of Village of Williamsbridge, Bronx; J. Warren Young against Joseph S. Wood and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, G. Squires.

157TH ST, s w corner of Brook Av, 97x142x94.5x168; John Schnetzer against Jonas Weil and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. P. Joyce.

AVENUE A, w s, 26 ft s of 15th St, 25.9x94; Josephine Wardell against Jacob Weissberger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Butts & Vining.

112TH ST, 232 to 236 East; Samuel M. Nast against Harry Miller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. J. Gallort.

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 151st St, 124.6x165.7x irregular; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Samuel Strasbourger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. McKeen.

78TH ST, 248 and 250 East, two actions; Thomas F. McCoy and others against Mary F. Stanley and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, P. S. Dean.

PLOTS 198, 199, 218, 232, 239, 240, 520, and 521, mortgage map of Arden property, Bronx; Esmond Stiles against Allan G. Macdonell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Stiles.

Building Loan Contracts.

235TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of White Plains Av, 25x114; Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association loans John S. Johnson, $4,800.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 172d St, 94.6x125; State Realty and Mortgage Co. loans Coller Construction Co., $100,000.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

LOCATED
New and Larger Quarters,
381 4th Ave., (Cor. 27th St.)
LARGEST DISTRIBUTORS
OF
FRONT BRICK
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Direct Connections with ALL RAILROADS
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New two-family houses nearing completion, 11 rooms, two baths, all improvements. Price, $7,200; worth more, but priced for a quick sale. Apply for terms and all particulars to Leonard Morgan, 719 7th Avenue, Manhattan.

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House, garage, and automobile all for $11,500; $2,000 cash required; 12 large rooms, finished in hardwood trim, and all improvements; corner lot, 80x100; nicely situated near Flatbush Av. Address T. S., 6 East 9th St., New York.

Bay Ridge, Brooklyn—86th St., near 2d Av.; rent private residence; ample grounds; high situation; fine view of water; carriage and automobile accommodations. Archibald Montgomery, 15 East 8th St., Manhattan.

For Sale—One-family frame dwelling; 9 rooms and bath; newly decorated; all improvements; fine location; can be seen at any time. 391 East 8th St., Flatbush, between Avenues C and D.

Flatbush.—One-family house; lot 50x100; near Albemarle Road; nice location; $10,000; owner leaves for Havana. X., 310 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

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TWO FAMILY BRICK & STONE
Three stories. Best planned houses ever offered. Choice location; near Grand Concourse, Jerome Avenue, and new Broadway-Lexington Av. Subway. Buy now before the boom. Inspection invited. Wm. E. Diller, on premises, 165th St. and Walton Av.

ONE-FAMILY BRICK HOUSES,
Briggs Av., North of 194th St., Fordham.
ALSO ONE-FAMILY FRAME HOUSES,
263-265 Kingsbridge Road, facing Poe Park.
Wm. H. Wright & Son, Inc., Builders.

For Sale or to Let.—Three-story brick, two-family, 1,020 Faile St., three blocks above Simpson St. Subway.

Bathgate Av., corner, 55x87, with brick house, barns; $15,000. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

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INVEST NOW AND MAKE
BIG PROFITS THIS SUMMER
WHEN THE PENNSYLVANIA AND BELMONT TUNNELS OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.
THE WELDING TOGETHER OF QUEENS AND MANHATTAN WILL NOT ONLY INCREASE THE POPULATION OF QUEENS, BUT WILL BRING COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY AND WITH THIS UNION WILL BEGIN AN ERA OF GROWTH UNDREAMED OF FOR BEAUTIFUL
ELMHURST HEIGHTS,
THE PRETTIEST HOMESITE IN NEW YORK CITY.
NOW BUT 18 MINUTES FROM MANHATTAN BY TROLLEY. WE HAVE ONLY A FEW CHOICE PLOTS LEFT. DON'T DELAY. WRITE AT ONCE FOR PARTICULARS, OR TAKE CORONA CAR TO WOODSIDE AVE. AND PENFOLD ROAD.
BANKERS LAND CORPORATION,
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Have Beautiful Water Site
30 minutes to Herald Square; fine bathing beach; plot 40x100; price $1,300; must have $100 cash at once, balance in five years. B. Thomas, 146 East 34th St., City.

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Comfortable, pleasant home, fully improved and developed; well built 8-room house; garage, garden, fruit, and shade; plot, 75x130; fine neighborhood; just the home you want; photos, price, terms, &c., of Devoe, 552 West 185th St., New York.

FLUSHING.—Brick and stone dwelling; all improvements; 18 rooms; 2 bathrooms; large lawn; Washington and Lawrence Sts.; $85,000, or will rent. Elliott & Bush, 194 Broadway, New York, or local agents.

Very desirable new house, with all improvements, near station and trolley lines; half hour from City Hall and Herald Square; bargain price; payments as rent. Write or call N. E. Freeman, Hollis Court, Queens, L. I.

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Owner will sell valuable home site in suburbs, $1.25 weekly; you can build your own house; 25 minutes Herald Square; inside city limits. Coates, Suite 804, 150 Nassau.

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St. Mark's Av., corner Hopkinson, Brooklyn; 140 feet frontage; will exchange for improved; might add cash. Levy Bros., 5 Beekman St., Manhattan.

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Prices right. Send for particulars.
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For Sale.—One hundred-acre farm, (100;) fine estate; two (2) houses; fine barns and outbuildings; house has all improvements; five (5) cows; a pair of fine work horses; all tools etc.; bargain. G. W. Munson, Milford, Conn.

For Sale.—A beautiful spot on the Housatonic River; good houses and barns, etc.; boathouse, dock; forty (40) acres; fine fruit and shade trees; five minutes from station. G. W. Munson, Milford, Conn.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

68th St., 207 East.—3-story modern dwelling in private house block to rent from May 1, 1910, $1,200. R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Small furnished house for rent for June, July, August to September 15th; 138th St., near 7th Av.; responsible party with reference. Box J 47 Times.

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To let at Larchmont, $250 a month for the Summer, attractive furnished cottage, six bedrooms; 3 minutes' walk from the Sound, 35 minutes from city; fine bathing and boating. Address C. C., 55 West 44th St.

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It is a unique, individual, residential suburban park established on lines designed to meet the most exacting demand of men like you who want better than the best in location, environment, healthfulness and all that modern science and long experience can do to produce for them **THE PERFECT HOME IN THE PERFECT PLACE.**

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THE ABSOLUTE SALE OF
The Griswold Estate
TO-DAY
At 1 P. M. on Premises, Rain or Shine, in Large Tent,
At RIVERDALE, N. Y. City
56 CHOICE LOTS
AND TWO HANDSOME DWELLINGS
on Fieldstone Road, West 252d St., Waldo Av. and Riverdale Lane
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These houses are perfect in every detail, steam heat, electric light, handsome combination fixtures, parquet floors, elegant decorations, large closets; tiled bath with shower.

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PRICES REASONABLE, TERMS EASY
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The estate commands unlimited views, is beautifully wooded, and an ideal location for all-year homes.
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References demanded, as none but cultured people are desired.

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A poem in trees, hills, and glens, on the Hudson. Lots, acreage; 5c. ride from Subway. Write Pinecrest Co., Yonkers.

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A city man's country home. Situate halfway between the County Seat and Liberty, on the line of the new State road to be built from New York to Buffalo. Good farm of over 73 acres; house 15 rooms, with all improvements, including hot water heat; 7-room tenant house; new wagon house, 40x60; stable with room for five horses and 18 cows; many other buildings. Trout brook, good woodland, large orchard. Elevation above the sea 1,200 ft. Owner is dead and entire property will be sold for less than cost of dwelling. Terms easy.
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To rent, furnished, for Summer, ten-room house, all modern improvements; piano, electric light; good water. For terms address Box 323 Livingston Manor, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

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We are creating seven hundred Little Farms on Staten Island, within fifty minutes and a ten-cent commutation fare from Broadway—We are landscaping them—planting on each farm a great variety of the finest fruit, shade and flowering shrubs. Everything is done in a wholesale way, and as a result we sell you upon payment of $10 down and $6 per month a complete country place—on which we build a bungalow that you can pay for at a lower cost than the rent of the cheapest seashore cottage. We give you for $600 or less value you could not duplicate for $1,200, and on terms within the limits of the most moderate purse.

Here is a chance to grow your own vegetables, raise your own fruits and work among your own flowers. Here is the chance to enjoy your summer days, swept by the breezes of the old Atlantic, with boating and fishing close at hand, and less than an hour from your work.

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2 Apple
2 Cherry
2 Peach
2 Pear
2 Plum
9 Blackberry
9 Currant
9 Gooseberry
9 Raspberry
12 Grape Vines
2 Honeysuckle
2 Climber Roses
2 Spirea
2 Peonies
12 Hardy Flowers
18 Shrubs
2 Norway Spruce
2 Shade Trees

Every farm is laid out by us to conform to the best ideals of artistic gardening and fruit growing—locations being provided on which to put the house and places for the outbuildings, chicken yard, grape arbors, etc.

ONE HUNDRED BUNGALOWS
ON LITTLE PAYMENTS

Our new type of bungalows are different from anything you ever saw around New York. They harmonize with the natural surroundings, and yet each one has its own individuality, demonstrating that as much beauty and style can be put into a bungalow costing $1,000 or $2,000 as in the Summer mansion of the wealthy man. We have plans of bungalows costing from $780 to $3,500.

A $780 Bungalow Built on a $590 Little Farm
Terms, $150 Cash, $16 Monthly

Free Excursions
Staten Island Ferry from Battery

Saturday Afternoon, 2.40 P. M.
Sunday Morning, - 11.00 A. M.
Sunday Afternoon, - 2.00 P. M.
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A Handsome Book
"The Lure of a Little Farm"
Full of happy hints on a care-free Summer
Free on request.

WOOD, HARMON & CO.
261 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Telephone, 6500 Barclay.

BROOKLYN OFFICE,
1376 Broadway, Near Gates Ave.
Telephone, 614 Bushwick.

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Telephone, 6664 Morningside.

Harlem and Brooklyn Offices Open Evenings.

EXCHANGE COUPON
FREE ROUND TRIP
LITTLE FARMS AT ANNADALE
STATEN ISLAND
Via Staten Island Rapid Transit

Leave ferryboat from the upper deck on arrival at St. George, Staten Island. Take Little Farms Special (you can't miss it) and hand this coupon to our agent on the train, wearing a yellow badge. He will pay your R. R. fare. We do not furnish ferry tickets.

WOOD, HARMON & CO. T7

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

MERRICK, L. I.
On the South Side of Long Island
50 Minutes from New York
Country Homes
For both Summer and all the year use.
Houses and Property for Sale

For plans, description, etc., apply to
THOS. J. SIGLER, Agent
Tel. 2260 John. **84 William St., N. Y.**

A splendid bungalow site, 50x150, hill top, in exclusive residence park, five minutes' walk from Manhasset Station, with grand view of Manhasset Bay; all improvements; boating, bathing, golfing; private docks; $1,200; a fine opportunity for the right party; liberal building arrangements; write for information. Desirable, 151 Times Downtown.

If you want HOMESITES or SMALL FARMS in nearby suburbs on Long Island, send for a free copy of the
A. B. C. OF SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.
It tells what you want to know.
J. F. MINCHER, Dept. E, 351 5th Av., N. Y. C.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

$100 DOWN; $8 MONTHLY.
MONEY INVESTORS READ.
BARGAIN
3 lots near trolley and depot; fine bathing beach; good boating and fishing; select neighborhood; all improvements; sidewalks, curbing, shade trees, macadamized streets; only 32 minutes to City Hall; worth $1,600; will sell for $900 cash, or cheap on terms to suit; this is a good chance to make several hundred in six months; must sell; write for maps and particulars. Biedenkapp, 1,100 Broadway, Brooklyn, (1 flight up.)

Villa Plots & Houses
at GREAT NECK, L. I.
Elevation high. Prices low.
Unsurpassed water views.
Louis G. Paul V. **SHIELDS CO.** 1 Wall Street. Tel. 4734 Rector.

NASSAU, GLEN COVE, L. I.
Beautiful building sites, 200x400, in the best residential section, near NASSAU COUNTRY CLUB golf grounds; bargain. For full particulars address Owner, Room 703, 141 Broadway, New York.

City, country, and seashore combined; thirty minutes from centre of Manhattan; 7 rooms, all improvements; no assessments; buy like renting; also building plots; easy terms. Combination, Box J 12 Times.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

BELLEROSE.
Villas and Villa Plots.
Artistic high-class homes at minimum prices. Landscaped streets. Fully restricted. Beautiful $10,000 Pennsylvania, main line, station on property, 23 minutes from Herald Square; also trolley; elevation 85 feet. Booklet upon request.
UNITED HOLDING COMPANY,
1,007 Flatiron Building, N. Y. C.

HILL TOP BUNGALOW
site, right on top of hill, giving magnificent water and land view for miles; price $250, $10 down, $3 monthly; a more perfect spot could not be found; 5 minutes from all bathing, boating and fishing; also close to depot; 55 minutes from N. Y.; fare 16c.
CARNEY, 395 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

Huntington—Good size farm; shade; run for chickens; close to depot; part under cultivation; must sell; unheard of sacrifice; $475; $50 cash buys it; balance your own terms; only buyers need apply. Stanton, 430 5th Av., near 9th St., Brooklyn.

3 CENTS A DAY buys a lot at Beautiful Patchogue Manor, adjoining 4 R. R. stations. Titles free and guaranteed. Write for particulars H. 150 Times, Times Sq.

JAMAICA BAY WATERFRONT
and meadows for sale direct from farmer JOHN H. WARD, 41 Park Row.

Owner will sell two freehold lots; only 25 minutes from city; for $1.25 weekly you can build your own house. Suburbs, Box D 119 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

A charming front four-room Summer apartment, near Riverside Drive; new fireproof building, newly furnished; parquet floors, shower bath; exceedingly light rooms, with balconies; short lease or special terms till Oct. 1; references required; on view 2 till 4 or by appointment. MacPherson, 511 West 113th St. 'Phone 3040—Morning.

High-class furnished four-room apartment to sublet for Summer; electric light, telephone; all-night elevator, hall service, &c.; six windows facing Morningside Park; to responsible party, $55 monthly. Telephone Riverside 6004, or call 50 West 110th St., Apartment 15.

478 CENTRAL PARK WEST.—SIX WINDOWS AND BALCONY FACING PARK.; 7 rooms; artistically furnished; grand piano; high-class building; great sacrifice; $75 month; June 1 to Oct. 1. Newton, 'Phone 1386 River.

Duplex apartment, two bedrooms, bath, large, sunny parlor, at 25 East 30th St., from now till October; make your own offer. For appointment telephone Mr. Wagstaff, Rector 1040, or write 25 East 30th St.

Handsomely appointed, elegantly furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths; 38th St., near 5th Av.; reasonable terms to desirable tenant. Can be seen upon application to L. J. Phipps & Co., 432 5th Av.

206 West 86th St.—Eight rooms, sixth floor; electric fans, linen, silver; $108 a month until October; Subway at corner. S. Ward.

Five-room apartment, elevator, telephone; bargain; healthy, convenient neighborhood; reference required. 509 West 112th.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

APARTMENT, luxuriously furnished; 9 large outside rooms, 2 baths, and servants' toilet; to sublet furnished or unfurnished. Euclid Hall, 86th St. and Broadway, 4th floor, northwest.

19 East 32d St.—Large, handsome front room; private bath; meals served in apartments.

Exceptionally well furnished 6 rooms, June to September. 'Phone 6460 Madison.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED

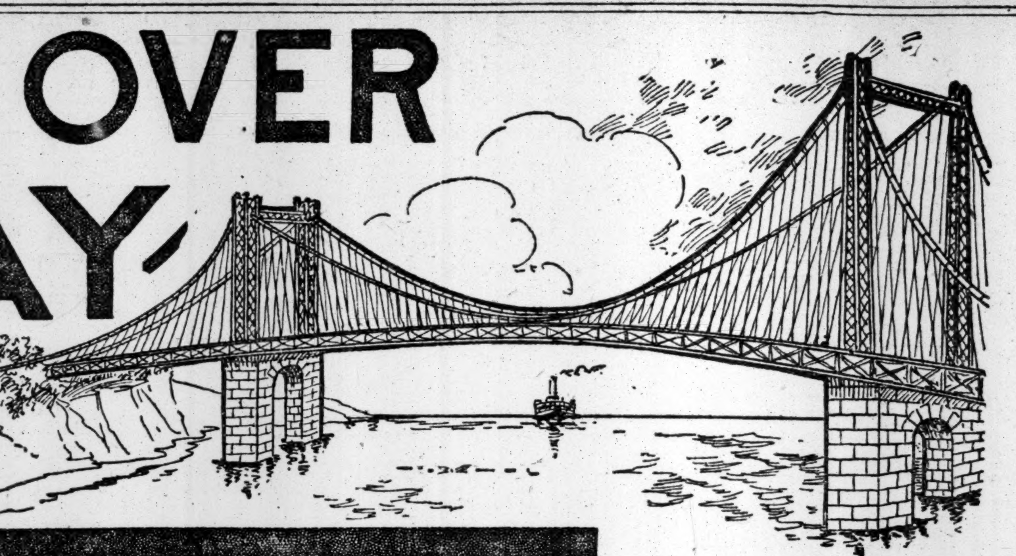
3 or 4 furnished rooms and bath suitable physician, year or longer. Box J 50 Times.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

WANTED PART OF LOFT in neighborhood of Warren St. and Broadway, 500 sq. ft. or more; facility for power connections. Answer by letter to Meacham Addressing Machine Co., 261 Broadway.

City newsdealers are often unable to supply the demand for THE NEW YORK TIMES, of which they do not take more than are ordered by their regular customers, unsold copies being non-returnable. To make sure of a copy week days and Sundays, order THE TIMES to be delivered at your home at a cost of eleven cents for seven days.—Adv.

COME OVER TO DAY 2-5 P.M.



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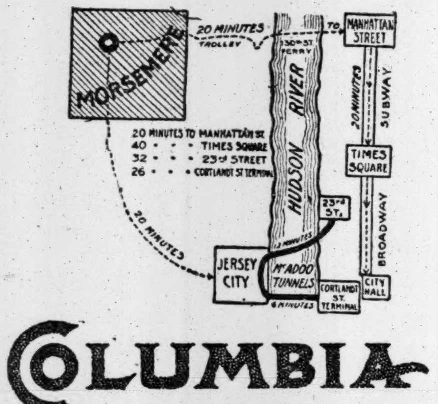
BUNGALOW PLOTS

THE NEW BRIDGE

isn't up yet, but,—train or trolley will take you to the loveliest home sites in the eastern United States. The bridge WILL go up soon, so you have a chance to make an investment NOW that will secure both a cozy home and a snug fortune in the near future.

SELECT YOUR PLOTS, then don't wait till you save money—we'll finance the building of your home and you can enjoy the luxury of living in the most delightful, high class, but moderate-priced suburb around New York and—the MOST ACCESSIBLE.



HOW TO GET HERE

Use any of the Hudson River Tunnels connecting at Jersey City with the Northern Railroad of New Jersey direct to Morsemere, or take Paterson or Hackensack cars at the 130th St. Ferry (connecting with the 125th St. Crosstown cars) direct to Morsemere, stopping at DELIA BOULEVARD.

A visit places you under no obligation to buy. Just come out and satisfy yourself with a glance of the truth of all we've been telling you about Morsemere in the past weeks.

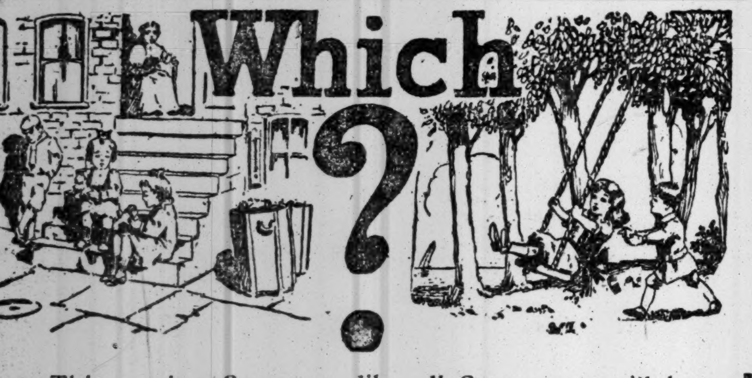
Values over here are rising rapidly. YOU may not get another chance like this for a long time.

$390~$575

COLUMBIA REAL ESTATE COMPANY

"ALL THAT'S BEST IN NORTHERN NEW JERSEY"

$10 DOWN $5 MONTHLY.



This coming Summer—like all Summers—will have its weeks and weeks of hot, broiling, sweltering days followed by sleepless, nerve racking nights. Heat, heat—nothing but heat. And thousands upon thousands of children will pay the awful penalty—the penalty they pay with monotonous regularity summer in and summer out.

The cold, unsympathetic figures of the Board of Health's report tell the story most eloquently. And this mowing down of little folks happens just because they are denied the cool green of the fields, the shaded woods, the sparkling salt water to splash in, besides plenty of air—pure, sweet life giving air of joyous outdoors. How about *your* kiddies? Are they going to be penned up in the stifling city all summer? Are you the *selfish* man, or just the *thoughtless* one? **Which?**

For over two years we have been working out a plan to place before you and others a near-New-York-spot where the whole family could rough it all summer without costing a cent more than being penned up in a flat. At last we have found the spot—it is beautiful in the extreme.

Half mile of water front.

Thousands of big oak, chestnut, holly and pine trees.

Excellent boating, bathing, fishing and crabbing.

Within a short trolley ride of Asbury Park, Spring Lake, Belmar, etc.

Club House and Dock for all residents—free.

And all this in **Manasquan Park.**

Bungalow and Tent Sites $40 to $140

Half the sites range in price from $40 to $90.

$10 secures any site, $1.50 a week pays for it. No taxes, no interest for two years. Title insured to us by the Fidelity Trust Co. of Newark, N. J.

This is an opportunity that you cannot afford to overlook—the one great chance to secure a Summer outing place for the kiddies—and the big folks as well.

Manasquan Realty Co., 905-907 Marbridge Bldg., N. Y.

Don't fail to write for booklet and railroad tickets at once. You may forget it to-morrow. 'Phone 3059 Murray Hill.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

SMALL FARM AND THIS BUNGALOW

Four rooms and ½ acre of land; charming suburb; 56 minutes from City Hall; boating, bathing, and fishing; raise your own chickens, vegetables, and enjoy the peace and happiness of country life; 15 trains daily, fare 11c.; 15 minutes' walk to depot. Apple and cherry trees; price only $550. Small monthly payments. Write, call, or telephone 6371 Barclay. K. NICHOLS, No. 258 Broadway, opposite City Hall.

A Live Tip

FOR THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE MOVING TO THE COUNTRY AND WANT

HOME SITES

we have an interesting proposition to make. Big realty value for little money, and on easy terms. Address "REALTY SPECIALIST," Box 263 Times Main Office.

Baldwin Park—South Orange Heights

300 feet elevation; extended mountain view; 40 minutes to Hudson Terminal Building, D., L. & W. R. R.; 90 trains daily; select residential suburb; restricted property; all improvements; fifty New York families have already made this their home; houses range from $7,000 to $15,000; also a few choice building plots for sale; terms and payments made satisfactory; write or call for booklets. Cornelius A. Baldwin, 30 Church St., N. Y., or 451 Summit Av., So. Orange, N. J.

Hills of North Jersey.—Gentleman's farm, 80 acres; 400 foot elevation; see New York, only 24 miles; 1 mile Woodcliff Lake Station; 40 acres cultivated, rest woodland; abundance fruit; crystal lake, stocked with trout; cut 1,000 tons ice; running brook, water falls; two-story stone and frame house; modern conveniences; steam heat and gas; 6 outbuildings; no mosquitos; most attractive section; growing tremendous rate; $360 per acre. S. R. Lamb, Woodcliff Lake, N. J.

MURRAY HILL, N. J.

Beautiful hill section, 50 min. on D., L. & W.
1 acre, 7-room house, barn, fruit....$2,900.00
4 acres, all fruit, 8 rooms, barn.....$4,500.00
54 acres, mostly woodland, 3,000 ft. road frontage, 11-room house, barn, running water 10,500.00
135 acres, 100 tillable, 14-room house, bath, large barns, running water..15,000.00
Many other properties in this section shown by A. E. POTTER, opposite depot.

An absolute bargain, elegant new cottage, six rooms, bath; every improvement; hot water heat, sewer, water, gas, electricity; macadamized street; hardwood trim; finest location, restricted; half hour out; two railroads, trolleys; commutation 7 cents; price, $4,000; cash, $500, balance as rent; photo sent. Carl Hallberg, owner, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Write for FREE TICKETS to
ASBURY PARK
To Visit ASBURY PARK ESTATES.
Large Bungalow plots $275 to $875.
Easy terms. Improvements.
L. SMADBECK, Mgr.,
45 West 34th St., N. Y., third floor.

A COZY HOME.—A very attractive and exceptionally well built modern house, 24x44; very compact and complete in every detail; 9 rooms, bathroom, all modern improvements; lot 50x125, 45 minutes from Union Square on Lackawanna R. R.; first-class growing neighborhood; principals only. J. A. Park, Van Houten Av., Passaic, N. J.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

10-room, remodeled homestead; up-to-date improvements; high ground; fine shade, stable, etc.; large plot; a few minutes' walk from station and trolley; low priced, but good; send for particulars.
W. A. LAMBERT, 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Beautiful country residence, with three acres ground, West Nutley, N. J.; delightfully situated; dry, healthy; garage, barn, orchard, fish pond, &c. Apply Dr. W. PETERS, Passaic, N. J.

Buy a farm, cultivate it, and have a competence; farms at farmer prices; bargains. Osgoodby Farm Agency, 30 Church St., N. Y.

Ridgefield Park.—If interested in a bungalow, don't fail to call and inspect mine; I need the money; make me an offer. Sandberg.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

28TH ST., CORNER 1ST AV.

Loft containing 8,000 square feet; exceptional light, four sides; large elevator, steam heat, and power. Owner on premises.

Factory, 50x95; 6-story and basement; fireproof; whole or part; light on 4 sides; 415 and 417 East 93d St. Inquire Adam Happel, 408 East 93d St.

10,000 square feet, two lofts, to lease; reasonable rent; good light; steam heat; near Hudson Tunnels, 61 Bishop St., Jersey City.

DOCTOR OR DENTIST.

A parlor floor, 79th St., near Broadway; appointment. Phone 9792 Schuyler.

Columbus Circle, 311 West 59th St.—Lofts and offices in modern light elevator building. Apply on premises. Rent moderate.

Store, Second Av., 1,272, corner 67th Street; fireproof; rent, $45. Janitor or R. T. Mackay, Wall Street.

To Rent—Attractive front room, 5th Av. loft; reasonable. Tyler, Photographer, 306 5th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Large Light Lofts
Irving Place
Southwest Cor. 16th St.
These desirable lofts are now
Positively
Offered for Rent

Store and Basement are already leased to Anton Wedl, Importer of linens. Building absolutely fireproof. 5 Elevators. Sprinkler system and all modern improvements.

12,000 Square Feet in Plot.
For Further Particulars
apply to your own broker or
CLARKE G. DAILEY,
111 Broadway.
Phone 4300 Rector.

FOR LEASE.
TERM YEARS, PLOT ON THE WEST SIDE AV. B, BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., 9 LOTS, VACANT, SMALL STABLE AND OFFICE. JOHN U. BROOKMAN, OWNER, 88 WALL ST.

10,000 SQ. FT. IN MODERN ELEVATOR BUILDING FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES; EXCELLENT LIGHT, &c. THE MEYROWITZ MFG. CO., COR. 31ST ST. AND 1ST AV., OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

For architect, artist, writer, or any select business needing quiet and privacy, in up-to-date building, near 42d and 5th Av. Address Rare Opportunity, J 39 Times.

Loft, 25x72; suitable for light business purpose. Adam Happel, 408 East 93d St.

Brooklyn.

LOFTS WITH POWER

60x90, 50x100 AND UP TO 80,000 SQ. FT. LIGHT ALL SIDES; HEAT, ELEVATOR. NEW BUILDING. SPRINKLED. LOW INSURANCE. Ins. Rate Less Than 10c. Per $100. Splendid location to get help, either skilled or unskilled, in textiles, white goods, metal goods, shoes, etc. Owner on premises, 257 Classon Av., near De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

Bronx.

KELLER BLOCK
188th-189th St. FROM 3D AVE. TO PARK AVE.
ENTIRE BLOCK NEW STORES SUITABLE FOR EVERY BUSINESS.
100 new apartments just filling up.
Come quick and secure the trade.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished

West Side.

BERKELEY ARMS,
326 to 332 West 95th St.,
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Handsome, up-to-date apartments; beautiful view of Hudson River; telephone in each apartment; Subway express station; 5-6-7 rooms; rent $45-$75. Telephone 4174—River.

WASHINGTON & JEFFERSON
318-328 West 51st St.

Beautiful modern apartments, 6 and 8 large, light rooms; electricity; elevator. Apply Superintendent, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

20 West 65th Street.

At Lincoln Square; seven rooms, bath; newly renovated; open plumbing; all conveniences; $33.00. Owner.

103 West 77th Street.

Manhattan Square; wide apartment; seven rooms, bath; handsomely decorated; private house block; rent moderate.

We store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th St. Telephone 2667—Bryant.

80 WEST 92D ST.

7 rooms and bath; all improvements; $35.

206 West 86th St.—Eight rooms, Summer or longer; furnished if desired; sixth floor; elevator; Subway at corner. Inquire E. Ward.

93d St., 102 West.—Overlooking Park; all improvements; 7 rooms and bath; rent, $70. Janitor or R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

Desirable corner apartment, 7 light rooms, tiled bath; 10 minutes from Times Square; 172 West 77th St. See janitor.

83d St., 329 West.—8 rooms and bath, overlooking Riverside; rent, $80. Janitor or R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

Apartment, new law house; improvements; large, light rooms; low rent. 964-966 Amsterdam Av.

Eight-room apartment, West 82d St., near Central Park. Address E., 442 Columbus Av.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

$500 CASH—$10 MONTHLY

Purchases beautiful cottage with modern improvements; electric lights and high elevation; large plot; near school and station; 25 minutes out; Lackawanna R. R. Call, write, Nicholson Co., Lindhurst, N. J.

For Rent—Furnished house, 8 rooms and all improvements, in Westfield, N. J., on the Boulevard; possession May 16; new house and ornamental grounds. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway, New York.

Morristown, N. J.—Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent season or year. B. J. Crane.

Artistic Nutley houses, $4,750 up; choice lots $250 up. Lambert, 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

Farms, country homes, all kinds, everywhere; bargain list mailed. Lebkuecher, 78 Bible House, Manhattan.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Splendid new house on a hill in Westfield; big plot; heat, gas, electricity; full plumbing; beautiful decorations; hardwood trim; stonewalk, sewer, &c.; $5,250; only $750 cash; near depot, &c. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

Rent reduced, perhaps free, to enterprising man, reasonable hours; price right to purchaser; easy terms; Hasbrouck Heights dwelling, 8 rooms; improvements; newly painted, decorated. White, 25 West 42d St.

A big plot in Westfield, 100x100, covered with forest trees; near trolley and depot; only $650; $10 cash, $6.50 monthly. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

Westfield plot, 50x208, between two good houses, near to everything, only $600; $10 cash, $6 monthly. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

ST. JOHN COURT
Amsterdam Av., S. W. Cor. 111th St., Opposite the Cathedral.

Positively the finest 5 and 6 room and bath elevator apartments on the west side. at $720 to $1,000.
Convenient to Central, Riverside and Morningside Parks, surface cars, Subway and "L" stations.
Immediate possession. Favorable terms.
See Superintendent or
Chas. S. Kohler, Agent,
906 Columbus Av., at 104th.
'Phone, 5504—Riverside.

ROBERT FULTON COURT
559 West 156th Street
Northeast Corner Broadway

Elegantly planned; superior construction; facing Audubon Park and Plaza.
Delightful view of Hudson and Palisades; 6 and 7 large rooms and bath.
$840 TO $980 PER ANNUM
Abundance of closets; many special features; Subway station; Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars within one block.
Decorations to suit; continuous hall service. Apply to Superintendent or
Chas. S. Kohler, Agent
906 COLUMBUS AV., AT 104TH ST.
'PHONE, 5505—RIVERSIDE.

VAN PRAAG
522-4 West 112th St.
Between Amsterdam and Broadway. Beautiful 5 room Apartments, $37.00; telephones, etc.

STANLEY COURT
184th St., Amsterdam Av. and Broadway.
4-5-6 rooms, large, light, elegantly finished; all modern improvements; telephones in apartments; 3 blocks to Subway.
Rent $25 to $35.
Apply to H. E. BOWIE, Agent, 506 W. 184th.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

The Glenmore JUST OPENED
Seven light, large rooms; high-class locality.
RENTS $33.
VYSE AV., CORNER 167TH ST.,
two blocks north from Simpson St. Subway.

Nonpareil, 87 St. Nicholas Place, Near 155th.—Convenient elevated terminus; overlooking Viaduct, Speedway; small apartments; elevator, telephone; rents, $32, $40; seven-room apartment, furnished, sublet Summer responsible party.

LOWEST RENTS, ELEVATOR APTS.
St. Thomas, corner 178th St. and Amsterdam Av.; 4, 5, 6, 7 outside rooms; every improvement conceivable; facing Highbridge Park; $35-$55.

No Manhattan apartment at the same rental equals the luxurious Belfort, corner Post Street and Hamilton Av., near Van Cortlandt Park; 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms, $45, $50, $60, $70. Gerbereux Co., 369 South Broadway, Yonkers.

SIX ROOMS—MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Housekeeping conveniences; modern elevator building; liberal concessions. Morningside Av. E., cor. West 118th St.

Cathedral Heights, $38
Five rooms, elevator, telephone. 509 W. 112th.

478 West 159th St., corner St. Nicholas Av.—Elegant apartments; 7, 8 rooms; all improvements. Janitor.

East Side.

A.—345 East 17th St., Stuyvesant Square.—Fourth floor; 5 large rooms; improvements; rent, $22. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St. Liberty St.

KINGSTON—129 E. 76th STREET.
Handsome apartment; 8 large, light rooms.

Bronx.

The feeling of being "cooped in" need never be yours!

Just take one of these Apartments with the Private Park. Play tennis—breathe the fresh air—live out in the open, though right in New York City. Rentals, too, are very moderate in

The A-RE-CO Apts.

At Simpson Street Subway Station
Only 30 minutes from Downtown

ELEVATOR	NON-ELEVATOR
4 to 6 rooms	4 to 6 rooms
All-night Service	$21 to $33

Large, light, perfectly ventilated rooms. Electric lights. Hardwood floors. Artistic decorations. HOT WATER AT ALL TIMES.

Free Tennis Courts, Swings, Sand Piles, etc., in our Private A-RE-CO Park

Apply to Rental Office, 1028 Simpson Street (at Simpson Street Subway Station). Take Lenox Ave. Express.

"The Hunts Point"
Most Modern Elevator Apartment in City.
163D AND SIMPSON STS.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.

Come here FIRST, then look the entire city over, if you please.
You will be convinced that there are none better anywhere.
Others APPRECIATE and KNOW the BEST Apartment besides yourself.
COME TO-DAY. To-morrow may be too late.
Faces THREE wide streets and a PRIVATE PARK. Tennis and Croquet for the sole use of the tenants.
HANDSOMEST ENTRANCE HALL IN THE CITY
Conveniences that every woman has wanted and been unable to find until now.
Apartments of 2 and 4 rooms, kitchenette and bath; 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 1 to 3 baths, at the extremely low
Rents, $300 to $1,000
HENRY MORGENTHAU CO.,
Tel. 4600 Melrose.
Open for inspection day and night.

Park Av., 4,294, near 179th St.—Elegant new apartments; choice neighborhood; four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $19 to $22; call and see them; liberal inducements.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Bilbro Auto Company, lately doing business at No. 1,873 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Bilbro Auto Company, for the benefit of its creditors, at his office, Room 1,211, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau Street, in said Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before July 8th, 1910.

Dated New York, April 19, 1910.

SAMUEL E. HALL, Assignee.

Daily and Sunday editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES mailed to any address in the United States for seventy-five cents a month; daily edition, fifty cents a month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.—Adv.

Church Services To-morrow.

Baptist.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 308-312 West 54th Street, New York City, Rev. LEIGHTON WILLIAMS, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Faith and the Future." 4 P. M., Holy Communion. 8 P. M., Rev. William H. Cannada, Missionary in Brazil, preaches.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av., FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., Dr. W. A. Granger. 8 P. M., the Pastor will preach on "Vain Regrets."

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, West Thirty-third St., between 8th and 9th Aves.—Dr. Oscar Haywood preaches morning, 10:45, "Casting the Devil Out." Evening, 7:45, "Experimental Religion." Evangelistic Service. Congregational Singing.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
8 West Forty-sixth Street.
The Rev. CHARLES F. AKED, D.D., Minister.
Dr. Addison Moore will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Services at 11 and 8 o'clock.
Morning—"GOD, THE WANDERER; MAN, HIS HOME."
Evening—"HOW THE THOUGHT-FORCE CAN CONTROL THE FORCES OF LIFE."
BIBLE CLASSES FOR YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN AT 9:30 A. M.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 104th St., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, Object Teaching; 8, "Can We Be Satisfied?" Welcome.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Madison Avenue, cor. 31st Street.
CHARLES A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Impregnable Rock of Christian Faith."
8 P. M.—"A Message to the Man Who Has Failed."
STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square, EDWARD JUDSON, Pastor.—The Rev. Robert Walker will preach at 11 and the Rev. Edward B. Simmons at 8.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
Fifth Av., near 127th St.
Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D., Minister.
Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "God's Biography of Man."
Evening: "Jesus and Buddha."

SECOND AVE. BAPTIST CHURCH,
Above 10th Street.
Rev. ROBERT F. Y. PIERCE, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Christ Answers to Hard Questions."
8 P. M.—Illustrated Crayon Sermon, "Quo Vadis."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St., Convent Avenue.—Rev. Dr. Rufus P. Johnston preaches 11 o'clock, "Transmitted Glory"; 8 o'clock, "A Sixth Sense Faith." Everybody welcomed.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th Street.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D., Pastor.
Public Worship at 11 A. M.
Dr. Jefferson will preach.
8 P. M.: Address by Rev. WALTER WALSH of the Peace Society of the City of New York.
Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL,
Broadway and 76th Street.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M. HENRY A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches.

Disciples of Christ (Christian.)

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, FIRST CHURCH,
323 W. 56th St.; Rev. W. L. FISHER, Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
M. DELOS SMITH, GOSPEL SINGER.

LENOX AVENUE UNION CHURCH,
74 West 126th St. Services, 11 and 8.
WM. BAYARD CRAIG, D. D., LL. D., Minister.

Ethical Culture.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE,
Carnegie Hall, 57th St., 7th Ave.—11 A. M.
—DR. FELIX ADLER—
will discuss
THE ETHICAL MOVEMENT AFTER 34 YEARS.

Jewish.

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
81st St., Columbus-Amsterdam Avs.,
STEPHEN S. WISE, Rabbi.
Service Sunday morning at 11:15.
"Theodore Parker, Preacher-Prophet."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Central Park West at 65th St., The Rev. Charles J. Smith, Pastor.—Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Chief Service at 11 o'clock. Vespers at 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St. W. M. HORN, pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, Madison Ave., 73d St., Dr. J. B. REMENSNYDER, Pastor.—Services, 11 and 8; Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

BEDFORD ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. ROBERT H. KELLEY, pastor.—10:45. Subject: "The Church Organization." 7:45, Texts of the World: "The Easiest Way Is the Best Way."

GRACE CHURCH, W. 104th, CHRISTIAN F. REISNER, D. D.—11 A. M., "How Do I Know I Am Saved?" 8, Happy Sunday evening, "Weston's Walk Across Continent." Refresh at "A Homelike Church."

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Corner 60th Street.
Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Preaching by the Pastor.
8 P. M.—Informal Service. Favorite hymns by choir and congregation. Brief address by the Pastor.

7th Av. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St.
John Wesley Hill.
11—"The Wedding Ring."
8—"The Use and Abuse of Wealth."

SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH,
76th St., west of Columbus Av.,
GEORGE CLARKE PECK, D. D., Minister.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Minister.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11—"THE SCHOOL OF CHRIST."
8—VESPER SERVICE. Special music.
Short Address by the Pastor on
"DREAMS THAT COME TRUE."

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway, J. LEWIS HARTSOCK, minister.—11 A. M., "The Ascension"; 8 P. M., "The Temperance Situation."

New Church.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs.—The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Service, 11 A. M., with sermon by the Pastor, Subject: "INFLUENCES."

New Thought.

NEW THOUGHT MEETINGS, Plaza Studios, 5 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Tuesday at noon, and Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, Belasco Theatre, W. 42d St., near Broadway.—Sundays, 11 A. M., Julia Seton Sears, M. D., Speaker.

Presbyterian.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, 700 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon services at 4:30 o'clock. The last of the series of sermons on "Questions About Religion." Preacher, the Rev. Professor Hugh Black, D. D. Subject: "What Is the Distinctive Message of the Christian Religion?" ALL ARE WELCOME.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and Thirty-seventh Street.
Dr. Henry Van Dyke will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. Norman Thomas at 4 P. M.
Bible School and Classes at 9:45 A. M.
Wednesday Evening Service at 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. G. H. SMYTH, Jr., Assistant.
Dr. MERLE-SMITH Preaches at 11 A. M.
At 8 P. M. Rev. FRANCIS E. HIGGINS, the Lumber Jack Sky Pilot, will preach.
Christian Endeavor Meeting Sunday morning at 9:45. Sunday School, 3 P. M. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth St.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
REV. RICHARD ROBERTS
of London will preach in the morning and afternoon. Wednesday Evening Lecture at 8:15.
STRANGERS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

FOURTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., minister, preaches to-morrow in the assembly room of the United Charities Building, 109 East 22d St., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Midweek prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
P. ELWOOD ERICKSON, Assistant.
11 A. M., Union Service of Congregation and Bible School; 8 P. M., Dr. Work preaches. Short Organ Recital, beginning 7:45.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph.D., Assistant Minister.
The pastor will preach 11 A. M. and Mr. Montgomery 8 P. M.
Men's popular class under Dr. Fagnani, 9:45 A. M.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St., Amsterdam Av.—11 A. M., Dr. Anson P. Atterbury; 8 P. M., Rev. Geo. T. Berry of McAll Mission will speak of France and the Religious Reformation; illustrated.

Presbyterian.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway, corner 73d St.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., LL.D., of New York.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. of 10th St., GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pastor will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Avenue and 105th Street.
Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., the Pastor.
Preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
On 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs.
Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Ave. and 81st St., Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 A. M.; Choral Evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av., 21st St., Rev. J. LEWIS PARKS, S. T. D., Rector.—Celebration, 8:10, Morning Prayer, sermon by Very Rev. Dean Robbins; Organ recital, 7:45; Evensong, 8; Anthem 11, "Unfold Ye Portals," Gounod; 8:45, "King All Glorious," Barnby.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway, 71st St., Rev. G. A. STRONG, Rector.—8, 11 A. M., (Rector.) 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M., Confirmation. Bishop Partridge of Japan will preach.
4 P. M., Gaul's "The Holy City."
Rev. Andrew F. Underhill, preacher.
8 P. M., Dr. Grant will preach.
Samuel Gompers's open letter to ministers of the Gospel.
9 P. M., Mr. Thomas J. Sandford: "A True Republic and How to Get It."

CHURCH of the TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29.
DR. GEORGE CLARKE HOUGHTON, Rector.
Communions: 7, 8, 9 o'clock.
Le Jeune's Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:30.
Choral Evensong, 4 o'clock. Sermon, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY.
334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion.......................8 A. M.
Morning Prayer: Preacher, the Rector. 11 A. M.
Evensong: Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton. 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 Est 27e Rue.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10h.½ et a 8h. Rev. A. WITTMEYER, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH,
BROADWAY AND TENTH STREET.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
8 P. M.—Later evening Song and Sermon.
The Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

INCARNATION,
Madison Avenue, 35th St., 8 A. M.
11 A. M., (Rector;) 4 P. M., 7th Reg't, N. G. N. Y.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
9:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. C. H. Babcock, D.D.
4:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. S. N. Ussher, D.D.

AT ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,
Madison Av., 71st St.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon: BISHOP COURTNEY. 4 P. M., Evening Prayer and Address: Rev. R. L. BRYDGES.
Special Organ Music.

Reformed.

THE REV. MALCOLM JAMES McLEOD WILL BE INSTALLED AS ONE OF THE MINISTERS OF THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH ON THE AFTERNOON OF SUNDAY, MAY 8TH, AT 3:30 O'CLOCK, AT THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, CORNER OF 5TH AVE. AND 48TH ST. SERMON BY REV. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D.D. CHARGE TO THE PASTOR BY REV. DAVID JAMES BURRELL, D.D. CHARGE TO THE PEOPLE BY REV. EDWARD B. COE, D.D.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Ave. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Ave. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Sermon in the Porch."
Evening—"Borrowing Trouble."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Ave. and 48th St.
Services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
At 11 A. M., Rev. MALCOLM JAMES McLEOD will preach.
At 3:30 P. M., Installation of the Rev. Malcolm James McLeod as one of the Ministers of the Collegiate Church. Evening Service omitted.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. THOMAS McBRIDE NICHOLS will preach at 4:30 P. M.
Subject: "Paul's Omnipotence and Ours."

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, Seventh Ave., 54th St., Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH,
57th St. and Madison Avenue.
Rev. WM. CARTER, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Dr. A. E. Kittredge will preach.
8 P. M.—People's Popular Service. Address by Dr. Carter. Special vocal and instrumental music.

SOUTH CHURCH, Madison Av. and 38th St., Rev. Thomas Reed Bridges, D. D., Minister.—11 A. M., Communion Service and Sermon.

Reformed Catholic.

SERVICES IN CHRIST'S MISSION, 331 West 57th St.—Afternoon, 3:30. Pastor O'CONNOR'S subject, "Outbreak of Roman Bishops Against Roosevelt."

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 East 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. La Vergne F. Gardner expects to attend New York meeting.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 253 West 72d St., (formerly 244 Lenox Av.)—Sunday, 8:15, "Theosophy and the Bible," Charles B. Birdsall, and "White Lotus," Commemoration Service; Tuesday evening, "The Way to the Masters."

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (Unitarian,) 4th Av. and 20th St.—Rev. THOMAS R. SLICER, Pastor, will preach. "THE VALUE OF UNANSWERED QUESTIONS" will be the subject of the Pastor's discourse. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH,
(UNITARIAN,) Park Av. and 34th St.
Ministers { Rev. Robert Collyer, Lit. D. / Rev. John Haynes Holmes.
11 A. M.................MORNING SERVICE
Rev. AUGUSTUS M. LORD, D. D., Minister of the First Unitarian Church, Providence, R. I., will preach. Subject, "SELF-CONTROL."

At LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st Street. Services at 11.
"THE HUMANITY OF GOD."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

THEODORE PARKER CENTENARY MEETING at the Church of the Messiah, corner Park Av. and 34th St., 8 P. M. Speakers, Revs. SAMUEL M. CROTHERS, D. D., FRANK C. HALL, D. D., RABBI STEPHEN S. WISE. Music by the quartet of All Souls' Church.

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY,
Central Park West and 76th Street.
Sermon by the Pastor,
FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., at 11 A. M.
Subject: "THE PATRIOT IN THE PULPIT."
A Sermon for the Centennial of Theodore Parker.

Other Services.

EVANGELISTIC COMMITTEE
OF NEW YORK CITY.
6th Season Tent, Open Air, Shop Campaign.
OPENING RALLY, CARNEGIE HALL,
Monday, May 16, 8 P. M.
Chapman—Alexander. Chorus of 400.
Dr. Wm. Jay Schieffelin, Mr. Wm. Phillips Hall, Dr. Arthur J. Smith and others.
Living Pictures Illustrating the Work.
Admission tickets from pastors or at 541 Lexington Ave. Phone 2430 Plaza.

FIRST ASSOCIATION SPIRITUALISTS, Lincoln Square Arcade, Broadway, 65th and 66th Sts.—Sundays, 3 and 8; Wednesdays, 8. Messages and address, Rev. RUFUS A. MACURDA; Lecture, Miss Amalia Pfenning.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th Street and 8th Avenue.—Sunday, May 8th, 10:30 A. M., Rev. A. B. Simpson. 8 P. M., Dr. R. J. Zimmerman.

HENRY FRANK, BERKELEY THEATRE, 19 West 44th St., 11.

Miss Margaret Gaule, psychic.—FIRST ETHICAL SOCIETY, Elks' Hall, 59th St., 8th Av. Services Sundays, 3 o'clock. Spirit Messages. Seats free.

THE OLD McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION, 316 Water St., (Under Brooklyn Bridge.)—Services every night at 7:30; Sunday at 3 P. M. Perpetual Revival. Drunkards especially welcome. John H. Wyburn, Superintendent.

PREACHER.—If any church wants a thoroughly trained and earnest lay preacher capable of relating, in preaching and fellowship, the best religious tradition with the conscience, spirit, and purpose of the modern social idealism, please write J 6 Times.

Country Board.

20c. a line 1 time; 7 times 18c. a line a day; 30 times 16 2-3c a line a day.

New Jersey.

The Wadsworth Home and Rest Cure.—For nervous invalids; ladies only. Address Mrs. S. J. Wadsworth, M. D., Maplewood, N. J.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Country Board Wanted.

20c. a line 1 time; 7 times 18c. a line a day; 30 times 16 2-3c a line a day.

WANTED—A quiet home, gentleman recently from Boston, at seashore or country, not over 45 minutes' ride to Astor Place; best references exchanged. J 16 Times.

Summer home, near city, desired at once for boy year and a half old; seashore preferred. J 31 Times.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Lost.

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST.—DIAMOND BOW-KNOT PIN WITH THREE LOOPS, SOLITAIRE CENTRE AND SINGLE PEARL EACH END OF KNOT. LIBERAL REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS IF RETURNED TO J. W. CHARLTON, 298 5TH AV.

LOST.—Light blue silk bag, containing one diamond horseshoe, one diamond crown, one turquoise and diamond ring, and two smaller rings, in going from 24th St. and Broadway to Huyler's, 27th St. and Broadway, and in walking from there to Hotel Knickerbocker, and therein; liberal reward. Mrs. F. Hepner, 53 East 96th St.

LOST.—Thursday afternoon, May 5, while shopping, a gold lorgnette, marked with initials A. F. T., attached to a long, antique gold chain. Finder will receive a reward by returning same to A. G. T., 307 West Broadway.

LOST—Tuesday evening, between Grand Central station and Port Chester, gold watch fob set with opal and two green stones; valued associations. Reward on return to Douglas H. Cooke, 52 East 19th St.

LOST—Monday afternoon, May 2, on 5th Av., between 17th and 26th Sts., silver watch, owner's name inside, small silver chain purse, both on silver fob; $10 reward, no questions asked, if returned to 21 East 9th St.

LOST.—Black leather pocketbook, containing unindorsed checks, check book, American National Bank, Tampa, Fla.; receipts, &c.; no money; liberal reward. Weather Bureau, 100 Broadway.

LOST.—Gilded lorgnette, with gold chain, either at Greenhut, Simpson-Crawford, or Subway; liberal reward. Mrs. Lobe, St. Andrew's Hotel, 72d St. and Broadway.

LOST.—May 5, 3d Av. elevated, Battery, to 34th St. Ferry, black leather purse, with two handles. Finder kindly return to Room 900, 74 Broadway, and receive reward.

LOST.—On Broadway car early Tuesday morning, manuscript inclosed in envelope addressed to the Winthrop Press, 419 Lafayette St.; reward. Rogers & Co., 9 Murray St.

LOST.—Madison Av., on 33d St., to Hotel Imperial, or in the Imperial, pearl pin, 2 hearts surmounted by crown. Reward if returned to Room 459, Park Av. Hotel.

LOST—On May 2, between Sherry's, Macy's and 33 West 50th St., or on 6th Av. car, small diamond bar pin. Reward if returned to 7 East 69th.

LOST.—Bank book No. 518,134 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST.—Black lynx scarf, between 152d, Riverside Drive, 80th, West End Av., 79th, Broadway, to 66th; reward. 412 West End Av.

LOST.—Lackawanna mileage book, between Grand Central Depot and 50th St. Subway Station. Arthur, Room 2,410, Singer Building.

LOST—Green leather handbag, 5th Av., between 10th and 18th Sts., on May 5. Finder please return to 152 East 38th St. Reward.

LOST—Small leather box containing diamond earrings, ring, pin, and pearl cross with name Isabel; reward. Phoenix, 566 Park Av.

LOST—May 4th, lady's breast pin, studded with pearls and diamond; liberal reward. Louis C. Becker, 555 West 23d St.

LOST—Friday afternoon, between 11 West 8th St. and 5th Av., cluster ring; liberal reward. J. W. Chapman, 11 West 8th St.

LOST—May 2, diamond bowknot brooch; reward offered. Return Mrs. Schmallholz, Sherman Square Hotel.

LOST—May 2, diamond bowknot; reward offered. Return Mrs. Schmallholz, Sherman Square Hotel.

LOST.—Gold arrow sorority pin, Pi Peta Phi. Return to Mary Coors, 210 West 107th St. Reward.

LOST.—Bar pin, five pearls, set in diamonds; liberal reward. E. Lesser, 216 West 102d St.

LOST.—Bank book No. 31,279. If found bring to Italian Savings Bank, 64-66 Spring St.

LOST.—A round locket set with diamonds; $25 reward. S. Stern, 36 West 77th St.

LOST.—Pearl and sapphire horseshoe brooch; $25 reward. Hale, 1,048 5th Av.

$50 REWARD for crescent brooch, containing two rows of diamonds; lost May 5, between Stuyvesant Theatre and East 54th St. TIFFANY & CO., Fifth Av., 37th St.

$100 REWARD—Lost, in West 53d St., near 5th Av., Friday, May 6, small all-diamond watch. Howard & Co., 47th St. and 5th Av.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Lost & Found Cats & Dogs.

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST.—French toy poodle, white; answers to the name of Teddy. Reward if returned 132 West 72d St.

Found.

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

ADVERTISE FOUND ARTICLES.
THE LAW:

"A person who finds lost property under circumstances which give him knowledge or means of inquiring as to the true owner, and who appropriates such property to his own use, or to the use of another person who is not entitled thereto, without having first made every reasonable effort to find the owner and restore the property to him, is guilty of larceny."—New York State Penal Code.

Lost and Found advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any Advertising Agency, or call 1000 Bryant.

FOUND, May 6.—L. I. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Four packages, purse, small box, three large envelopes.

FOUND, May 6.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City, N. J.: Roll frames, five umbrellas, pair gloves, six packages, grip, oil can, satchel, suitcase, purse, roll, cardcase.

FOUND, May 6.—D., L. & W. R. R. Apply Information Desk, Hoboken, N. J.: Three packages, roll, pair eyeglasses, pair gloves, small bag.

FOUND, May 6.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Baggage Master, Jersey City, N. J.: RAILROAD TRAINS—Handbag, two pair gloves, coat, grip, two packages, bundle. 23D ST. STATION—Pair eyeglasses. 23D ST. BOAT—Package.

FOUND, May 6.—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Article Office, Grand Central Station: Pasteboard box, package, umbrella, commutation ticket.

FOUND, May 6.—CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J. Apply foot Liberty St., city: FERRIES—Two books, package, package of underwear, package of vegetables. TRAINS—Grip, four umbrellas.

FOUND, May 6.—WEST SHORE R. R. Apply Station Master, Weehawken, N. J.: Two umbrellas.

FOUND, May 5—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply 9 Morris St.—2D AV. ELEVATED: Umbrella, gloves, shoes, rubbers, badge. 3D AV. ELEVATED: Six umbrellas, cigars, ring, book, picture, plans, key, card, papers, tags, gloves, shoes, shirt, cuffs, curtains. 6TH AV. ELEVATED: Cane, 8 umbrellas purses, beads, book, odd glove, gloves, collars, slippers, rubbers, overalls, samples, hand cleaner, dog biscuit. 9TH AV. ELEVATED: Hand bag, badge, card, eyeglass case, hat, clothes, casting, paint. SUBWAY: Ten umbrellas, eyeglasses, purses, pocketbook, books, pattern, papers, music, gloves, screws, shoes, boa, shirt, broom, horseshoes, razor, &c., harness, bottles, brush, gasoline, wood mould, pump, square, gas globe.

FOUND, May 5—NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO. S. S. PRISCILLA: Ladies' coat, tooth paste, straw hat, book, package, derby hat, wool sox, ladies' shoes. S. S. CHAPIN: Cuffs and buttons, child's jacket, tooth brush and pen.

Help Wanted—Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

BOOKKEEPER.—A1 bookkeeper, 20-25 years of age; must be neat, accurate, Protestant, come well recommended; state salary. H 160 Times.

DRESSMAKER wanted; good wages. Call at the Select Shop, 35 West 42d St.

NURSE.—An experienced young woman to care for a baby. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock, Hotel Netherland. Mrs. Stevens.

STENOGRAPHER.—By a publishing house, stenographer operating Remington machine; must be well educated, rapid, careful, and have a good memory; reply in own handwriting, stating age and experience; $12. J 44 Times.

WANTED.
Operators on slip covers and awnings. Power machines.
Apply Superintendent's Office,
O'Neill Building,
O'Neill-Adams Co., 6th Av., 20th to 22d St.
New York City.

WANTED—Colored woman for general housework; family four; good wages to competent woman; reference. 312 West 93d St.

WANTED—Intelligent young woman as maid and attendant for lady with rheumatism. J 28 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN, between 17 and 23 years of age, to learn telephone operating for Central Office positions; for those who qualify salary of $5 a week paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. at Application Department, New York Telephone Co., 58 West Houston St., cor. Wooster St.

Help Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

An opportunity; sell silk hosiery, manufacturer to consumer. Lenox Silk Works, 45 West 34th.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—A young man as bookkeeper and typewriter; only those with first-class references and practical experience need apply. J 22 Times.

BOYS.
R. H. MACY & CO. require several bright, well-recommended boys, 16 to 17 years of age, to make themselves generally useful.
Apply at office of General Manager.

BOY.—Clean, well dressed small boy for office; $4. Employes' Bonding Corporation, 80 Wall.

EXPERIENCED OFFICE MAN and correspondence clerk wanted in mercantile collection office. D 159 Times Downtown.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES WANTED.—Write for New York examination schedule; preparation free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 2,430, Rochester, N. Y.

MESSENGER.—A young man, about 18 years old, as messenger and junior clerk in bank; some banking experience preferred. J 100 Times.

MIDDLEAGED MAN, who thoroughly understands general work on small country place, indoors and out, can obtain excellent home for life if worthy. D 141 Times Downtown.

PRINTING SOLICITOR.—An experienced man with established trade for concern manufacturing line of color specialties and well equipped for commercial work. The Beckwith Company, Inc., Norwich, Conn.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.
We are placing on the market a new high grade development on the Palisades; excellent opening for good salesman. H. D. Douglas & Son, 174 Manhattan St., N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED.—No experience required; hundreds of positions now open, paying from $100 to $500 monthly. Our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," will show you how to get one of them. Write, (or call,) for it today. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, 1,210 D., Flatiron Building, New York. Branches, Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Atlanta.

SALESMEN WANTED for principal cities in U. S. A. and Canada for imported Havana cigars; must have good connection; men carrying domestic goods preferred; write full particulars and references. Y 144 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted; best-advertised real estate proposition in Greater New York; any good salesman can make good on this property; call before 1 o'clock; special arrangements with good men. Johnston, 150 Nassau St., Room 804.

SALESMEN for a new proposition, to sell camping sites, within connecting distance of city, on easy terms; agents reaping a harvest. Call at 400 West 23d St., Suite 505.

TEA AND COFFEE SALESMAN.—An old-established importing tea and coffee house of Boston desires an experienced salesman on the N. Y. C. Road, between Albany and Syracuse and territory adjoining; only men of first-class ability with trade in this territory will be eligible; a salesman desiring to improve his present condition can make a desirable connection promising favorably for a term of years; full references and statement of age and experience must accompany reply; all communications confidential. J 23 Times.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Man, 20 to 25 years old; experience in keeping track of stock; must have best references; permanent position assured for right man. Apply Witherbee Igniter Co., 1,876 Broadway.

Help Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Commercial Help.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
47 W. 42d St. Telephone 3872 Bryant.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
Otto T. Bannard, President; Jacob H. Schiff,
John R. MacArthur, V. Pres.; Robert W. De Forest,
Paul M. Warburg, Treasurer; Frederick G. Bourne,
V. Everit Macy, Secretary; George Blumenthal,
Francis L. Hine.
EDWARD W. CARPENTER, Manager.
WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING REQUESTS FOR MALE STENOGRAPHERS AND SALESMEN, AND FEMALE BOOKKEEPERS AND STENOGRAPHERS; COMPETENT APPLICANTS FOR THE ABOVE POSITIONS WILL BE GIVEN OPPORTUNITY TO ACCEPT ANY POSITION WE MAY BE REQUESTED TO FILL, PROVIDING THEIR REFERENCES ARE FAVORABLE, AND THEY MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ORDER.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, typewriters, office assistants, cashiers, furnished free. Wright Agency, 335 Broadway. Franklin 973.

Domestic Help.

MISS BRINKLEY
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.
4 East 42d St. Tel. 2484 Murray Hill.
Competent servants supplied after a careful, thorough investigation of their references.

MRS. KERNAGHAN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.—High-class help, male and female; established 19 years; references most carefully investigated. 844 6th Av. 'Phone 683—Bryant, New York.

Situations Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

A.—RASMUSSEN BUREAU.
Now waiting, Scandinavian chambermaids, waitress, general houseworkers, useful men, married couple, cooks. 722 Lexington. (58.)

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th. 'Phone 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, chambermaids, man, wife, useful men, country. Henderson, 110 West 134th St.; telephone 486 Morningside.

OLD DOMINION EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 88 West 134th; bond, $1,000, guarantees colored help; 1,119 Harlem.

Situations Wanted—Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A LADY WITH ABILITY desires position in refined family; best references. D 149 Times Downtown.

COLUMBIA STUDENT, experienced visiting governess, (German and English,) desires Summer engagement in family about June 1; references. Miss J., Teachers College.

COMPANION.—Refined, cultured Southern woman over 30 years of age wishes position as companion in refined family; best of references. "E. J." Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKING.—Frocks and gowns exclusively; formerly designer in Fifth Av. shop. Miss Jordan, 113 East 17th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 8 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

EDUCATED WOMAN of business ability, nonprofessional, desires clerical or secretary's position, copying or accounting; accurate, trustworthy; beginner's salary; credentials. J 4 Times.

GOVERNESS.—German lady, good teacher in music, German, wishes another position to grown children; best references. Kaestner, 29 West 127th St.

NURSE.—Jewish girl, 21, desires position with family going away for the Summer, to take care of children. F. B. Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, City.

SECRETARY and stenographer; expert; 12 years' commercial experience; permanent position with good house; best of references. Y 142 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; takes quick dictation and turns out work rapidly and neatly; excellent business ability; understands office work thoroughly; $15. Qualified, 110 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, general office assistant; experienced; neat, rapid, accurate; competent to fill difficult position; excellent references; $10. Miss M., 126 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, good education; can be trusted with confidential correspondence; efficient and intelligent; best reference. D 144 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Touch operator; thoroughly competent all lines; 100 per cent. in grammar, punctuation; refined, educated. Miss Maguire, 247 West 21st St.

STENOGRAPHER, owning machine, desires employment; thoroughly competent; references furnished; will substitute. Expert, D 152 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, year's experience; bright, correct, willing to work hard to get a start; modest salary. Miss Sattler, 605 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHY and TYPEWRITING.—Expert work at reasonable rates. Miss Hallock, 44 West 38th St.; telephone 4873 Murray Hill.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, careful; any machine; transcribes accurately, intelligently; $12; references. D 71 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, educated; capable of handling any work; operates any machine. Expert, 11 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; competent; capable taking difficult dictations; high-class work. H 144 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—5 years' experience; thoroughly competent. S., care Advertising Office, 901 Prospect Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent speller; reads notes well; operates machine neatly; $8. W 44 Times Downtown.

TRAVELING COMPANION.—As traveling companion by young woman who has visited many countries. Miss Smith, P. O. Box 455, Elm Grove, West Va.

YOUNG Jewish lady, 26, desires employment in small family. Address F. B. Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

Situations Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ACCOUNTANT.
156 Fifth Av.
Room 923; telephone 2458 Gramercy; audits, investigations, systematizing, reports; books kept for small concerns, trustees, and estates; highest references; reasonable rates.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, opens, writes up, disentangles, balances, supervises, closes, audits books, $5 monthly upward; financial statements rendered; references. Accountant, 320 Broadway, Room 1,204. 'Phone 2114—Worth.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, superior education in both languages, is open to position; can furnish as bond his Jersey property, worth over five thousand. French, J 49 Times.

A GENTLEMAN having desirable office in the financial district would represent responsible concern or corporation. D 150 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, or assistant; American young man; good education; address; experienced; rapid; accurate; understands stenography, typewriting; present employers retiring; furnish exceptional credentials, character, ability. Greer, care of Laurie, 205 West 101st St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, audited, systems installed; firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 184, 280 Broadway. Telephone 2825 Worth.

CARETAKER.—Very respectable Jewish man and wife, over 50, as caretaker of house, or watchman; willing; useful in any capacity. H 119 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, sober, reliable, seven years' experience, wishes steady position in private family. Charles Pihl, 336 East 67th St.

CLERK, &c.—Young man, capable and trustworthy, wishes permanent position as clerk in lawyer's office; can typewrite, file, and serve court papers, keep law register; notary, stenographer; references. D 155 Times Downtown.

COACHMAN.—Married; English; 30; no children; understands his duties; smart appearance; references. J 26 Times.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY STUDENT EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE can furnish thoroughly competent men and women tutors and companions; also clerks and draftsmen for part time and Summer work. Employment Committee, Sub-station 84, City. Telephone 1400 Morningside.

DETECTIVE seeks work by day or week shadowing, investigating. Bean, 392 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

EIGHT YEARS' experience large merchandise houses and manufacturers. Lewis Rockmore, 1,587 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

HORNBLOWER, first-class guard for coach, desires position; good references; go anywhere. J 27 Times.

MASSAGE BY REGISTERED PHYSICIAN; EUROPEAN GRADUATE; MODERN METHODS AND APPARATUS. J 29 TIMES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, 17, as office assistant; experienced; chance for advancement. D 151 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced motor truck salesman, executive ability, friction transmission preferred; references furnished. Address D. D. Davis, 722 West 180th St.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT.—Thoroughly capable stenographer, bookkeeper, correspondent wishes position, chance of advancement; $20. Ambitious, 2,756 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Twelve years with large Broadway house; efficient correspondence clerk; highest qualifications; $1,200 to start. D 135 Times Downtown.

STEWARD—CATERER.—Eleven years with the Baltusrol Golf Club; open for engagement; city or country. E. J., P. O. Milburn, N. J.

UPHOLSTERER, Mattress Maker wishes private work; send postal. J. Niesen, 612 9th Av.

USEFUL MAN, valet, German, middle aged, wishes position; good references. Adolph, 42 East 69th St.

VALET, ATTENDANT, COMPANION.—By young German; physically trained; expert masseur, medical gymnast, to gentlemen or family going abroad. Address Masseur, 67 Park Av., Bloomfield, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years old, exemplary habits, 5 years' experience in the wholesale grocery business in Chicago, at present employed in this city, wishes to change his position for better advancement and opportunity; ambitious, not afraid to work. J 13 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, American, theoretical knowledge of bookkeeping, best references, wants position where diligence and intelligence insure advancement. J Box 46 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 16, no experience, wants clerical work, office or factory; good penman; neat appearance; start at anything. D 113 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; all locations; references; doctors' offices. Leland Board Directory, 4 West 33d St.

5TH AV., 46.—Well-furnished large, small rooms, with board; front parlor; Southerners accommodated.

11TH ST., 23 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; telephone; good table.

16TH ST., 7 WEST.—Second-story front rooms, excellent surroundings; Summer rates; telephone.

20TH ST., 430 WEST.—Large, square room, second floor; bath adjoining.

22D, 245 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; early breakfast; $5.50-$6; parlor; telephone.

37TH, 64 WEST.—Handsome, large room; private bath; two or three; high-class table.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Single and double rooms; large closets; parlor, telephone; good table; reasonable.

48TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large well-furnished, sunny front room; conveniences; superior board; table guests.

58TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large and small rooms; near "L" and Subway; parlor dining; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, finely furnished; running water; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; private bath; physician or family; other large and small rooms; board optional; near Central Park.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Rooms; high-class accommodations; cuisine unexcelled; moderate; references; table guests accommodated.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large closets; with or without bath; parlor dining room; excellent table; fine neighborhood; rates reasonable; table board; telephone; doctor's offices; references exchanged.

76TH ST., 137 WEST, (old No. 151.)—Large room with board.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Pleasant medium rooms; suitable one or two; telephone; references; table boarders.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Delightfully furnished double and single rooms; Southern cooking; table board.

82D ST., 8 WEST.
Highest grade cuisine; exceptionally fine rooms; cleanliness; parlor, dining room; individual tables; summer rates.

82D ST., 117 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; Summer terms; table guests; telephone; reference.

82D ST., 74 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, board; parlor floor; bath; furnished to suit; references.

82D ST., 126 WEST.—Rooms; table board; American family; telephone; references.

87TH, 65 WEST.—Very best accommodations; private family; board optional; 'phone. Jackson.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable large, medium rooms; all conveniences; telephone; near "L"; table guests.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Large pleasant room; all conveniences; fine closets; near Park, Drive. "L."

94TH ST., 60 WEST.—Exceedingly attractive rooms; select; excellent cusine; table guests; reasonable; references, telephone.

94TH ST., 32 WEST.—Large rooms, handsomely furnished; excellent table; private house; reasonable; telephone.

95TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; southern exposure; moderate; telephone.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; southern cuisine; refined home service; parlor dining; table guests.

123D ST., 168 WEST.—Airy, large, well-furnished rooms; first-class board optional; moderate; references.

126TH ST., 108 WEST.—Desirable rooms; conveniences; Summer terms; near Subway; telephone; table board.

149TH ST., 540 to 546 WEST, Near Broadway Subway.—Most beautiful, healthiest section in city.
"THE AUDUBON."
Comfortably furnished, large, bright, clean rooms, bathroom adjoining; meals the best and plenty; parlor dining rooms; large porch and gardens; a real home.

159TH ST., 571 WEST.—Large outside room, suitable one or two gentlemen; telephone, Subway. Kilpatrick.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 258-260 West 44th St.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service; baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone 793 Bryant.

MORNINGSIDE AV. WEST, 70, Corner 117th St., (Apartment No. 1.)—Two sunny outside rooms, with board.

THE MARBLE HOUSE,
Broadway at 215th St., OPPOSITE SUBWAY STATION; ONLY PLACE OF ITS KIND IN CITY; FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS; large, small rooms; suites; immense grounds, overlooking Hudson, Palisades, Harlem River. Telephone.

WEST END AV., 879, corner 103d St.—Finest location New York; block Riverside Park, Drive, and Subway express and surface cars; beautifully furnished rooms; private baths; telephone; superior table.

YOUNG LADY having small apartment would like refined business woman to share same. Call or address Apt. 31, 54 Cathedral Parkway. C.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Front parlor, suitable light business or small family; table board; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small rooms, suites; reasonable; excellent table; transients.

80TH ST., 40 EAST, (Corner.)—Suites and separate rooms; elevator; parlor dining room; excellent board.

MADISON AV., 694-696.—Single and double rooms; private baths; parlor dining room; excellent board.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Heights.—Subway 5 minutes Broadway; trolley connects seashore, all points Greater New York; neighborhood, house high-class; table choice products New York markets. 905—Main.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston, on Little Neck Bay; easy commuting distance; special rates starting season early. Apply direct or 1,122 Broadway.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Unfurnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Large, sunny room, or two with bath; sublet; all night elevator, with absolute quiet and privacy, in beautiful building, near Fifth Av. and 40th St.; price no object if to right person. Address Bargain, J 40 Times.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Trained nurse desires room with private family; central location, upper west side; telephone; state particulars in full. Refined, 157 Times Downtown.

Remarkable Gain in Want Advertising

In January, February, March, and April The New York Times carried 51,971 lines of Want Advertising in the Sunday edition as compared with 30,575 lines in the Sunday editions of the corresponding months of 1909. This is an increase of 21,396 lines, or more than 70 per cent.

These figures represent legitimate high-class Want Advertising.

The New York Times rejects many thousands of lines of objectionable advertising. It welcomes information which will aid in the effort to keep its Want Page free of misleading and fraudulent statements.

The New York Times has a daily circulation exceeding 175,000 copies. No other New York newspaper has a circulation so large among intelligent and well-to-do people—a field rich in Want Advertising possibilities.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Furnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

12TH ST., 41 WEST.—Attractively furnished, clean, light rooms; running water; telephone; references.

21ST ST., 355 WEST.—A few elegantly furnished rooms to let; single and double; must be seen to be appreciated; all conveniences.

34TH ST., 214 WEST.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; baths; hot and cold water; telephone; rent moderate.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; quiet, refined; board optional; gentlemen; references.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, private baths; furnished or unfurnished.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful; with or without private bath; 'phone; breakfasts; clean, refined.

47TH ST., 113 WEST.—Two front connecting rooms; running water, bath, telephone; gentlemen.

48TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished rooms with private baths; gentlemen couple.

50TH ST., 51 WEST.—Private American family; elegantly furnished large room, conecting bath; gentleman; reference.

57TH ST., 319 AND 321 WEST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; private baths; reasonable rates for Summer or by year.

64TH ST., 35-37 WEST, Between Broadway and Central Park; Subway, 6th and 9th Avs. "L" to 66th St.—Large and small rooms, with plenty of tub and shower baths, for gentlemen; also 1, 2, and 3 room suites; elevator; modern hotel service restaurant. Telephone Columbus 1390.

64TH, 119 WEST.—Unusually pleasant room; attractively furnished; all improvements; low rental until September.

68TH, 38 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; absolutely clean; daintily furnished; private house; electric lights, telephone; private baths; every modern convenience; exceptional service; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large rooms, next bath; dressing rooms; running water; telephone; meals optional.

71ST ST., 235 WEST.—Large front south room, second floor; private house. Tel. 470 Col.

72D ST., 105 WEST.—One large, finely furnished room; bath; telephone 8380 Columbus.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Large front room, medium rear room; private baths; electric light; parquet floor; plenty hot water; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large third-story front room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Large sunny room with extension; doctor, dentist, or gentlemen; telephone.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.
Desirable small room; gentleman; reasonable.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Private House; large second floor, front; private bath; newly furnished; references.

81ST ST., 102 WEST.—Desirable large parlor; running water; convenient "L" and Subway; private house.

81ST ST., 202 WEST.—Desirable room; kitchen and piano privileges if desired; $18 month. Hull.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Room for single man or business woman in private house; $3.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large room; one flight; southern exposure; also parlor floor; sitting, bedroom; bath; electric light; piano; summer rates.

82D ST., 119 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; suitable physicians; electrical installation; telephone; baths. Inquire mornings.

82D ST., 130 WEST.—Desirable large room, bath; all modern conveniences; also parlor for doctor.

82D ST., 148 WEST.—Large, medium room, dressing room; running water; telephone; convenient "L," Subway.

82D, 113 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining bath.

82D ST., 125 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, dressing rooms; running water, telephone.

83D ST., 202 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor suite; also single front room, bath; independent entrance; second apartment; private; gentlemen; reference; terms moderate. Johnson.

83D ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable second floor suite or separate; private house; telephone; reasonable.

83D ST., 65 WEST.—Elegant two, three rooms; bath extension; conveniences; $15 weekly; near Park.

83D ST., 56 WEST.—Delightful, large room, with bath; private house; references.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Parlor suite, suitable one or more; single room; Summer rates. Deisinger.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, bright, single rooms, running water; well furnished; $2.50, $4. Anderson.

87TH ST., 176 WEST.—Comfortable, cool room for gentleman appreciating refined home; Subway; $5 week. Bruns.

88TH ST., (570 West End Av.)—In private house; handsomely furnished rooms; dressing room, bath; terms moderate; telephone 7996 Riverside.

88TH ST., 71 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom; lavatory; kitchen privileges; attractive small room. 'Phone 9160 Riverside.

91ST ST., 15 WEST, near Central Park; convenient to L and Subway.—Light, airy rooms, comfortably furnished; well kept; ample closets; kitchen privileges; telephone; electric lights; prices moderate. Brown.

91ST ST., 9 WEST.—Desirable single, also double room; conveniences; elevator apartment; telephone; near Park.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Comfortable, newly furnished rooms, near bath; running water; select; telephone.

91ST ST., 31 WEST.—Medium front room, bath on floor; conveniences; near "L" and Park.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Beautiful, front alcove room, lavatory; telephone; near "L," Park; Summer rates.

93D ST., 46 WEST.—One flight; light rooms and bath; all large and light.

94TH ST., 78 WEST.—Newly furnished pleasant rooms, large and small; near L; moderate. Henderson.

95TH ST., 108 WEST.—Attractive front room; one outside; modern apartment; Subway; elevated; telephone. Nagelsmith.

103D ST., 81 WEST.—Large light room; running water; $3.50; smaller, $2.50; Summer rates. Phelps.

105TH ST., 106 WEST.—Beautiful large, light room; convenient Subway, "L"; private family; gentleman. Goddard.

108TH ST., 211 WEST, (Broadway.)—Neat sunny room; well furnished; brass bed; telephone; gentlemen. Ledger.

112TH ST., 526 WEST.—Congenial married couple offer desirable room, mahogany, brass bed; suitable for one or two gentlemen; hall service, telephone, electric light; $4.50-$6. Wood.

112TH ST., 504 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Parlor, single or en suite; other rooms; elevator. Wells.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Attractive front suite; dining, bedroom; telephone; elevator; shower; references. Cooke.

113TH ST., 328 WEST, near Morningside Park.—Attractive, sunny room; choice apartment; private family. Phone 509 Morning. Nugent.

118TH ST., 430 WEST, corner Amsterdam, (Apartment 46.)—Large desirable outside room; all conveniences.

121ST ST., 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; board if desired; all conveniences.

126TH ST., 177 WEST.—Back parlor; running water, electricity; formerly occupied by physician.

126TH ST., 320 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private American family; moderate; near L.

137TH ST., 622 WEST.—Light, airy room, high-class elevator apartment, adjoining Riverside Drive; $4 week. Goodrich. 'Phone 2330 Audubon.

138TH ST., 519 WEST.—Lady living alone would share daintily furnished five-room apartment with refined married couple or two business women; piano, telephone; Subway and elevated. Deats.

138TH ST., 628 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; running water; private house; bath; shower; Subway; reasonable.

142D ST., WEST.—Bright, cool, comfortable rooms in newly furnished bachelor apartment in most desirable neighborhood; references required. Lawrence Dunham, 31 Nassau St.

143D ST., Cor. Amsterdam Av., over Bank.—Desirable outside room, one or two. MacArthur.

BROADWAY, 2,728, (104th and 105th St.)—Outside suites, single rooms, kitchenette; worth investigating. Keith.

BROADWAY, 546 West, 124th St.—Desirable suites, also single rooms; high-class house. Apartment 51.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410.—Nicely furnished rooms; all improvements; suitable one, two; reference. Fischer.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; all conveniences; near Subway and elevated; first-class neighborhood; private family; reasonable; gentleman. Telephone 9307 River.

OWNER, with attractive home, desires to rent second floor (bath) to three or four responsible gentlemen; furnished, unfurnished. Telephone 322 River.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 112TH ST.—A refined Hebrew gentleman can find desirable accommodations with small family in modern elevator apartment; Subway station, two street car systems, and 5th Av. coach within two blocks; breakfast; references. Box H 157 Times.

TWO largest and lightest rooms in first floor apartment in Powelton, 229 West 97th St., corner Broadway; furnished as living room and bedroom; running water; piano; every convenience; breakfast if desired; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged. Apply Superintendent.

East Side.

1.—76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; ideal Summer location; board optional; Summer rates.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms; bathroom; by month; references.

28TH ST., 16 EAST.—Bachelors' quarters; showers, needle baths, and swimming pool; $6 weekly.

43D ST., 13 EAST, (Opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Large, attractive room, private bath; first sleeping floor; also small room.

55TH ST., 207 EAST.—Large front hall room, newly furnished, $2; gentleman; private house.

55TH ST., 106 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms for gentlemen; small; all conveniences.

58TH ST., 36 EAST.—Two large connecting rooms; private bath; single rooms; reasonable; references.

68TH ST., 226 EAST.—Single front room, nicely furnished; bath; private house; convenient to "L."

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable large and small rooms; private baths; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 157.—Desirable large room private house; must be seen to appreciate it.

MADISON AV., 348, (Near 44th St.)—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished; private baths; Subway; new management; desirable offices for physician or dentist; newly renovated and decorated. Telephone 228—Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 699, near 63d St.—Up-to-date furnished rooms, from $4 to $5 weekly.

PARK AV., 562.—Large, cheerful hall room. H. Williams.

Brooklyn.

REMSEN ST., 165.—New, large, small, select; Subway; moderate; reference.

6TH AV., 91, Near Subway.—Desirable second floor, front; refined and private; board optional.

Bronx.

201ST ST., 322 EAST.—Bachelor apartments; large single rooms; bath; suburban. Tel. 2370 Tremont.

Business Opportunities.

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

BACKER WANTED.
Boom now starting in section 90 miles from city. Land values will enhance 300% few months. Can purchase or secure on lease or option thousands of acres water-front property at ridiculously low price. Can get land adjacent water front as low as $10 acre. Fortunes can be made selling off in small farms. Half interest party with $5,000 to $10,000. If you have the money address immediately. SOUTHERN, Box J 48 Times.

WE WOULD SELL ALL OR PART OF A UNIQUE AND VERY SERIOUS BUSINESS IN FULL EXPLOITATION. SUCCESS CERTAIN IN THE UNITED STATES. FOR MAKING APPOINTMENT WRITE A. BLOCH, HOTEL WALDORF-ASTORIA, NEW YORK CITY.

Wanted—Advertisers who may be seeking to increase their output, and not seeking to increase their expenditures, may learn something to their advantage, and incur no obligation, by addressing Preston, care D. N. Club, 903 Pulitzer Building, New York.

For Sale—Account ill-health, established, patented electrical manufacturing business, monopoly; costs $2.50 produce, sells $35; strictest investigation; bank references; $50,000 product on hand. Terms, J 1 Times.

FOR SALE.
Garage business and property; price, $40,000; part cash; balance mortgage; good-paying business; books open for inspection. If interested address J 37 Times.

Bills discounted; merchants and manufacturers financed; business investigations with guaranteed reports. Mercantile Advancer, 320 5th Av., Room 213.

ENGINEER with capital and brains can secure active interest in mining proposition; established reputation and profitable; bank references. Address Lock Box 127, Bethlehem, Pa.

Typewriting every description, quickly and correctly done; 4c 100 words. E. Barnes, Room 515, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. Tel. 3618—Beekman.

Gentleman traveling in Europe negotiates business transactions for American firms. Address Reliable, H 149 Times.

Expert engineer and cost accountant would purchase interest established firm accountants. H., 102 Times Downtown.

Collections promptly and vigorously handled. H. P. Fry, Room 1,302 Singer Building.

Wanted—Lists of stock traders, alive and active. Address Alpha, 264 8th Av.

Widow will sacrifice horse, wagon, and harness at 97 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—PLAINTIFF DESIRES trial in the County of New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as receiver of the property, estate, and effects of Robert Bowne, deceased, and Elizabeth Bowne, deceased, Plaintiff, against EDWARD W. BOWNE, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Robert Bowne, deceased, and as executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Bowne, deceased; Howland Bowne, Sarah B. Robinson, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Eliza Bowne, deceased; Mary P. Robinson, Emily L. Robinson, Frances S. R. White, Sylvia H. Ruxton, Sarah Wood, Anna Alloth, Ellen Collins, individually and as administratrix with the will annexed of Mary M. Collins, deceased, and as executrix of the last will and testament of Margaret Collins, deceased; Stephen W. Collins, as executor of the last will and testament of Margaret Collins, deceased; George Nichols, as executor of the last will and testament of Margaret Collins, deceased; Robert Hartshorne, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Benjamin M. Hartshorne, deceased; Mary M. Ward, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Benjamin M. Hartshorne, deceased; Julia H. Trask, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Benjamin M. Hartshorne, deceased; Louise Hartshorne, Susanna P. Bennett, William Hartshorne, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels and credits which were of Benjamin M. Hartshorne, Jr., deceased; Elise B. Lerche, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Albrecht J. Lerche, deceased; Margaretta M. Collins, Frank Hamilton, as administrator of the estate of Reuben H. Warder, deceased; John H. Warder, Elizabeth W. Voorhees, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Anna A. Warder, deceased; Warder Voorhees, Samuel Stockton Voorhees, Susan C. Warder, Carroll Warder, Jane Hodgson, Gulielma D. Warder, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Robert B. Warder, deceased; Claudia M. Dorland, Richard S. Collins, William W. Bacon, as executor of the last will and testament of Hannah Bacon, deceased; Anne Bacon, Elizabeth Warder Bacon, Emlyn L. Stewardson, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Stewardson, deceased, and as administrator de bonis non of Margaret Stewardson, deceased; Alfred Helmbold, Jr., as executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Stewardson, deceased; Mary M. Stewardson, Eleanor P. Stewardson, Margaret W. Haines, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Robert B. Haines, deceased; Caspar W. Haines, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Robert B. Haines, deceased; Robert B. Haines, Jr., individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Robert B. Haines, deceased; William J. Haines, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Robert B. Haines, deceased; D. Jansen Haines, Mary M. Haines, Jane B. Haines, Caroline Verdi, Rebecca Smith, Willard P. Voorhees, as executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth M. Hardenbergh, deceased; Henry P. Schneeweis, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Elizabeth M. Hardenbergh, deceased; William F. Mott, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Jane B. Mott, deceased, and as executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Bowne, deceased; John D. B. Mott, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Jane B. Mott, deceased; Lucy Barney, Edith Doan, Franklin M. Doan, Stetson P. Hardenbergh, Frederick Reed Hardenbergh, Jacob R. Hardenbergh, Julia E. Wyman, William H. Collins, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of William B. Collins, deceased; Charles Collins, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Benjamin Collins, deceased, and as administrator of the estate of Robert B. Collins, deceased, and as executor under the will of Elizabeth Collins, deceased; Mary Collins, Cornelia Tatham, William Tatham, Charles Tatham, Edwin Tatham, Francis Tatham, Reuben Haines, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of John S. Haines, deceased; and Francis C. Haines, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of John S. Haines, deceased; Francis Haines, Jane R. Haines, Julia C. Collins, Sarah W. Collins, Sarah R. Tatham, Sophia H. Haines, Mary M. Stewardson, Margaret W. Hartshorne, Richard Ford, Lucy A. Woods, Josephine Lanigan, Theresa O'Reilly, Bernard Kremelberg, Judith Kremelberg, Irene Kremelberg, Anne Phibbs, Katharine Lowe, Mary Brady, daughter of Margaret Ford, deceased; George Ford, Thomas Brady, James Brady, Margaret Woelflen, Mary Brady, daughter of Bridget Brady, deceased; Katharine Brady; the executor or administrator, if any, and the unknown heirs at law and next of kin, devisees, and legatees of Eliza Marshall, deceased; the unknown heirs at law, next of kin, legatees, devisees, executors, or administrators, if any, and judgment creditors of Richard H. Bowne, deceased; Hugh H. Bowne, deceased; John Bowne, deceased; Elizabeth Robinson, deceased; Robert Bowne, deceased; Sarah H. Bowne, deceased; Elizabeth Bowne, deceased; Jane B. Mott, deceased; Mary Bowne, deceased; Anna Bowne, deceased; Cornelia Minturn, deceased; Mary M. Collins, deceased; Margaret Collins, deceased; Benjamin M. Hartshorne, deceased; Mary O'Rourke, deceased; Edward M. Hartshorne, deceased; Penelope Minturn, deceased; Sarah M. Grinnell, deceased; Robert B. Collins, deceased; William B. Collins, deceased; Benjamin Collins, deceased; Elizabeth B. Collins, deceased; Rebecca C. Tatham, deceased; John S. Hains, deceased; Robert B. Hains, deceased; Elizabeth Warder, deceased; Thomas Stewardson, deceased, and all unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the unknown heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, and judgment creditors of Richard H. Bowne, deceased; Hugh H. Bowne, deceased; John Bowne, deceased; Elizabeth Robinson, deceased; Robert Bowne, deceased; Sarah H. Bowne, deceased; Elizabeth Bowne, deceased; Jane B. Mott, deceased; Mary Bowne, deceased; Anna Bowne, deceased; Cornelia Minturn, deceased; Mary M. Collins, deceased; Margaret Collins, deceased; Benjamin M. Hartshorne, deceased; Mary O'Rourke, deceased; Edward M. Hartshorne, deceased; Penelope Minturn, deceased; Sarah M. Grinnell, deceased; Robert B. Collins, deceased; William B. Collins, deceased; Benjamin Collins, deceased; Elizabeth B. Collins, deceased; Rebecca C. Tatham, deceased; John S. Haines, deceased; Robert B. Haines, deceased; Elizabeth Warder, deceased; Thomas Stewardson, deceased, in and to the property now held by the plaintiff and all persons who may be the heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, legal representatives, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of the persons claiming through any of the above, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, legal representatives, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of or persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown wives, widows, and husbands of all the above mentioned unknown parties; all unknown persons having or claiming to have any dower, right of dower, or curtesy in the real property described in the complaint in this action, and all unknown persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, lien, claim, or demand of any kind, whether in law or in equity, in or upon the property in the hands of the plaintiff; also each and every other person not specifically named or designated as a defendant, who has in any way, manner or form, any right, title, interest, or claim in or to any of the property or effects which were of Robert Bowne, deceased, and Elizabeth Bowne, deceased, or in or to the proceeds or avails thereof, whether vested or contingent, direct or remote, and whether in an individual or representative capacity; all of the persons above described who are mentioned after the defendant, Katharine Brady, being persons who are unknown to the plaintiff, and their names being unknown to the plaintiff; all of the parties herein above described as unknown being all persons answering said several descriptions who are not specifically named above.—Defendants.—Summons.

SUMMONSES.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August 23, 1909.

TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants, Mary P. Robinson, Emily L. Robinson, Sylvia H. Ruxton, Sarah Wood, Anna Alloth, Mary M. Ward, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Benjamin M. Hartshorne, deceased; Robert Hartshorne, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Benjamin M. Hartshorne, deceased; Julia H. Trask, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Benjamin M. Hartshorne, deceased; Louise Hartshorne, Susana P. Bennett, William Hartshorne, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Benjamin M. Hartshorne, Jr., deceased; Elise B. Lerche, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Albrecht J. Lerche, deceased; Frank Hamilton, as administrator of the estate of Reuben H. Warder, deceased; John H. Warder, Elizabeth W. Voorhees, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Anna A. Warder, deceased; Warder Voorhees, Samuel Stockton Voorhees, Susan C. Warder, Carroll Warder, Jane Hodgson, Gulielma D. Warder, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Robert B. Warder, deceased; Claudia M. Dorland, Emlyn L. Stewardson, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Stewardson, deceased, and as administrator de bonis non of Margaret Stewardson, deceased; Alfred Helmbold, Jr., as executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Stewardson, deceased; Mary M. Stewardson, Eleanor P. Stewardson, Margaret W. Haines, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Robert B. Haines, deceased; Caspar W. Haines, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Robert B. Haines, deceased; Robert B. Haines, Jr., individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Robert B. Haines, deceased; William J. Haines, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Robert B. Haines, deceased; D. Jansen Haines, Mary M. Haines, Jane B. Haines, Willard P. Voorhees, as executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth M. Hardenbergh, deceased; Edith Doan, Frederick R. Hardenbergh, Jacob R. Hardenbergh, Julia E. Weyman, William H. Collins, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of William B. Collins, William Tatham, Reuben Haines, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of John S. Haines, Francis C. Haines, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of John S. Haines, deceased; Jane R. Haines, Julia C. Collins, Sophia H. Haines, Mary M. Stewardson, Margaret W. Hartshorne, Anne Phibbs, the executor or administrator, if any, and the unknown heirs at law and next of kin, devisees, and legatees of Eliza Marshall, deceased; the unknown heirs at law, next of kin, legatees, devisees, executors, or administrators, if any, and judgment creditors of Richard H. Bowne, deceased; Hugh H. Bowne, deceased; John Bowne, deceased; Elizabeth Robinson, deceased; Robert Bowne, deceased; Sarah H. Bowne, deceased; Elizabeth Bowne, deceased; Jane B. Mott, deceased; Mary Bowne, deceased; Anna Bowne, deceased; Cornelia Minturn, deceased; Mary M. Collins, deceased; Margaret Collins, deceased; Benjamin M. Hartshorne, deceased; Mary O'Rourke, deceased; Edward M. Hartshorne, deceased; Penelope Minturn, deceased; Sarah M. Grinnell, deceased; Robert B. Collins, deceased; William B. Collins, deceased; Benjamin Collins, deceased; Elizabeth B. Collins, deceased; Rebecca C. Tatham, deceased; John S. Hains, deceased; Robert B. Hains, deceased; Elizabeth Warder, deceased; Thomas Stewardson, deceased, and all unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the unknown heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, and judgment creditors of Richard H. Bowne, deceased; Hugh H. Bowne, deceased; John Bowne, deceased; Elizabeth Robinson, deceased; Robert Bowne, deceased; Sarah H. Bowne, deceased; Elizabeth Bowne, deceased; Jane B. Mott, deceased; Mary Bowne, deceased; Anna Bowne, deceased; Cornelia Minturn, deceased; Mary M. Collins, deceased; Margaret Collins, deceased; Benjamin M. Hartshorne, deceased; Mary O'Rourke, deceased; Edward M. Hartshorne, deceased; Penelope Minturn, deceased; Sarah M. Grinnell, deceased; Robert B. Collins, deceased; William B. Collins, deceased; Benjamin Collins, deceased; Elizabeth B. Collins, deceased; Rebecca C. Tatham, deceased; John S. Haines, deceased; Robert B. Haines, deceased; Elizabeth Warder, deceased; Thomas Stewardson, deceased, in and to the property now held by the plaintiff and all persons who may be the heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, legal representatives, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of the persons claiming through any of the above; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, legal representatives, assignees, grantees, and judgment creditors of or persons claiming through any of the above; the unknown wives, widows, and husbands of all the above mentioned unknown parties; all unknown persons having or claiming to have any dower, right of dower, or curtesy in the real property described in the complaint in this action, and all unknown persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, lien, claim, or demand of any kind, whether in law or in equity, in or upon the property in the hands of the plaintiff; also each and every other person not specifically named or designated as a defendant, who has in any way, manner or form, any right, title, interest, or claim in or to any of the property or effects which were of Robert Bowne, deceased, and Elizabeth Bowne, deceased, or in or to the proceeds or avails thereof, whether vested or contingent, direct, or remote, and whether in an individual or representative capacity; all of the persons above described who are mentioned after the defendant, Katharine Brady, being persons who are unknown to the plaintiff, and their names being unknown to the plaintiff; all of the parties herein above described as unknown being all persons answering said several descriptions who are not specifically named above.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph E. Newberger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of March, 1910, as amended by an order of the Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated March 30th, 1910, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Dated April 1st, 1910.

Yours, &c.,
TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
22 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

HEINZE TRIAL BUILT ON LOAN TO HIMSELF

Prosecution Forced to Rest Proof in Transactions of Which the Loan Was a Part.

ALL OF OCT. 14, 1907

Court Indicates Lettered Counts of Indictment Cannot Stand—Amazing History of Copper Dividends.

With the prospect of having the so-called lettered counts of the indictment thrown out by the court, the Government closed its case yesterday against F. A. Heinze, who has been on trial in the United States Circuit Court for two weeks charged with misapplication and overcertification of funds in the Mercantile National Bank during his Presidency of that institution in 1907. In the last hours of testimony Judge Hough, who is presiding, indicated plainly his opinion that the defendant had not been connected with the actual manipulation in United Copper common stock, carried on by his brother Arthur during the time specified in the indictment, closely enough to warrant the submission of these counts to the jury. The lettered counts of the indictment charge misapplication in connection with loans to Otto Heinze & Co., the proceeds of which went for the purposes of the speculation.

But by the production of evidence showing that the United Copper Company during the year 1907 was no more than an empty shell, denuded of its producing properties in 1906 by the sale to the Cole-Ryan syndicate, the Government materially strengthened the fabric of testimony which it had woven theday before, when its accountant, John P. Fernsler, demonstrated that the United Copper dividends of April and July, 1907, represented the proceeds of loans in so far as they were paid to stockholders outside the Heinze circle, and the passing around of stage money, in so far as went to the insiders.

More than that, the testimony of Mr. Fernsler and of A. E. Radert, his associate in the accounting work, yesterday proved that the January, 1907, dividend was paid in the same way, and that as a matter of fact the accountants' figures indicated that the entire income of the United Copper Company, as derived from the business of mining and selling metals, carried on by the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, its chief subsidiary from its formation in 1902 down to Oct. 14, 1907, was less than $2,000,000, as against $8,261,164 declared in dividends between 1905 and the bursting of the bubble two years later.

All Centres Around a Day.

All of this testimony, Judge Hough declared yesterday, is competent on the counts other than the lettered counts of the indictment, which have to do with the events of Oct. 14, 1907. That is the day on which, according to the testimony, Otto Heinze undertook to squeeze the shorts and found himself up against the proposition of taking up $460,000 of United Copper common offered for delivery. F. A. Heinze was appealed to, and eventually made a loan of $500,000 to himself in the Mercantile Bank, had the $460,000 checks of Otto Heinze & Co. certified, and turned over the proceeds of the loan against the certifications.

There were fifteen checks certified, and these fifteen checks give rise to as many counts of overcertification and the same number of misapplication. In addition the $500,000 loan of Heinze to himself is itself the basis of a further count of overcertification. The import of the Government's final disclosures concerning the condition of the United Copper Company and its subsidiaries, the method of its dividend payments, and the relation of these payments to the operations of the Heinze pool is by specific ruling of the court deemed competent and pertinent testimony for the jury to consider in making up their minds whether Heinze in lending $500.000 to himself on Oct. 14 misapplied the funds of the bank and whether, assuming that there was a technical overcertification, a conviction is warranted.

The work of the two Government accountants as presented in its results to the jury yesterday is one of the most monumental accomplishments of the kind of which there is a record in recent litigation. Lacking various of the important books of the United Copper Company and its subsidiaries and many pages from the books in their possession, Mr. Fernsler and Mr. Radert have reconstructed the missing accounts by tracing back from the ones in their possession, so that yesterday they were able to present a trial balance of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company complete from the organization of the United in 1902 down to Oct. 14, 1907.

The accountants had to draw their information from fully 250 banks and 500 brokerage houses and were nearly two years on the work. They produced not only the trial balance, but balance sheets of the subsidiaries of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company.

What the Accountants Turned Up.

In summary, the testimony of Fernsler and Radert produced these facts about the United Copper Company and the Montana Ore Purchasing Company:

1. That when the producing properties of the United Copper Company were sold to the Cole interests in 1906, of the $10,500,000 purchase price $7,000,000 was placed in the hands of M. H. Schulze, trustee, of which he had yet to account for $154,788 on Oct. 14, 1907. Schulze at that time owed the United $3,573,782, as a result of his trustee operations, having used from the funds of that company more than the $3,500,000 which was apportioned to it in the distribution of the $10,500,000 pot among the Heinze corporations.

2. That the entire receipts from sales of metal by the Montana Ore Purchasing Company of New York, the central company of the Heinze group, between May 20, 1902, and Oct. 14, 1907, amounted to $18,154,184—being $15,265,735 from copper, $748,675 from gold, and $2,139,774 from silver—opposite which stood charges against the Montana Ore Purchasing Company of Butte, the operating company, of $16,337,620, representing the cost of production. This leaves net $1,816,604 from the sale of metals of all kinds, as against dividends declared and nominally paid since 1905 of $8,261,164. The United Copper Company has had no source of appreciable income but these dividends from the Montana Ore Purchasing Company.

3. That in the books of the Corra-Rock Island, the Minnie Healy, and the Belmont Mining Companies, the three subsidiaries of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company to which the accountants could get access at all, a profit and loss deficit of $3,944,407 is shown, against their aggregate capital of $6,000,000, indicating an impairment of $2,055,593 in the capital of those three companies alone.

Amazing Juggling of Assets.

4. That on Dec. 31, 1907, when F. A. Heinze had a statement of his financial condition made up to submit to various banks, the United Copper Company wrote off $37,047,640 from its holdings of securities in subsidiary companies by sales in bulk at nominal considerations, charged off $5,665,003 from the securities which it still held, and then showed $5,608,996 as its total holdings of securities. Thus, as a holding company, it reduced the all-important item of its assets by $40,712,643, after having claimed on the preceding Oct. 14 a surplus of only $5,000,000. Nothing having happened between Oct. 14 and Dec. 31 to affect the intrinsic situation of the United, the Government is prepared to argue that at least $35,712,643 of the $45,000,000 common stock was known to have no value whatsoever.

These facts about the underlying condition of the company were added to by an exposition by Mr. Fernsler of how the United Copper dividend of January 1907, was paid. The process was varied from that followed in the dividends of April and August, 1907, told about yesterday, but the result was the same. To begin, $158,000 real money was sent over to the Hudson Trust Company to pay the outside holders of the stock, and the rest of the dividend was passed around among the insiders in stage money by a transfer of credits between the various individuals, the Heinze copper companies, and the Mercantile National Bank.

It was Max H. Schulze who handled this dividend. He did it in this way:

Rolling Up the Loans for Dividends.

Schultze started Jan. 28 with a balance of $97,443 in the Mercantile National Bank. He borrowed $600,000 from the bank and received the check of Arthur P. Heinze for $120,000, making a total of $817,443 in his account. Against this he draws a check of $600,000 to the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, and on the following day draws to the order of the Nipper Consolidated Mining Company $45,000 and to the Belmont Mining Company $150,000. Thus Schultze has started $795,000 on its way to the dividend till of the United Copper Company. Looking now into the account of the Nipper Consolidated Mining Company we find a check from Schultze for $45,000 and a credit of $40,000 in the Chemical National Bank, against which this concern draws its check of $75,000 to the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, thus starting $30,000 additional on its way to the United.

The same morning the Belmont Mining Company woke up with $315,540 to its credit in different banks. It received Schultze's check of $150,000, giving it a credit of $465,540, against which it drew $450,000 in a check to the Montana Ore Purchasing Company and rolled a net credit of $300,000 more up for the dividends. The contribution of the Minnie Healy Mining Company was $60,000, and as it had bank balances on the 28th of $102,466 it needed no help from Schultze.

The Montana Ore Purchasing Company received that day, therefore, $600,000 from Schultze; $450,000 from the Belmont, made up of its own contribution of $300,000 and Schultze's $150,000 check, $60,000 from the Minnie Healy and $75,000 from the Nipper, of which Schultze's $45,000 check was a part, with $50.000 originally to its credit in the National Bank of North America, the Montana Ore Purchasing was able to show up $1,235,000 balance, out of which it declared a dividend to the United Copper Company of $1,212,405.

All Back in United Treasury.

The United had originally that morning a balance of $80,000 in the Mercantile National Bank, and this gave it, with the contribution from the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, $1,292,495. It drew first $186,620 for deposit in the Hudson Trust Company to pay the real money dividends of the outsiders. Then it drew stage money checks aggregating $1,025,874, leaving it with its same old balance of $80,000 that it had at the beginning of business. Of this amount $218,905 went to the Corra-Rock Island Company and $201,000 to the Belmont. The balance was in dividend checks to the insiders. It all came around again after this fashion.

On the morning of Jan. 30 Schulze had a balance in the Mercantile National Bank of $22,443. He deposited there dividend checks made out to himself, to Arthur P. Heinze, and other individuals among the insiders $579,246, giving him a total of $601,689. Against that he drew to his own account $39,569, to that of the Corra-Rock Island Company $166,005; to that of Arthur P. Heinze, paying him for the original advance, $120,000; to that of J. S. Bache & Co., brokers, $43,000, and to that of the Mercantile National Bank $200, being a total of $368,872.

It will be recalled that a few minutes ago the United had paid $218,905 to the Corra and $201,000 to the Belmont. As the final process in this transaction the Corra takes this contribution of the United and the $166,005 check of Schultze, making $385,000, and pays to the credit of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company $380,000. Of the Belmont's $201,000 received from the United it draws $200,000 from the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, and this $580,000, along with the balance of $22,505, which the Montana Ore Purchasing Company had after declaring its dividends the previous day, enables it to pay Schulze the $600,000, with which Schulze repays the Mercantile National Bank the loan that began the entire process.

Judge Hough Comments.

The declaration of Judge Hough regarding his views of the evidence already taken came when the Government was undertaking to trace the course of United Copper dividends back of 1907. The defense objected, and the court thereupon said:

"I feel keenly the situation produced under our system of trying to administer justice by bringing a complicated situation like this before a man who is obliged to assume to know next to nothing about the subject before the first juryman is called. I am compelled to regulate the trial to the best of my ability and the knowledge received in this courtroom. I may illustrate the situation which arises here by that which would occur in the trial of one of the simpler forms of offense, say the commission of homicide, located, according to the indictment, at a certain time or place. Unquestionably evidence of the motive and purposes of the defendant would be competent, but it would be a dereliction of duty for the court to allow such testimony to be adduced before a prima facie case had been made out tending to establish the presence of the accused at the place indicated in the indictment."

Assistant United States Attorney Frankfurter, interrupted at this point to remark that he hoped the important question suggested by Judge Hough as applicable to the entire course of the present trial was not considered by the court to be so settled as to be beyond argument. Judge Hough immediately responded that he did consider it beyond argument, and continued:

"Under the evidence as it stands at the present time the active participation of the defendant in the so-called pool alleged in the lettered counts and in the method and manner of the conversion of funds set forth is not proved in such a manner as to permit other allegations to be introduced along this line.

"Because the prosecution thinks it illuminating to show the history of the man's life it is not for it to show his whole life irrespective of the time set in the indictment.

"When the time fixed in the indictment has been covered, then the courts should not permit evidence tending unduly to prolong the trial, and I believe that time has been reached when the inter-relation of the corporations concerned in the transactions which took place while the defendant was an officer of the Mercantile National Bank is before us. For that reason I do not permit now evidence to be introduced as to the origin of dividends of the United Copper Company back of the time when the defendant became President of the Mercantile National Bank."

John B. Stanchfield, for the defense, moved at this time to dismiss the lettered counts of the indictment and renewed the motion later in the afternoon when the Government announced that it had rested. Both times Judge Hough declared that he would not entertain such a motion until the defense had cross-examined the Government's accountant witnesses.

The defense opens on Monday.

JURY ALMOST CAME TO BLOWS

Unable to Agree After 20 Hours in Ray Murder Trial.

After twenty hours' deliberation, so heated at times that it nearly came to blows, the jury in the trial of Morris Ray for murder in the second degree reported a disagreement yesterday morning. Nine men held out for manslaughter in the first degree.

On March 24, 1908, Louis Spielberg was shot and killed in a Second Avenue gambling house, and though a Coroner's jury exonerated Ray the widow of the victim was so persistent that he was indicted for murder.

Ray on the stand described a struggle for possession of Spielberg's revolver, but Assistant Prosecutor Moss pointed silently to the bullet holes in the dead man's clothes, the shots through the back being fired at such a distance they left no powder marks.

"There will be a new trial immediately for murder in the first degree," District Attorney Whitman said last night. "And this time no bail will be accepted."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:15—124 University Place; unknown	$100
1:20—79 East 96th St.; M. Rosenkrans	Trifling
2:00—339 East 75th St.; R. Stahl	$5
2:25—162 Avenue B; T. Haggerty	$75
3:45—334 East 119th St.; J. Little	Trifling
6:15—299 Spring St.; E. Kass	$5
8:15—195 East 3d St.; Mrs. Ketze	Trifling
8:45—104 3d Av.; Levenson Brothers	Trifling
9:40—318 East 100th St.; I. Oldstern	$50
10:00—434 East 86th St.; David Auerbach	None
10:20—1,796 Madison Av.; David Grovinsky	$50
10:55—62 East 115th St.; Minnie Kiscin	Trifling
11:10—199 Forsyth St.; Louis Black	$20
11:15—North end of Randall's Island; New York City	None
11:45—618 East 16th St.; unknown	None
P. M.	
12:40—101 West 72d St.; W. J. Brown	Trifling
1:00—49th St. and North River; B. F. Goodrich Company	$30
1:25—43 East 25th St.; unknown	Slight
2:00—6,029 Broadway; James Hughes	$300
2:30—228 West 64th St.; William Smith	$50
4:25—867 Westchester Av.; unknown	Trifling
5:45—301 East 61st St.; Fred Eumbach	$25
5:45—58-60 Reade St.; Gotham Lithograph Company	$5,000
6:40—237 East 77th St.; Mary Lore	$100
6:50—211 West 35th St.; Frank Vadler	$10
7:00—305 East 21st St.; Louise Roth	$25
7:20—1,848 Madison Av.; F. Feinberg	Trifling
7:55—238 West 42d St.; Mrs. I. Webb	Trifling
8:20—142d St. and Bradhurst Av.; unknown	Trifling
9:10—141 East 103d St.; V. Schiro	Trifling
10:20—241-245 Centre St.; Jacob Friedman	$50

ALL LINES INCREASE COMMUTATION RATES

Officials Agree to Put Price of Such Tickets Up from 5 to 20 Per Cent.

TO HELP PAY HIGHER WAGES

And Cost of Improvements—Long Island Road Puts Its Increase on the East River Tunnel Haul.

The 175,000 suburbanites who commute in and out of this city every day have been hearing for the last few months that different prominent railroad officials were holding earnest consultations in one of the upper floors of a tall, yellow brick building down in Liberty Street. The 175,000 commuters thought these consultations were chiefly over the question of freight rates.

"This has nothing to do with us," they said optimistically; and, following Voltaire's advice, continued to "cultivate their gardens." They received a rude shock yesterday when they learned that the question of passenger fares had also been brought up in the railway officials' recent trunk line conferences, and that practically every person who commutes in and out of this city will, within the next few months, have to pay an increase on his commutation ticket varying from 5 to 20 per cent.

The increase in the price of commutation tickets, according to the railway officials themselves yesterday, will take place not only on one but on practically every system of railroad lines entering this city. It will take place not only on the New York Central and the West Shore, but on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Lackawanna, and the Erie. And the Long Island Railroad will charge its commuters 95 cents more a month for their tickets as soon as it begins taking passengers under the East River and into the Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street Station.

News of the general increase came out rather prematurely yesterday. But the fact that the increase was coming was admitted by practically all the general passenger agents of the railroads.

"The increase is one of the developments of the recent trunk lines conferences, as we understand it," said the passenger agents, in substance. "At any rate, our Vice Presidents came to us a few weeks ago and told us that our departments would have to bear their share of the increased expenses of running the railroads. So we put a force of clerks to work figuring out how much commutation tickets should cost at various new rates. The clerks will have finished their calculations within a week, and will have discovered exactly how much we must charge our commuters in order to meet the increased revenue which our Vice Presidents desire. The rates will be submitted to the heads of the railroad companies, and statements will be issued telling the commuters how much more they will have to pay for their tickets."

Only one railroad so far has announced the amount of the increase which it will charge on its commutation tickets. This railroad is the New Haven & Hartford, which announced that it would charge 20 per cent. more after June 1. The General Passenger Agents of the other railroads yesterday refused to discuss what the increase on their roads would be. Some of them implied that it would not be as great as the New Haven's.

Most of the railroads charge an average of about one-half a cent a mile for their commutation tickets. If they increase their rates 20 per cent., as the New Haven has done, the commuters will have, in future, to pay $1.20 for every dollar they have paid for their commutation tickets in the past. The increase, it is understood, will not affect single trip passengers. But the single trip passengers are only about 10 per cent. of the entire number of passengers carried by the railroads entering this city. About 200,000 people, according to railway officials yesterday, are carried in and out of the city by the railroads every day.

The cause of the proposed increase is ascribed by the railroad men to the increases which have recently been granted or promised by practically all the railroads in the East to their employes. The New York Central, for example, recently gave to all their 40,000 employes who earned less than $200 a month an increase in wages amounting to 7 per cent. The Pennsylvania and the Reading granted their employes an increase of 6 per cent. The Erie is now considering a wage increase, and the Baltimore & Ohio has granted a wage increase arranged on a sliding scale amounting to several per cents.

Almost all the railroads in the East have also been under heavy expense in building and construction during the last year or two, according to the officials yesterday. Large quantities of bonds have been issued. And the increase in price of commutation tickets is supposed to help pay the interest and redemption funds of these bonds, as well as the increase in wages.

"We have been considering making advances in our suburban commutation charges for some time," said Gerrit Fort, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central and affiliated lines, at the Grand Central Station, yesterday. "We have felt for some time that our passenger service should begin earning its share of the road's recently increased expenses, due to increased disbursements for wages, materials, &c. A squad of our clerks is at present effecting a readjustment in the fares on all our divisions so as to make these rates uniform.

"In some cases our new commutation scale will be less than the old one; in other instances it will remain the same. In general, however, there will certainly be an increase. The increase will be less than the 20 per cent. increase which the New Haven has already announced. It will not take effect before July 1. We will announce the exact amount of the increase within a week."

Mr. Fort wished to correct a recent report that there were 3,000 commuters who took the New Haven trains to this city daily from Mount Vernon.

"The exact number is nearer 1,000 a day," he said.

At the offices of the Erie and the Lackawanna yesterday it was stated that an increase in commutation rates was being considered. At the offices of the Central Railroad of New Jersey General Passenger Agent Hope said that an increase in the near future had already been decided on.

At the offices of the Pennsylvania the reporter was referred to the Auditor's Department, which was closed, but the impression gained from talking with the clerks in the office of the Passenger Superintendent of the division was that the Pennsylvania will also soon make an increase in its commutation rates.

At the offices of the Long Island Railroad an official stated positively that no increase would be made in the commutation rates, but that the commutation tickets would cost 95 cents more a month as soon as the Long Island trains begin running into the Eighth Avenue and Thirty-third Street Station of the Pennsylvania.

COMMUTERS PROTEST.

New Haven's Patrons to Appeal to the Public Service Commission.

The city authorities of Mount Vernon and New Rochelle met last night and decided upon the line of action to be taken in fighting the advance in commutation rates announced a few days ago by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. It was decided to provide means for a legal inquiry before the Public Service Commission and the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in which the right of the railroad to make the proposed advance in rates can be tested.

Proceedings were also begun yesterday by two residents of Mount Vernon seeking to restrain the road by injunction from enforcing the proposed increase which is said to amount to between 20 and 30 per cent. between this city and stations along the route, all the way to Stamford, Conn.

At the meeting in Mount Vernon, which was attended by Mayor Edwin W. Fiske of that city and Mayor Henry E. Colwell of New Rochelle, as well as several Aldermen from both places and by Corporation Counsel Harry Anderson of Pelham, the action of the railroad was censured and a protest was embodied in a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, calling for an investigation by the Public Service or Inter-State Commerce Commissions, and urging that a mass meeting of Westchester citizens be called "to register their united protest against this arbitrary action of the railroad."

It was arranged to issue a call for one mass meeting in New Rochelle for next Wednesday evening. On the following night a similar demonstration will be held in the City Hall at Mount Vernon.

"This announcement of an increase in rates is a vital question with us," said Mayor Colwell of New Rochelle at last night's meeting. "The whole population along this part of the line has been built up on the strength of the commutation rates. If the rates are increased they will seriously retard the growth of the towns along the road. We mean to fight and will fight to the limit. At the mass meeting in New Rochelle on Wednesday evening we will probably decide whether the protest be made to the Public Service Commission in the form of a petition or by a delegation."

In a letter read at the meeting by Mayor Fiske of Mount Vernon it was pointed out that the monthly increase in commutation from Port Chester will be $1.65, the difference between $8.25 and $9.90, or an annual increase of $19.80, according to the flat rate, but that most commuters use the "scale basis"—that is, $11 for the first month, $10 the second, $9 the third, $7.50 the fourth, $6.50 the fifth, $6 the sixth, and $5 per month thereafter for the balance of the year. Total, $80. Therefore, as the annual total for the new "flat basis" is $118.80, the difference between $118.80 and $80 is $38, almost double the increase of the new "flat rate."

A petition and complaint was lodged yesterday with the Public Service Commission of the Second District by Hugh M. Hewson, a lawyer of Mount Vernon, on behalf of William P. Hicock and B. G. Tallman, both citizens of that city and commuters.

"In view of these proceedings it may be confidently stated that the increase in commutation rates between Mount Vernon and New York on the New Haven Road will not go into effect on June 1," said Mr. Hewson last night.

WHITE SLAVE TRIAL SET.

Belle Moore's Case Up Next Wednesday—Levinson's Story in Doubt.

On the charge that she sold two young girls to agents from the District Attorney's office for $120 Belle Moore will be put on trial before Judge Crain in General Sessions next Wednesday morning, just twelve days after her arrest.

"I do not care to discuss the case between now and then, lest it seem an attempt to prejudice the jury," Mr. Whitman said last night. "Everything will come out at the trial, including the names of the two college women who helped us in the investigation and posed as the keepers of the resorts to which the girls were to be sent. Both of these women will take the stand."

Assistant District Attorney Press will represent Mr. Whitman at the trial.

Harry Levinson's narration of his knowledge of the traffic continued yesterday, and it is understood that some of those in Mr. Whitman's office are very skeptical as to its usefulness. As the testimony of a self-confessed felon it needs strong corroboration in specific details, and the detectives are meeting with difficulty in finding this. Some of the detectives found the places which Levinson mentioned, but no occupants. Others could not even find the places.

With the arrest of Levinson it was discovered that "Blind Becky" has departed under cover of darkness from her well-guarded establishment in Eldridge Street. Rumors of her alliance with one Sarah Rabinowitz and "Sam, the expressman," led to the discovery that they, too, had fled. Among the list of the missing are May Lewis, Harry Cohen and "Charlie the Bull."

Two girls, whom one of these people is said to have placed in a resort, talked with Mr. Reynolds yesterday.

PRINTERS ESCAPE JAIL TERM.

Court Stay in Contempt Sentence Upheld by Appellate Division.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, decided yesterday that the members of the Typographical Union, No. 6, who were found guilty of criminal contempt need not serve the jail sentence of twenty days each imposed upon them by Supreme Court Justice Bischoff.

The Supreme Court in March, 1908, enjoined Typographical Union No. 6 from interfering with members of the Typothetae of the City of New York. Some of the provisions of the restraining order were violated and five of its members were found guilty of contempt, sentenced to jail, and fined $250 each.

Both the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals sustained the court below, whereupon the defendants filed a petition with the court that passed the sentence asking that the sentence of imprisonment be suspended. Justice Bischoff was satisfied with the plea and stayed that part of his order, but insisted that they pay the fines.

Justice Bischoff's stay of sentence was taken to the Appellate Court by the Typothetae, and it was in this proceeding that yesterday's decision was given.

Misstatement of a Surety Co.'s Name.

In a second report yesterday concerning the loan deal between the United Surety Company of Baltimore, the Knabe Brothers, and the Metropolitan Trust Company, which figured in the investigation by State Insurance Supt. Hotchkiss leading to his refusal to reissue a license to the United Surety Company, THE TIMES misstated the name of the latter corporation, referring to it as the Empire Surety Company of Baltimore. No such institution ever did business in this city, and the Empire State Surety Company of New York had no connection whatever with the matter under investigation by Mr. Hotchkiss.

WARNER HATS
High time to "brighten-up" for Spring. Once more we caution you to get a *stylish* hat—and tell you where to get it.
167 Smart Styles, $2
42d St. at 5th Av.
B'way at 37th.
B'way at 12th.
B'way at Bleecker.
B'way at Reade.
B'way at Fulton.
Nassau at Liberty.
38 Park Row.
BROOKLYN:
401 Fulton St.
722 Broadway.
NEWARK:
823 Broad St.
Truly Warner

RUINS OF CARTAGO YIELD 400 BODIES

Fatalities in Earthquake Now Believed Much Greater Than First Estimate of 500.

NO AMERICANS IN LIST

Tremors Continue and Terror Increases—Many Injured Taken to Capital—Refugees in Camps.

Carnegie Says Palace Shall Be Rebuilt.

By Marconi Wireless Telegraph.

Aboard S. S. Adriatic, via Halifax.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Deeply regret misfortune, but this palace shall be reconstructed and I trust fulfill its holy mission.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, May 6.—Late to-day 400 bodies had been recovered from the ruins of the town of Cartago, which was laid waste by an earthquake on Wednesday night. The dead were first estimated at 500, but it is believed to-night that the fatalities were much greater. Many hundreds more were injured.

So far no deaths have been reported among the American colony. Several prominent Spanish-Americans are among the dead. These include the wife of Dr. Becanegra, the Guatemalan Magistrate to the Central American Arbitration Court, and Señor Trejos. Many students at the College of the Silesian Fathers were killed. Only three of them escaped uninjured.

Only the early hour of the evening at which the disaster occurred prevented a much greater loss of human life. At the time many people were in the open. The tremors continue to-night, and the terror of the people increases as time passes. The popular fear of further shocks of a severe character has extended to the neighboring towns.

The earthquake occurred at 6:50 o'clock on Wednesday night. It came without warning, and continued about eighteen seconds. In that brief time the buildings of the place collapsed, burying hundreds of people.

The beautiful Peace Palace, erected at a cost of $100,000, through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, was converted into a pile of débris. Other public buildings met the same fate.

Owing to the interruption of the telegraphic service the news of the disaster was slow in reaching outside points.

The disaster was not preceded by any activity of the volcano Peaz or of other volcanic vents. The shock was felt throughout Costa Rica and in parts of Nicaragua. Great fissures opened at many places in the volcanic zone. Earthquake shocks had been felt in Cartago continuously since the middle of April, and the series of quakes did considerable damage to property between April 13 and 19. Since the latter date the people have become rather indiffferent to the slight tremors which have continued. The violent shock of Wednesday night took them by surprise.

Following the shock twilight was turned to the darkness of midnight by clouds of dust that rose from the ruins. Panic ensued, and the cries of the injured and fleeing survivors filled the air. Cooler persons hurried to the telegraph office to summon help from this city and Alajuela, only to find the operators dead, the wires down, and railroad traffic badly impeded.

As soon as the news reached San José President Gonzales Viquez, accompanied by President-elect Ricardo Jimenez and many doctors and nurses, with a supply of medicines, started on a special train for the scene of the disaster to lend first aid to the survivors. On the President's arrival at Cartago martial law was proclaimed to facilitate the maintenance of order. Provisions and clothing were also dispatched from here.

Throughout to-day special trains arrived here, bringing the wounded, who have filled the hospitals, and many private houses which had been surrendered for the purpose by their owners. Hundreds of survivors are camped outside the ruined city awaiting transportation to other points. They are being fed at the public expense. Seven carloads of provisions have been dispatched from here and Alajuela. The work of rescue has been greatly impeded by falling walls which blocked the narrow streets.

President Taft and Secretary Knox wired their condolences to President Viquez this afternoon. The Ministers from Mexico, Panama, and other Central American countries have asked their Governments to contribute to the aid of their sister republic.

Cartago is the oldest city of Costa Rica and is situated twenty miles to the east of San José, and at a much higher altitude than the capital. Its buildings, with the exception of the Peace Palace, were almost all built in the old Spanish style. Its 10,000 inhabitants generally are as blond as Saxons. The climate is cool and invigorating, and the town has been much favored for the location of a sanatorium by the authorities of the Canal Zone.

Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings)
1195 Broadway, Just below 29th St.
THE best of good Clothes here—clothes made by Hart, Schaffner & Marx—Come and see them TO-DAY.
Suits $18 to $50
Overcoats $15 to $40

To Men Who Know
THE W&H SHOPS
★42d at 5th Ave.
★1185 Broadway
757 Broadway
369 Broadway
146 Broadway
150 Nassau St.
58 Nassau St.
20 Cortlandt St.
27 New St.
★Open Evenings.
GOTHAMITES know good value. Only 500 dozen *Pure Thread Silk Hose* at 50 cents, announced yesterday, are left. We can, however, still promise complete assortment as to size and color. Black and plain colors.
WEBER & HEILBRONER
Furnishers and Clothiers to Men Who Know

JUMPS TO DEATH FROM CLIFF.

Mrs. Lynch Overpowered Her Nurse in Sudden Strength to Make the Leap.

Mrs. Mary Lynch, the wife of Thomas F. Lynch of E. L. Oppenheim & Co., brokers, of 30 Broad Street, Manhattan, ended her life yesterday afternoon in Jersey City, after a struggle with a nurse, by jumping from the top of a cliff seventy feet high. She had been confined to her home, 369 Ogden Avenue, for several weeks with nervous trouble, and yesterday Miss Mary Donovan, a nurse, accompanied her on a walk.

They went along the old mountain road that overlooks Hoboken, and Mrs. Lynch started to run away. Miss Donovan caught her, and there was a struggle on the edge of the cliff. False strength was too much for Miss Donovan, and Mrs. Lynch threw her to the ground, ran to the edge of the cliff, and jumped into space, landing at the side of the Paterson plank road, several hundred feet from the foot of the 100 steps, at the terminus of Franklin Street. Every bone in her body was broken.

New Haven Telegraphers Favor Strike

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 6.—The votes cast by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad telegraphers on the question of a strike show an affirmative poll. Not 2 per cent. of the men voted against a strike should the road not recede from its position of refusing to grant more than a 3 per cent. increase in wages.

Young's Hats
You cannot get an unbecoming or ill-fitting hat in Young's Stores. Competent salesmen guide you when in doubt.
Young's Hats NONE BETTER MADE
Derby & Soft Hats - $3.00 & $4.00

Red-Man collars are a growing tribe. Born this week, a little
Rexwood
2 for 25.
EARL & WILSON.

For Over Thirty Years
we have been building a foundation of Confidence in our principles and clothing. Such value-giving as our $15 suits is the reason for our great success.
Moe Levy & Co.,
1439 Broadway New York | 119-125 Walker St. New York
380-382 Fulton St., Brooklyn

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.
May Sale of Men's Furnishings
Saving a Fourth and More
Athletic Underwear 50c., 65c. and 98c. Were 75c., 1.00, 1.25
French Ribbed Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, 69c., were 1.00.
French Balbriggan Underwear (Natural) 49c.
French Flannel Negligee Shirts, 1.98
50c. Lisle Suspenders at 19c.
1,000 2.00 Negligee Shirts at 95c. each.
A countermanded order. Beautiful patterns, pleated or plain bosoms, cuffs attached.

Closing Out
AT RETAIL
Imported Lingerie Gowns, Blouses, Patterns and Robes, Lace Robes and Linen Suits,
Less Than Wholesale Price
Going Out of Business.
B. NAHM & CO.,
(HOLTZ BLDG.), 7 EAST 20TH ST.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. ALL STAR CAST In T. W. Robertson's Famous Comedy CASTE
GARRICK 35 St., nr. B'way. Closed this week. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. NEXT MONDAY........Seats Now Henry Miller & CO. in "HER HUSBAND'S WIFE."
LYCEUM B'way & 45th St., at 8:20 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. CHARLES CHERRY In the Merry Melodramatic Comedy, THE SPITFIRE.......THE SPITFIRE
HUDSON W. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. THE SPENDTHRIFT with EDMUND BREESE.
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day at 2:15. "As tender as Little Lord Fauntleroy, and 3 times as funny." FRANCIS WILSON THE BACHELOR'S BABY.
KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38 St. Evs. at 8. Mat. To-day at 2. LAST 7 NIGHTS BEST OF ALL MUSICAL PLAYS. THE DOLLAR PRINCESS.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs 8:15. Matinee To-day at 2:15. Montgomery and Stone in THE OLD TOWN.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last 3 Weeks "Mme. X" This Season. Matinees To-day and Wed. 2:15. Henry W. Savage offers MADAME X
NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. VALESKA SURATT THE GIRL WITH THE WHOOPING COUGH
To-morrow Night, 8:30. Seats Selling. VICTOR HERBERT AND HIS ORCHESTRA.
LIBERTY West 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2. Last 7 Nights at This Theatre. Begins May 16, at Knickerbocker. The Fantastical Musical Comedy THE ARCADIANS "Don't miss it at any cost."—Eve. Sun.
JOE WEBER'S B'y & 29th. Ev. 8:20. Matinees To-day and Wed. 2:15. THE CLIMAX By Edward Locke.
GAIETY B'WAY & 46th ST. EVES 8:15 MAT WED & SAT 2:15 THE FORTUNE HUNTER WITH JOHN BARRYMORE

America's Foremost Theatres and Hits.
HIPPODROME Entire Block, 6th Ave., 43d-44th Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8, 25c.-$1.50. Entire Circus by 50 Little People | A Trip to Japan | Ballet of Jewels | Inside the Earth
Lew Fields' HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15 Mat. To-day, 2:15. MARIE DRESSLER TILLIE'S NIGHTMARE
DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:20. DE WOLF HOPPER in A Matinee Idol, with Louise Dresser.
Nazimova's 39TH ST Theatre 39th & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:30. MME. NAZIMOVA In Ibsen's LITTLE EYOLF.
LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. Clyde Fitch's Greatest Play, THE CITY Last Week at This Theatre. Will be Transferred to the Hackett Theatre Monday, May 9. Seats at Hackett Now.
LYRIC THEATRE.—TUES., MAY 10, ★ The WM. A. BRADY (Lim.) ALL-STAR PRODUCTION OF ★ JIM THE PENMAN
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE, 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:30. Mabel Barrison LULU'S HUSBANDS Harry Conor
BROADWAY Thea. B'way & 41st. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. The JOLLY BACHELORS with NORA BAYES
BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:20. CYRIL SCOTT in THE LOTTERY MAN
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15 Matinee To-day, 2:15. WHITNEY OPERA CO. THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER

MADISON SQ. GARDEN Now Twice Daily, 2:15-8:15 Only 7 Days More.
Buffalo Bill's Personal Farewell to New York.
BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST BOTH SIDES OF THE WORLD PAWNEE BILL'S FAR EAST

Last Saturday Thousands Turned Away at both performances. 'Phone for your seats now.
Sensations—Thrills—Hurrahs—Cowboys—Indians—Riders—Cavalry—Battle of Summit Springs—Prairie Fire—Military Tournament All Nations.
Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50, according to location. Box Seats, $2.50. Children, Half Price to Matinee Only. Let The Youngsters SEE BUFFALO BILL FOR THE LAST TIME.

ACTORS' FUND FAIR OPENS NEXT MONDAY AFTERNOON 71st Reg't Armory 34 St. & Park Av.
THE GREATEST BAZAAR AND SPECTACLE EVER HELD.
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF ATTRACTIVE, ORNAMENTAL, AND USEFUL ARTICLES. President TAFT will inaugurate the Fair. 3,000 Theatrical folk will participate.
—6 DAYS ONLY—
Daily 1 to 6 P. M. & 7:30 P. M. to 12 M. Adm. 50c. Reserved Seats 50c. Extra. Tickets now, all Hotels.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c.-$1.50. Greatest Comedy Hit in 20 Years. SEVEN DAYS
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Prices 25c. to $1.00. Two Weeks. THE LION AND THE MOUSE Bargain Matinee Wed., 25c. and 50c. Regular Mat. Wed. & To-day, 2. Evgs. 8:15.
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. 5TH MONTH H. B. WARNER IN ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE
PLAZA Daily Mats. 25c. Evs. 25c, 50c, 75c. The Great London Sensation, "After the Opera"; Empire City Quartette, Boganny Troupe, others. 59th St., Mad. Av.
AMERICAN W. 42 St., n'r B'way. DAILY MAT 25c. LA DANSE DE ROBE DE LA NUIT, Alex. Carr, Rice & Cohen, Cliff Gordon, The Hold Up, Genaro & Bailey, others.
Bryn Mawr May Day Games and Revels on the College Green, Saturday, May 7, 2:30-6; no cameras allowed; tickets on sale at theatre agencies, $2.50; at college entrance, $2. Special train; apply to Pennsylvania Railroad agent.
CITY THEATRE E. 14th St. Eve. & Sat. Mats. 25c. to $1. Wed. Mat. 25c.-75c. Eves. 8:15. Matinees To-day & Wed., 2:15. ROBERT HILLIARD in "A FOOL THERE WAS."
THE BELASCO STUYVESANT West 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents (LAST 2 WEEKS) THE LILY
KEITH & PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. B'way, 28th St. Mat. Daily, 25 & 50c. Mlle. DAZIE, Bedini & Arthur, Beatrice Ingram & Co., Big City Four, Howard Bros., others.
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. JULIUS STEGER & CO., Jack Wilson & Co., The Devil & Tom Walker, &c.
HAMMERSTEIN'S PARIS BY NIGHT, YORKE & ADAMS, BERT WILLIAMS, Frank Morrell, 6 others.
GRAND Op. House. Mat. To-day. BRIGHT EYES NEXT WEEK—ALMA WO WOHNST DU?
COLUMBIA. B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE. Daily Mats. 15c. to 50c. Evs. 25c. to $1. Smoking Permitted.

The New York Times.
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1910. 16 PAGES.

LILITH

By AMELIA JOSEPHINE BURR

Hers is the hour of quiet lamplit rest
 When thou dost worship at her altar fire
That gilds the hearth and lights her gentle breast,
Where, tired with play, thy child has found his nest—
But I am breathed out of the darkening west,
 A twilight wind of wandering desire.

Hers is the glow of struggle and success,
 The battle hope of noonday and the street.
'Tis for her sake that onward thou dost press,
Whose smile, like Heaven's, thy victory shall bless—
But I am in the wistful weariness
 That treads the trailing shadow of defeat.

Hers is the night's benignant quieting
 When thy protecting arms her sleep enfold—
But ere the waking birds begin to sing,
Because my kiss is a forbidden thing,
The dawn's mysterious lips, like mine, shall cling
 Upon thine own, that quiver and grow cold.

Scribner's Magazine for May

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

A WESTERN WORD ON MARK TWAIN

One of the best appreciations of Mark Twain that have appeared since his death is found in last Saturday's San Francisco Argonaut, a weekly newspaper that pays intelligent attention to books and their makers. "His jests," says the editor, "were maxims; his jeers were medicine; he drew his happy tales from wells of wisdom hidden in the everlasting rock, pure and undefiled. This man was new and fresh and clean and unconventional, and his sympathies were broad and true. No wonder the Brahmins stood amazed. They pointed out that, after all, the Missourian knew little of standards of literary style; but they had to perceive, albeit grudgingly, that Mark Twain's own style was as much a legal tender of thought as was Carlyle's; that it was, withal, an instrument well tempered to his mind and true to his hand. And it was borne in upon these high priests of New England culture that fun was not a sacrilege; that mirth might be wholesome, and that a mirthful man might scatter wisdom and goodness along his pleasant ways." A prophet not without honor in his own part of the country!

THE 50-CENT NOVEL IN ENGLAND

The recent arrival in this city of Mr. Arthur Spurgeon, President of the International Association of British Journalists and General Manager of the firm of Cassell & Co., started a discussion that bids fair to be of interest to the reading public as well as to the publishers of works of fiction. In response to the reporters who met him here, Mr. Spurgeon declared that the most important event in the publishing trade in England was the coming of the fifty-cent novel, which threatened to drive out the novel selling at $1.50. The British public, according to Mr. Spurgeon, demands a cheap, well-bound novel, and it is to meet this demand that the new movement has been inaugurated. The triumph of the fifty-cent novel carries, of course, a menace to the unknown writer. "The danger of doing away with the expensive novel," remarked Mr. Spurgeon, "is that it will put a stop to new authors coming to the front, for no publisher will take the risk of publishing the work of an unknown when he has to sell thousands of copies before he can make any profit." Which indicates the existence of a situation in the making of books in England that is of the utmost importance to the writers of fiction in that country.

PUBLISHER VERSUS AUTHOR

In a leading article in a current number of The London Telegraph, discussing the question, "What is there in the methods of publishing which militates against the financial success of the industry?" one of the main causes of "trouble" is laid at the door of the author. "And here," says the writer of the article, "the difficulties of the publishing trade are very clear and patent. There are few authors of established reputation; the others are at intermediate stages between notoriety and nothingness. Naturally a publisher likes to have a number of celebrated authors on his list, because in these cases he can reckon with some certainty on a large and possibly productive sale. But the noted author is a man of considerable pride. He has a remarkably good conceit of himself and he therefore asks for exceedingly generous terms. Either his demands must be submitted to—and then the margin of profit, of course, becomes small—or else the publisher must find new and yet unknown writers of promise, who will accept more modest terms but involve the publisher in a rather perilous speculation on eventual chances. Latterly the tendency has been toward extravagant prices for distinguished—that is to say, money-getting—authors. The ladies and gentlemen who have an established reputation, and a circulation on which confident reliance can be placed, are more and more raising their prices. Small blame to them! The same thing is occurring with regard to actors and actresses, and the theatrical manager is in exactly the same difficulty as the publisher. If he has to give large salaries for distinguished names he runs a risk of forfeiting his profits. On the other hand, if he trusts to his own judgment and secures yet unrecognized talent he may find the public saying, in reference to any play he produces, 'What a poor cast! It is hardly worth while going to see them.' The cases are almost entirely parallel, and they tend to make the business alike of the theatrical manager and the publisher more and more speculative."

AN EXPERT ON LYING

Mr. H. B. Bradbury, discussing in The Green Bag the question "Is Lying Increasing?" decides that it is, and always has been, impossible to class utterances as truthful or untruthful, and therefore that judgments as to the comparative untruthfulness of individuals, nations, or centuries are fallible. Had he adhered to his title and attempted to estimate the comparative number of lies told at different periods or in different places he would even sooner have discovered the futility of his quest, for an untruth is not necessarily a lie, and an untruthful man is not necessarily a liar. Whether or not an untruth is a lie, only the Maker of the liar can say, even the liar himself being liable to error. A lie is an untruth deliberately uttered with malicious intent. Hastily or thoughtlessly spoken, or uttered with benevolent intent, an untruth is not a lie. It may be a sin, or it may not be, according to circumstances or combinations of circumstances. As for the good souls who call it lying to mislead an invalid as to his condition, lest knowledge of it should make that condition worse, they need an hour with a sound casuist.

THE BOY AND THE SAVAGE

"I feel certain," says Major James McLaughlin, in his kindly "My Friend the Indian," "that if the Utes had been thoroughly chastised after the Meeker massacre in 1879, they would not be the irresponsible, shiftless, and defiant people they are to-day," and his entire book, both by example and precept, is directed to showing that the good Indian is a whipped Indian; that is to say, the Indian who has been taught—taught, not merely told—that goodness is the most comfortable policy. Herbert Spencer's "Education" ranks the boy with the savage, urging, in proof, his facial peculiarities, his natural customs, his manners, his ignorance of civilization, and his lack of sympathy with law and order. Both in England and in the United States teachers and school boards are reverting to Spencer's theory, and are on the way to accept Major McLaughlin's plan of action in the case of the boy. The voice of more than one well-informed official has recently been heard in the London papers demanding a return to that discipline of pain which according to Spencer is the only system available before the power of reasoning and the sense of justice are developed. The abolition of corporal punishment in the schools is held to have injured the boys' characters by the substitution of a more irritating punishment, and to have made their bodies less hardy, less capable of sustaining pain and fatigue. A London Queen editorial, discussing the law which enables a boy to bring his father into the police court for whipping him, calls the boy the "autocrat of the home," and shows how comfortably and safely he may defy his parents, his teachers, and the police, and quietly educate himself for a criminal life. "The autocracy of the child," says the Queen, "is due to the maudlin sentimentality and false humanitarianism of the present generation." The American teacher when so situated that he can express his feelings speaks similarly. Major McLaughlin lays down the rule for the savage tribe. What should be the practice with the boy savage? Mrs. Josephine Daskam Bacon exhibits a good specimen of the home autocrat in her "Biography of a Boy." His parents—clever, well bred, and civilized—are as helpless before him as they might be before an armed red man in his war paint, and send him to a boys' camp to be fitted to attend a school kept by a man who can govern boys. Is that plan to become universal?

THE CASE OF THE NEGRO

A Vital Question Discussed With Intelligence and Illuminated by First-Hand Observations of Conditions in the South

AN ENGLISH POINT OF VIEW

William Archer, the London Critic, Makes a Careful Study of a Race Problem

THE critic of the drama—especially in our day of the staging of problems—has, or should have, the habit of facing facts, sociological and psychological, not less than those purely technical to his art. It is his business, as it is not the business of the sociological theorist, or even of the novelist, to deal with humanity in the concrete. Especially he is habituated to weigh the effects upon action of processes in human beings entirely precedent to those of logic, which the sociological theorist is so prone to assume as paramount. In short, he knows—if he knows his craft at all—that men and women are creatures of instinct and emotion first, and of reason a long way afterward.

Thus he does not make the mistake of dismissing as "contagious fanatical folly" a large part of the determining antecedent of human action. An admirable fairness of mind may, therefore, be combined in the dramatic critic with a singularly well-trained observation. And there is no reason why he should not use his gifts outside of the theatre.

Here is a case in point. Mr. William Archer is an eminent dramatic critic. Mr. H. G. Wells is the ablest apostle of the religion of evolution (intellectual, not ethnological, mind you) now writing in English. Mr. Wells, upon a visit to our shores, could do no better than label the irrepressible and obsessing race question in America a mere phantasm of the "emotions of a cult." Mr. Archer, in the same case, assumes at once and on the face of it that "emotions felt with absolute unanimity (in greater or less degree) by some twenty millions of Southern white people" must have at their root "something very different from sheer unreason." Mr. Wells goes home, after a mere glimpse, eloquent chiefly about what Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois of Atlanta has taught sentimentalists to call the "tragedy of color"—though Principal Booker Washington utterly repudiates that view of the situation. Mr. Archer proceeds to investigate the dark and troubled waters for himself—and dedicate to Mr. Wells the book which results.

This book* is so fair and illuminating, so valuable a contribution of sanity to a discussion in which sanity is sadly needed, that honest and thoughtful citizens on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line—skeptical as they must be of travelers' tales on this subject—ought to make a point of reading it.

Exposed to close contact with the conditions which twenty million Southern whites have to face every day of their lives, it is, as Mr. Archer himself says, his impressions, and the feelings evoked in him by that contact, which count more than any argued conclusions. For these record the natural reaction in the case of a white man with his native race instincts, but without any of the prejudices with regard to the negro as a negro which are peculiar to the Southerner. Mr. Archer can, without insuperable repugnance, sit at table with an educated black or colored citizen, and meeting Principal Washington or Prof. Du Bois man to man, without fatal intrusion of race consciousness, elicit their views as no Southern man could, weigh the value of their evidence, estimate the quality of the men, perhaps, as few Southerners, with the best will in the world, could bring themselves to do—since they must always judge both as negroes first and as men only secondarily. Such is the instinct which generations of living alongside negroes in mass has established. To that instinct the gulf is fixed and mentally impassable.

It is to be observed that Mr. Archer from his level viewpoint finds Principal Washington essentially a negro, and Prof. Du Bois hardly a negro at all, though the mixture of blood in both is about the same. To the Southern man, with the special knowledge of the racial characteristics bred in him by familiarity with the black folk about him from his youth up, the strain of rhapsody and hysteria in

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*THROUGH AFRO-AMERICA. An English Reading of the Race Problem. By William Archer. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

Prof. Du Bois is utterly negroid—eloquent of the campmeeting and the wild and savage African religious orgy of which the campmeeting is the lineal descendant. In the same way, he finds in the wise, Caucasian-seeming moderation of Principal Washington an unmistakable strain of a type of negro shrewdness (nearly related to cunning) highly developed in certain impressive and tactful upper house servants before the war and since.

Unprejudiced as he is in these encounters and others with the better class of colored men in Louisville, Memphis, New Orleans, Tuskegee, Atlanta, Hampton, and elsewhere, Mr. Archer, after exposure to travel conditions on way trains in Tennessee and Mississippi, does not hesitate to declare that the Jim Crow car (the name of which, nevertheless, he deprecates as insulting) is a necessity. "Had it not been adopted," he writes, "the South would have been a nation of saints, not of men." What he says further at this point is worth quoting in full:

> It is not desirable that the two races should be intermingled at close quarters in the enforced intimacy of a railway journey. The permanent difficulty, underlying all impermanent ones that time, education, Christian charity, and soap and water may remove, is that of sheer unlikeness. Instincts rooted through untold centuries lead the white man to associate ugliness and a certain tinge of animalism with negro physiognomy and physique. Call it illusion, prejudice, or what you will, it is an unalterable fact of white psychology; or, if alterable, not in a generation nor yet in a century.

As to whether this "sheer unlikeness" is inferiority in the black race or merely divergence, Mr. Archer says that whatever opinions may be held by others the negro's own judgment on himself is beyond question. The negro admits—as a mass—inferiority by the very nature of his ambitions and his ideals—all borrowed from the outward show of the white man. The thing is pathetically indicated in those model negro "homes" which the traveler from England was asked to inspect in every town in the South which boasted a Tuskegeean uplift movement. With their pianos and plush chairs and bead portières they had no air of places lived in. They were pious shams and the traveler saw that they were.

Mr. Archer attacks the miscegenation aspect of the question in its various phases with courage, but also with a comprehension of the conditions surrounding and complicating it which should disarm any impulse to resentment on the part of the honest Southerner. It is obvious that he is convinced of what the ablest Southern writers on the subject—Mr. A. H. Stone, Mr. Edgar Gardner Murphy, and Mr. W. B. Smith—have postulated as a basic fact—viz., that the ultimate conflict is between the negro's ambition to be absorbed in the white race and the white man's resolve to keep the black blood out.

No fair man, least of all Mr. Archer, would quarrel with the negro's ambition, which from his standpoint is perfectly reasonable. But the English observer is as clear as any Southern white man could be that there is nothing to be gained for the white by absorbing an inferior or (if you choose) backward race. The composite, if uplifted above the black, he argues, would certainly be debased below the white. Mr. Archer can find in heart or brain no reason to blame the South for her reluctance to becoming a brown or yellow South, and no argument in the achievements of the negroid mixed populations of Central and South America to show that the world at large would gain by the Southern white's loss. In short, the surrender to another such mongrel population of a white man's country—even though it have in it a large number of unassimilated blacks and tans—seems wholly bad.

Yet the presence of that mass of unassimilated blacks and tans, the critic feels, creates a condition not only full of trouble and danger while it lasts, but one which cannot persist indefinitely. Mr. Archer is convinced that the situation is acute in proportion as the two populations are more nearly equal in numbers, and that the present proportions in the South will not soon greatly change. He deplores the shifts to which the white man is reduced to maintain his ascendency not less than the injustice and (from his point of view) ill-treatment which the negro receives as the result of a tension in both races which leaves neither quite sane.

With becoming modesty, then, Mr. Archer touches upon remedies. Amalgamation, so called, is as abhorrent to him as to the white South, and he can find no evidence that natural processes are working toward that event—rather many indications to the contrary. He can only view as preposterous the plan of returning the negro to an Africa which European nations have already partitioned among themselves. Therefore he suggests a negro state in the Union as the only remaining solution—the alternative to something like extermination which a flame of passion born of the ceaseless friction between the irreconcilables might at any imaginable moment precipitate. This event is too horrible for Mr. Archer to contemplate quite calmly even as a remote contingency. But he is too honest to leave it out of his calculations. You are to remember that he made it his business in his tour of the South to gather the testimony of the negroes rather than that of the whites—the testimony of what he saw of them not less than what he heard from them. He talked to the white men, too, and he appears to have read pretty much all that is worth reading which white or black has contributed to the printed literature of the subject.

His conclusion briefly is this. The huge and monstrous race question is the dragon which the next great American statesman—he who is to stand beside Washington and Lincoln and keep the Bridge of Destiny—must grapple and conquer. Else the country and the world will be the worse. Mr. Archer is not without faith that the American people will find the courage and the wisdom for the task.

THE SOUL OF A PRIG

WITH the extremely businesslike title "Olivia L. Carew"—the L., by the way, stands for Love—Netta Syrett has written and the John Lane Company published a somewhat curious and not unreadable novel about a Puritan who was caught young. We have it upon excellent authority that much may be done with the Puritan in such a case. Here is the demonstration. The process employed is to marry Olivia, who is a neat blonde beauty educated in all the priggishness of that part of New England which runs to schoolmarms and ladies' literary clubs, to an Englishman and to expose her after marriage to the atmosphere of Siena and the influence of a decadent novelist at least half Italian.

The diabolical plot is to work upon the innocent young woman's intellectual ambition, which has been cultivated at the expense of her heart, her taste, and her womanhood; to lead her on to sacrifice to this ambition all that wholesome folk hold dear, and then out of the abyss of disillusion and despair pluck the flower regeneration. The price the poor little prig pays for her soul seems a bit high, but her creator is a stern disciplinarian and spares neither whips nor scorpions. Perhaps there is in the disciplinarian's own attitude toward things, her own cult of the human and comprehending but decent worldling, something of the same quality of which she would purge her heroine. Priggishness is a stiffness of mind not entirely a Puritan monopoly. In fact, the worst prigs in the world are your radical poseurs who have chucked the Decalogue and the outer decencies upon the scrap pile of things outgrown. The author here, by the way, is far from taking the side of such prigs as these. The decadent novelist is plainly characterized as a cad and a rotter.

The little New Englander under dissection is certainly interesting, and so in a mild way are a couple of other women characters. The climax is highly dramatic and emotional, and the ultimate conclusion both sensible and moral.

SINNERS AND SAINTS

IN the attractively presented Art of Life Series, of which Edward Howard Griggs is the editor, another slender volume has just been issued—"Latter Day Saints and Sinners," (B. W. Huebsch, 50 cents,) by Edward Alsworth Ross, who holds the Chair of Sociology in the University of Wisconsin. As partial answer to the question. Are we growing better or worse? he compares some of the old-time sins of man against his fellows with those that are most prevalent to-day and finds that they are, after all, much the same sorts of sin and, stripped of the robes of altered conditions, must be described by the same old ugly words. But with the modern saint it is another matter. The twentieth century doer of good who wishes to be efficient, does it from different motives, with different aims and with a new and bigger kind of results. "The old-time saint," he says, "went about doing good. The new saint * * * goes about checkmating evil. And his is the more dangerous, the more heroic enterprise * * * The Smiter of Iniquity may not be sainted, for he has too many enemies."

LONDON IN SUMMER: AN EDITOR'S NOTES

What Is to be Heard and Observed in the Great Capital in the Dog Days

MR. JAMES MILNE, who is literary editor of The London Chronicle, editor of The Book Monthly, and correspondent in London of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, also writes books for pastime. A man must have something to do with his leisure. Having dwelt many years in the suburbs, coming to and going from his work by train, Mr. Milne has lately found a home in town and developed a newborn interest in the streets and monuments of London, the parks and their ponds, the vistas, the architectural masses seen through mists, the crowds and the people one meets socially in the season. Perhaps Mr. Milne's present mood is exclusively literary. After twelve years of working days in London one ought to know London pretty well. But the new book* contains entertainment for all who have felt the charm of life in the British metropolis.

Living in St. Margaret's parish, with the privilege of passing the Abbey and its companion church, and St. Stephen's twice a day, of being always right in the heart of the world's greatest city, of having ever in one's eyes "the picture of the sealike traffic," and in his ears the music of London's wavelike roar," has its perpetual charm, but the park lawns are but poor substitutes for the open green of the country, the air is always acrid with smoke, and a true countryman is always glad to get away from the city. We assume, therefore, that Mr. Milne has always liked the town as much as Charles Lamb liked it, and has never been a real countryman. Still he has been able plausibly enough to assume the attitude of a stranger in town with a mind open to fresh impressions of all its sights, and he writes in a strain of unaffected delight of Constitution Hill, of St. James's Park and the new Admiralty, and of Rotten Row and the Church Parade and the changes time has wrought in them. High society on parade is hard to find in London nowadays. The town has grown too large for that, the lower middle classes have developed too greatly, the simple old customs have been forgotten. Mr. Milne fancies you can only see society en masse at the opera, but a Covent Garden audience on a gala night is not all or nearly all composed of the aristocracy.

Most of all, however, Mr. Milne's book is a collection of anecdotes, many of them relating to literary folks, but dealing also with statesmen, artists, royal personages. He is a cheerful and entertaining gossip rather than an essayist. His mood is nearly always objective rather than subjective. He notes the multiplicity of American-made boots in the Sunday morning crowd in Hyde Park, and talking of the opera reminds him that on the first night of the musical version of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" Thomas Hardy had an humble seat in row Q of the orchestra. He is impelled to the idea that thoroughly to enjoy London life one must often get away from town, whereupon he tells of his visit to Quebec and recalls pleasant memories of his sojourn at "the beautiful, historic front door of Canada" and the charms of La Belle Canadienne.

He remembers, to return to London, that John Hay told him on the eve of his departure for Washington that no man at all intellectual is willing to leave London. "No," said Mr. Hay, "when a man is tired of London he is tired of life, for there is in London all that life can afford." Mark Twain and the author of "Wee Macgreegor" figure in his anecdotes, as well as Mr. Lloyd-George's budget and Sir Squire Bancroft's remembrance of his part in the mimic duel with Irving in "The Dead Heart." John Burns stops on the bridge over the duck pond in St. James's Park to point out to his companion the varied beauty of the surrounding scene. Mr. Carnegie, Arthur Balfour, and Mr. Asquith joggle elbows in this historic environment with Daniel Defoe, Dr. Johnson, and Boswell. Mr. Milne loiters in Westminster Abbey, but forgets its monuments as he recalls his memories of Mr. Gladstone. He starts out to pay calls and leaves his card for Prebendary Rogers, Charles Dickens, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Mr. Justice Hawkins. The new Westminster Cathedral reminds him of Cardinal Manning, who put one at ease the moment he said "Good morning," because of the "low, soft, musical tone which carried a caress to the ear."

We regret to say that Mr. Milne has never seen an American wearing a tall silk hat in London. Also the Americans he has seen have always exhibited a broad expanse of shirt bosom and worn flashing diamonds on their fingers. On the other hand, a visiting American, unlike a colonial, does not carry a pair of gloves in one hand. The Americans, he says, never carry walking sticks, and always wear patent leather or tan shoes. Well, Mr. Milne ought to be an observant man. Any American, however, who while wearing a silk hat and frock coat and carrying a cane on Regent Street and never saying a word, has been accosted by a beggar with the familiar salutation, "I see, Sir, you are an American," will agree with Mr. Milne that it is easy to pick out the Americans in London.

In its quite irresponsible way, with a total disregard for sequence and topography, with no claim to be taken very seriously, Mr. Milne's little book, as we have said, has a charm of its own.

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*MY SUMMER IN LONDON. By James Milne. Illustrated. London: Werner Laurie.

"MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND"

IT is the penalty of poets of a single song that the song often lives while the maker is to all intents and purposes forgotten. But fate, by way of honorable amend, has ordained that the giants of the craft, whose names—for the populace—actually overshadow all their vast achievement, are not permitted to make the true war-songs of the nations. Each of these songs is a living spark struck from the white-hot heart of a people in the passion of some crisis and married to some blood-stirring music mingled of clarion notes and crashing chords and throbbing drum-beats. They are the people's own, and the poets who make them emerge from the mass for the occasion—and usually sink back again.

The author of "Maryland, My Maryland," which even in this peaceful time may not be said or sung without electrical effect upon the primal fighting man within us—he who fights with his back against the wall, not he who battles for loot—died only so long ago as January, 1908. He wrote many verses in his lifetime of nearly seventy years—verses which, in scattered phrases at least, show the true Promethean flame—yet the name of James Ryder Randall means almost nothing to the millions who never hear his famous war-song ring out to the Teutonic air of "Tannenbaum, O Tannenbaum" without a swelling of the heart and an impulse to yell or charge a visionary foe.

It does not matter whether you love or hate the Stars and Bars of the dead Southern Confederacy any more than it matters when you hear the "Marseillaise," whether you are a Red Republican or a rank Tory. It is not the music merely in either case—though the music, no matter how cribbed or borrowed, is of the essence of the cry to arms which both shrill forth in such trumpet tones. The spell is in the words of the "Marseillaise" and in the words of "Maryland, and all your argument and all your criticism upon the slender claim to pure poetic merit of either or both leaves the spell still there.

Therefore, it is worth while to preserve the memory of the man, then a youth of twenty-two, teaching school in New Orleans, who when he read of the encounter between the Massachusetts troops and the citizens of Baltimore in April, 1861, set down upon paper what he felt, so successfully that every reader at all impressionable gets the same feeling (more or less) by mere verbal and harmonic suggestion.

The present volume, "The Poems of James Ryder Randall," edited with introduction and notes by Matthew Page Andrews, M. A., (New York: The Tandy-Thomas Company,) provides along with a collection of other poems by Randall's hand—poems on the whole of negligible value in spite of the obvious lyric gift and occasional flashes of inspiration—an account of the Marylander's honorable and useful life and the true story of the making and setting to music, publication, and first dramatic appearance on the field of actual war of the song which has won fame for itself rather than for its author. The editor has taken pains also to show by an excerpt or two from the columns of The Augusta Chronicle, of which Randall was for a long time Washington correspondent, what an effective and picturesque style the poet possessed in his everyday character of journalist.

A NEW LIFE OF FENELON

M. Jules Lemaitre, the Brilliant Critic, Makes a Sympathetic Study of the Famous Ecclesiastic, His Quarrel With Bossuet, and His Relations With Mme. Guyon, Which He Believes to Have Been Purely Platonic

By ALVAN F. SANBORN.

BEFORE the famous Dreyfus affair, (which was to work such astonishing transformations in the literature as well as in the politics of France,) Jules Lemaitre was esteemed the most charming skeptic of the time—with the single exception of Anatole France. Dilettante, Pyrrhonian, Epicurean, amiable cynic, acrobatic ironist, and undulating amateur of ideas were the epithets commonly applied to him. No one of his contemporaries—always barring M. France—expressed weariness with civilization so deliciously, and none discoursed, with voice and pen, so subtly and engagingly on the vanity of human affairs. "M. Lemaitre," said the perpetually and preternaturally serious Edouard Rod at that time, "kills each week joy, action, peace of soul, the certainties of the moral life. During several months he even killed these things daily in those little auto-da-fés of Le Temps, which he called 'billets du matin' and which he composed while taking his chocolate."

When the Dreyfus agitation began this eminently Renanian juggler with words and ideas, who had hitherto held himself consistently and contemptuously aloof, not only from politics but from every form of public service, astounded everybody by throwing himself enthusiastically into the Nationalist movement, alongside of François Coppée and Maurice Barrès, and by haranguing the populace, like them, from the tail of a cart. At the end of half a dozen years or more of this sort of activity (during which literature was apparently the least of his preoccupations) a new literary Lemaitre emerged. The new Lemaitre (like the new Bourget) is an ardent monarchist and a vigorous defender of the faith who refers pityingly to the old Lemaitre as "a poor creature of voluptuousness." He is an aggressive moralist, a missionary even, but a missionary of the feline order, to that eminently refined section of the world of fashion which follows the lectures of the Société des Conférences. Before this society he has delivered courses on Rousseau, Racine, and Fénelon, all of which have been published in book form. These three works show that the new Lemaitre, in spite of his awakened conscience, is as subtle, as spirituelle, as seductive, as elegant, as distinguished as was the old Lemaitre. He continues to affect ironical parentheses, (fetching as clever asides on the stage,) and he has lost none of his faculty for differentiating delicate shadings of sentiment and for harmonious and precise expression.

If M. Lemaitre's "Fénelon,"* which has just appeared on the stalls, is less fascinating reading (except to the special student of theology or of the history of religion) than his Racine or his Rousseau, it is not because less talent has gone to the making of it, but because the subject itself is a less appealing one, both from a literary and from a purely human point of view.

To twentieth century Frenchmen Fénelon is known as the preceptor of the Duke of Bourgogne, (grandson of Louis XIV. and an heir to the throne of France,) as the author of "Télémaque," (a sort of sequel to The Odyssey,) still used as a textbook in French schools; as the intimate friend and disciple of Mme. Guyon, the Quietist, and as the antagonist of Bossuet in a theological controversy regarding the real nature of prayer. M. Lemaitre treats in detail these several aspects of his subject's career. He makes short work of the legend, (created and propagated by Saint-Simon,) which affirms that the Duke of Bourgogne was transformed by Fénelonic teachings from a species of moral monster into a species of saint. Fénelon did not perform a miracle. The Dauphin was neither so black nor so white as Saint-Simon paints him. The most that can be said is that the relations between master and pupil were most cordial and that the influence of the former over the latter, while by no means phenomenal, was pronounced.

M. Lemaitre asserts that Télémaque proves Fénelon to have been a forerunner of the eighteenth-century philosophers and of the Romanticists, and to have been a century in advance of the greater part of his contemporaries in a number of respects. He says:

> In my boyhood, between 12 and 14, I read Télémaque a great deal. Besides learning extracts by heart to recite in the classroom, I read and reread it for my own pleasure. But when I began the preparation of this book I had not opened Télémaque for more than forty years and I had almost forgotten its details. Of a truth, this reading 'forty years after' did not seem to me disagreeable. Of course I relished little at the outset, especially in the descriptions, its soft and flowery, but colorless, phraseology. But rhythm is never absent from this prose. Besides, in proportion as I advanced in the book, I recognized in it all the future sensibility of the eighteenth century. I was gradually filled with wonder, also, by the facile abundance of the reminiscences of antiquity and even of the inventions. Then I remarked much more vigor in the discourses than in the descriptions, and a real finesse, a rare knowledge of men in certain episodes, certain portraits, certain reflections. Finally I was struck by a sort of enthusiastic stubbornness on the part of the author in Utopian politics. I was also more and more captivated by the narrative itself, which is very well composed. But at the same time, and especially I comprehended its singular historical interest, and I reflected with astonishment by whom, for whom, and against whom this romance had been written: by a priest, for the Dauphin, against the King. Fénelon was the only one of the great seventeenth century writers who did not praise Louis XIV.

The association of Fénelon (whom Louis XIV. styled "the most chimerical bel esprit" of his kingdom) with the woman whom the same monarch styled "the greatest lunatic" of his kingdom (the rich, beautiful, and highborn, but hysterical, Mme. Guyon) offered M. Lemaitre an opportunity for subtle psychological analysis of which he has made the most. Mme. Guyon believed herself endowed with the faculty of communicating divine grace to others by "a species of physical influence" and gradually came to consider herself the equal of the mother of Christ and the cornerstone of a new church. She preached a sort of Christian Nirvana—love and supreme abandon, without prayer, without anxiety regarding sin, without contrition—which differed little in its extreme effects from the Nirvana of Buddhism. She was the author of more than forty volumes, the nebulousness and sloppiness of which have never since been equaled—except possibly by the "Science and Health" of our own Mary Baker Eddy. "She had the bearing of a saint and her doctrine was as intoxicating as a bad novel, particularly for women." She chose Fénelon, who was the favorite confessor of Mme. de Maintenon, and a number of the great ladies of the court, as her spiritual director; but the director soon became the directed. "He was perverted, like the first man," exclaims the Chancellor d'Aguesseau, "by the voice of a woman." She announced to him a sublime destiny. She was the initiatress and the prophetess; but he was the chosen of the Lord, he who was to be, in the hands of God, an instrument of religious renovation, the Christ of the Evangel of Pure Love. She wrote to him that "the designs of God regarding him were great; that he was the burning and shining lamp which was to illumine the Church; that God was resolved to make of him the 'father of a great people.'"

M. Lemaitre is convinced that the relations of Fénelon and Mme. Guyon were strictly platonic. Mme. Guyon in his opinion was half crazy and Fénelon, in spite of his genius, was ingenuous. "The truth," he says, "is that they loved one another—that she particularly loved him—with a special and very pure form of mystic friendship, and that she exerted upon him and upon his life a decisive influence. They saw each other very rarely, almost always surreptitiously, but they wrote each other very often. They had a 'holy familiarity,' according to their expression, and they did not perceive that they were sometimes ridiculous."

This spiritual liaison ("leur sublime s' amalgama," explains Saint-Simon,) estranged from Fénelon his protector, spiritual director, and old friend, Bossuet; and when Fénelon, after feigning to give in to Bossuet and accepting an appointment as Archbishop of Cambrai, treacherously published a disguised defense of Guyonism ("Maximes des Saints") Bossuet attacked him fiercely. "This struggle," cries M. Lemaitre, "was magnificent, by virtue of the importance of the object, the ardor of the opposing sentiments, the genius of the two adversaries. I doubt if among the most famous literary, philosophical, and theological quarrels it would be possible to find another in which a like amount of intelligence, of talent, of finesse, of force, and of intelectual resources of almost all sorts was expended in so short a time." From it Fénelon emerged vanquished, both as theologian and as courtier. His book was placed upon the Index. He was deprived of his preceptorate and of his residence at Versailles. Indeed, so complete was his disgrace that he was not even invited to the marriage of the Duke of Bourgogne, his old pupil, and Bossuet officiated at the ceremony.

The Fénelon portrayed by M. Lemaitre is an elusive, complex, buoyant, and supple personage "who can easily find room in his soul for several sentiments at the same time"—wherein he is resembled not a little by M. Lemaitre himself. He is a composite, complicated, inconsistent character, successively, and even simultaneously, humble and authoritative, gentle and severe, responsive and irresponsive, tolerant and inquisitorial, practical and chimerical, candid and tricky, conservator and innovator, artist and man of action, critic and apostle, pagan and Christian. "You must have observed," says M. Lemaitre in his concluding chapter, "that in the course of this incomplete study, my sentiments regarding Fénelon have varied to such an extent as to be sometimes mutually contradictory. And now, at its close, I am conscious that it would be practically impossible for me to compress him into a formula. All I know is that he was a magnificent creature and infinitely seductive. No man, probably, has been more loved, nor with greater fervor and fidelity, nor by purer, more select souls."

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*FENELON. By Jules Lemaitre. Paris: Artheme Fayard. 3f. 50c.

WALTER RALEIGH IN ROMANCE

There is a perennial fascination about "the spacious times of great Elizabeth." More than any others do they lure writers of romance—too often to their own undoing—and daring are the pens that now essay a story of which either the Virgin Queen or her rival of mystery and charm is the heroine. "Raleigh," by William Devereux and Stephen Lovell, (J. B. Lippincott & Co., $1.50,) is, in a measure, justified of its temerity. Founded upon the play of that name, and illustrated with scenes from Lewis Waller's presentation of it, it covers a wide historic field, and is careful in its construction and dramatic in its treatment. The love of Walter Raleigh and Bess Throgmorton, the Queen's jealousy, Raleigh's imprisonment in the Tower, his secret marriage, the tragic complications, and his ultimate restoration to favor, furnish the central theme of the story. The character of the Queen, with its vanities, its jealousies, its vacillation, its unreasoning violence, and yet the bedrock of greatness beneath all this seething foam of littleness, is well brought out. If the novel lacks that elusive something which makes the historic past really live again upon the pages of fiction, it takes the reader with it, none the less, and holds his interest until the last word.

A MIDDLE-WESTERN "GANG"

With the appropriate cover design of the fatal, funnel-shaped cloud, "The Gang," by Fred Brasted, (Griffith & Rowland Press, $1.25,) tells a story of the Middle West. The cyclone, the blizzard, the intense cold of Winter are prominent features of the picture. Due place is given also to the Methodist Church as a powerful agent in the building of the Northwest; and, of course, the book holds its romance. Its leading subject is, however, the rescue of a certain county from the "gang," which dominated and looted it, and its political regeneration. The tale is photographic rather than artistic, but it is written with a sincerity and purpose which give it value.

"Clever, original, entertaining, thrilling."
—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

The Master Girl

By Ashton Hilliers, author of "As It Happened," etc.

A vivid story of prehistoric times, when the wife-hunter prowled around the cave of the savage woman he intended to appropriate. Into this life of hard necessity, of physical conflict, of constant peril and unceasing vigilance, is introduced a love affair between a savage man and a savage woman that presents a blending of tenderness and savagery typical of an age when love and hate were more deeply-rooted passions than they are to-day.

"This tale of the Master Girl and her amazing doings has only one fault. It is too short."—*New York Sun.*

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"Flown with the frank insolence and effervescing wine of brilliant youth."—James Huneker.

CONFESSIONS of a BARBARIAN

By GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

"If ever champagne was put into print, here it is. Every sentence sparkles; every paragraph abounds in epigrams; from page to page, from chapter to chapter, from cover to cover, the reader is dazzled with the brilliancy of Mr. Viereck's observations. He can paint a picture in a sentence. He is a master of contrast. * * * He is undoubtedly a man of genius."—*Charleston News and Courier.*

"The present 'confessions' have to do with America and Europe, particularly Germany. Startling ideas tumble over each other and the style is jerky from rapid overburdening of thought. * * * The book is surely astonishing. It sparkles, goads, and irritates; it invites admiration and profanity. A big, enthusiastic young brain is turning the world inside out and getting plenty of humorous enjoyment from the pastime."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

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MOFFAT, YARD & COMPANY, New York

OUR DWINDLING MERCHANT MARINE

Its Story Told by One Who Is a Profound Disbeliever in Subsidies as a Remedy

By RALPH D. PAINE

WE can buy ships—whole fleets of them—if we are willing to pay the price, and we can maintain them upon the high seas in like manner; but we shall never again see the Stars and Stripes triumphant upon the high seas until the American environment evolves once more, by natural process, the nautical unit as efficient for the modern day as was our ship of the sail in the days long past."

Thus does John R. Spears sum up many pages of argument against the theory and practice of subsidies as a means of "reviving" the American merchant marine.* He believes that this country won and held its supremacy in ocean commerce because it had better ships and better seamen, and that this prestige was lost, not for lack of protection, but because other nations learned how to handle the business in a more ingenious, economical, and enterprising manner. The Yankee became absorbed in developing his vast hinterland, and forsook the sea in favor of his rivals.

Mr. Spears has written a book with a purpose. He is an authority on American maritime history and his heart is in his task whenever he describes the deeds of Yankee sailors of the navy or the merchant marine. With much entertaining detail he tells in his latest volume of pirates, privateers, and hardy adventurers who made seafaring a picturesque as well as a hazardous trade in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and of the conditions that drove the Colonists to wrest a livelihood from salt water rather than from the hostile wilderness at their backs. He has a good word, even, for Capt. Kidd, "who, at worst, had killed one man in a sea brawl," and advances the rather novel opinion that, "on the whole, in a financial point of view, the pirates benefited the young merchant marine more than they damaged it." In anticipation of attack, all ships in deep-water trade carried cannon. New England ships in the West Indies were always obliged to keep a sharp lookout for piratical cruisers under French and Spanish flags. But these aggressions were not an unmixed evil. For such conditions increased freight rates and the profits of cargoes carried on owners' account. Thus the freight rate from Boston to Barbados in 1762 was "14 per ton, or four times former rates," and all because of pirates. Sure fortune came to the ship Captain who was equal to the emergencies of the trade. Dangers cultivated the courage and enterprise of the crews. "In a still broader view, the habits of a people soon to become an independent Nation were forming, and it was well worth while for some of them to learn how to swim in rough water."

The author does not mean to imply that a revival of piracy, rather than a subsidy system, would stimulate the mercant marine of to-day. His virile book is largely built around the doctrine that the United States let slip its opportunity to maintain successful competition in the world's carrying trade when the era of iron and steam began to supplant the age of sail. The New York Journal of Commerce published the following warning in 1857: "While we are learning to build steamships, England is using her advantages. Their merchants, Captains, engineers, and sailors are carrying on our trade, and taking the bread from our mouths." Coupled with this handicap was the rapidly diminishing supply of American seamen, for the reason that the conditions of sea life under the American flag repelled instead of attracted the American boy and man. Mr. Spears arrays his facts quite plausibly to show that all past endeavors to regain this lost ground by means of subsidy aid have done more harm than good to the shipping interests of the Nation. "If one-half the ingenuity and energy that have been used in arguing for the subsidy policy had been expended in evolving a revolution-making type of ship," he vehemently asserts, "we should have had long since a merchant marine worthy of the flag."

It is further affirmed that the profits of ocean shipping are so small for the capital invested by such maritime nations as England and Germany, that "the people of the United States, before taxing themselves to add to the congestion upon the high seas, should ask themselves whether success, when attained, will be worth the cost."

Mr. Spears will tolerate subsidies only as a means to create an auxiliary merchant fleet for increasing the naval efficiency in time of war. And he makes out, on the whole, what is probably the strongest case yet presented for free trade and open competition upon the sea. In a word, if the American people want a merchant marine, let them be clever enough to win it, just as they would seek any other kind of business in the world's markets.

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*THE STORY OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE. By John R. Spears. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

MR. CRAWFORD'S LAST NOVEL

IN Marion Crawford's latest and last romance, "The Undesirable Governess," (The Macmillan Company, $1.50,) a formidable British matron, weary of "the soft eyes" her pretty governesses have made at responsive husband and sons, advertised for one in whom "charm of manner, symmetry of form, and brilliancy of conversation" are "especially not desired, as husband and three grown-up sons are much at home." Naturally, Lady Jane waits some time for an applicant. Finally one appears, admirably fulfilling the conditions. She is inducted into office, and then comes the story which the reviewer must not spoil by a hint, though, sooth to say, he will be a dull reader who does not at once penetrate the secret. It is an amusing skit—no more. One can fancy the veteran romancer writing it "just for fun," undaunted by impossibilities, and rounding all up at the close in the good old fashion of unexpected fortune and happy love.

The author tells his tale in his own delightful way, and makes it the vehicle of many clever bits:

> "I say, Governor," asked Jocelyn, "there's no insanity in our family, is there?"
>
> "I'm not sure," answered the Colonel. "I believe I once paid your debts, my boy. That's always a bad sign."
>
> Jocelyn did not smile. "Taken in connection with the fact that I never made any more," he answered, "it certainly looks as if we were threatened with softening of the brain."

Do not all of us know "that singularly disagreeable expression which has come into use amongst Englishmen" (and other men, too,) "since they gave up swearing as a means of showing what they are thinking about?"

One is tempted to write, "How true!" in schoolgirl fashion, on the margin of such observations as the following:

> They were not more remarkable for moral courage than average people usually are, which was one reason why everybody liked them. People with noble qualities are sometimes very hard to live with: the daily exhibition of self-control is both discouraging and fatiguing to ordinary people who have not much of it, and those superior individuals who have no moral timidity rarely hesitate to show us what poor creatures we really are.

Mr. Crawford was a born story-teller, as he has demonstrated in some two-score volumes. That fact, and its atmosphere of humor, rescue "The Undesirable Governess" from the limbo of commonplace fiction; and, slight to tenuity though its fabric is, make it a tale to be enjoyed for the charm which never failed its writer.

A RAILROADER'S ROMANCE

"The Taming of the Red Butte Western," by Francis Lynde, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50,) is a railroad story that goes—as a railroad story should. Ledgerwood, a young man of distinguished ability, is made superintendent of a lawless branch of a great Western road. He at first declines the appointment, confessing, upon pressure brought to bear, that his reason is his knowledge of his physical cowardice, an exhibition of which has already cost him the lady of his love. Overpersuaded, however, he at last consents, and his struggle, the strenuous scenes through which he passes, and his final triumph, make a story of unusual interest. In the culminating chapter, "The Crucible," the author quite overdoes the courage of the coward, who not only braves but courts death at the hands of ruffians. Nor do we think a woman who loved him—or, for the matter of that, any woman at all—would refrain from running for help, that she might see whether he bears himself courageously with a cocked revolver at his temple. The story of the conflict with insubordinate employes and with local mine owners would have been better, we think, without the girl, who is a good deal in the way. As it stands, however, the novel is one of much dramatic power.

THE FAITH OF OLD EGYPT

Strange Gods and Myths and Magic as They Appear to the Veteran Dr. Edouard Naville

THERE is a library of books dealing with the "religion of Egypt," the latest of which is a translation of a series of lectures delivered in the Collège de France in 1905 by Dr. Edouard Naville, the explorer of many sites in the valley of the Nile. The title, "The Old Egyptian Faith,"* recognizes the fact that strictly the Egyptians had no religion, if by that term we mean a series of co-ordinated and consistent beliefs capable of systematic statement. Beliefs they had, and to spare; myths found prolific soil in Egypt; gods without number were theirs; and magic found manifold applications. Their temples, devoted to the cult of their deities, still inspire us with wonder and surprise. Their tombs furnished the most amazing provision for the protection of the dead of which we have record or knowledge. All these things testify to a series of beliefs, but these beliefs had no uniformity and there was in them no unifying principle. Like Oriental literary compositions they were made up of pieces, sometimes quite inconsistent, showing diversity of source and conception.

Dr. Naville's volume is one of the most readable and suggestive in the list. He recognizes the lack of system and the multitude of contradictions and discrepancies. His attempt is to describe the beliefs, some of them only of the Nile land, and to place before the reader some of the things that serve to explain practices which to us seem not only strange but quite beyond the range of our comprehension. He gives his theory of the origin of the people, a résumé of the chief figures in the Pantheon, and an interesting chapter on myths and mythology, and describes the temple services. At some points he agrees with earlier writers and at others he disagrees, but he is ever ready with reasons for his opinions, and everywhere he speaks on the basis of independent study and thought, and out of a wide and long acquaintance with the land.

If space permitted a long selection could be made of items of great interest. Lengthy quotations could be made. But for all these the reader must be referred to the book itself. The translation is well made—so well, in fact, that one is not conscious that it is a translation. It has one fault, however, that it has retained the French system of transliteration which gives proper names an uncouth and distorted phonetic form in an English text.

One of the most interesting portions of the book is that which deals with the myths. Only a few of these have survived, though many indications are found which point to a long line of popular beliefs and superstitions. One myth in particular comes in for detailed exposition: the one relating to the destruction of mankind by an angry god, sometimes called the Egyptian version of the flood story. The bearing of the belief in a future existence on many practices is pointed out, and, in fact, the book is a suggestive storehouse of things of interest to those who take pleasure in these studies. It is not an exhaustive treatise, but is popular in its aim. It does not deal largely in conjecture, and the author is not open to the accusation that he knows many things that are not so.

LIFE AT WEST POINT

Capt. Harold Hammond, U. S. A., writes an entertaining account of the four years of cadet life in "West Point, Its Glamour and Its Grind," (Cupples & Leon Company.) It is the story of his own experiences, beginning with the competitive examination which gave him his appointment and going on to his arrival at the Academy and the incidents attending the preparations for examination. Then he takes up the work and pleasures of each year in turn. It is written in a straightforward style, and the author puts into his pages no small amount of the youthful enjoyment he seems to have got out of the four years of "glamour and grind."

Death of Louise Forsslund

Louise Forsslund, author of "The Story of Sarah," "Old Lady Number 31," etc., died this week at a sanitarium at Brentwood, L. I. Miss Forsslund was thirty-seven years old, and the wife of an Ohio editor, Charles Carey Waddel. A few years ago she and her husband came to New York, where they were both engaged in writing for the magazines. One of her last stories will be published in the June Century.

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*THE OLD EGYPTIAN FAITH. By Edouard Naville, Hon. D. C. L., &c. Translated by Colin Campbell, D. D. 12mo. Pp. xx.-321. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1909.

HARPERS
BOOKS

Going Some
By Rex Beach

This new story is all about a house-party on a Western ranch—they are a jolly group of young people. Trouble arises from the fact that the hero has led his friends to believe he is an athlete, when, as a matter of fact, he never did anything more athletic than lead the cheering for the others. His predicament, and that of a fat man who is with him as his "trainer," form a humorous background for a dashing love romance. It is one of the funniest stories ever written.

The Ramrodders
By Holman Day

At last comes a political novel that tells an exciting story. The spirit of youth—in love and in affairs—is bound up in the life struggle of the easy boss—the kind who casually looks on at a "perfectly managed" election. This big novel is remarkable also for its humor. Not in years has there been a character to equal Thelismer Thornton in pointed, quaint, incisive sayings. He is a Maine type pictured full-length in this novel, and his philosophy will be quoted from Bangor to San Francisco. "I'd have played the game different with angels—but I couldn't find the angels."

Hearts Contending
By Georg Schock

A new force in the literature of the world is born with this romance by a new writer. The New York American says "it is a story vibrant with primeval purpose and elemental passion, a story of repressed and reticent people struggling to utter and to realize themselves. For intensity of interest, for pressure of emotion and shock of denouement seldom does one come upon chapters so remarkable. . . . The book rises into the spacious region of the Blackmore and Phillpotts realm."

Marion Harland's Autobiography

Marion Harland has been induced to write the story of her own life—a story more intimate and interesting than any novel. It might be called the story of a good woman, so full is it of all that makes life worth while to most of us. It has a wide range as well, for close friendship with famous people and intimate personal contact with important affairs for many years was Marion Harland's daily portion. This book is an inspiration toward better living—and a story which makes one sit up nights to read.

Labor in Europe and America
By Samuel Gompers

A careful, thoughtful, authoritative book is this—treating of labor, wages, class feeling, free speech, and other economic conditions in England, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, which are contrasted and compared by Mr. Gompers with existing conditions in this country. He reaches the conclusion that "in the procession America is first."

Each one of Mark Twain's books may be had at any book store. Note for yourself how really Great they are—how splendidly vivid, fresh, and new. There are more good stories in "Following the Equator" than in fifty ordinary books. A booklet telling of his collected works in 25 volumes, and a free Mark Twain calendar is yours for a two-cent stamp.

HARPERS MAGAZINE | HARPERS BAZAR | HARPERS WEEKLY

FIVE VOLUMES OF MINOR VERSE

Some Melody and Much Technical Merit, but Only a Modicum of the Divine Afflatus.

To the ordinary person moving about among the tremendous doings of this day and hour, with the stir of a new freedom in the air, a new control over the physical earth, with its fresh wonders ever on the lip, and with the alarums of a greater battle for human rights already sounding than the world has yet seen to this ordinary person our times might seem as full of the stuff of poetry as any singer could require. No day of ancient Greece, with its white and gold beauty, no flaming, embroidered tapestry tale of the Middle Ages or far-away story of Arcady was ever more potent for song than the mighty movement, the crash of endeavor, the tense life of to-day.

What then do our poets make of it?—our young men with the new morning in their eyes, standing in the van of life with the wind of the future blowing in on them from the unknown. Do they prophecy? Have they the vision and the truth? Do they interpret for us the stress and turmoil and triumph of modern life?

For our part, the heart sinks at the answer. Here are several volumes by as many authors, (not all of them young men, it is true,) and in not one of them is there a hint of force or realization, or so much as the shadow of a distinctive beauty. Tinkle and strum, often pretty enough, to be sure, but fatally wearing to the ear that waits to hear a strong call, the true interpretation of a deep feeling. Where is the use for all these measured lines, telling over again for the thousandth time matter that has already been exquisitely expressed by singers gone before—and far more perfectly expressed? The only originality we find in these books is that got by chopping the lines into awkward lengths or forcing words into strange shapes and alien meanings. What, for instance, is to be made of work like the following:

The spirit wanders in the hills
  Which was your charm, your voice;
Still to the brim our fountain fills.

Whose was the chance or choice?
  And whence the change from choice or chance?

I mark but heartless years
  Dropping beneath the sunbeam's dance
To fill the fount with tears.

Yet Mr. Shoobridge has given us a volume full of fancies, notes, and wails of that kind, possessed of no real emotion, having no style and no reason for existence if we except a certain affectation, pleasing possibly to some—"Solitudines," whatever that may be, being the title of one of his effusions, while in "Between the Dances"

We are friends; the music's woken;
  Round us shines the polished floor.
Strange to feel there must be spoken
  One last word, and then no more.

It may be your smile's now greeting
  That small word; nor have we known
How its sound shall end our meeting,
  When all steps are moved alone.

Woken is all any one will remember. Perhaps it is the "small word" so mysteriously alluded to in the verse. There is no harm in woken, of course. A thousand years ago it was doubtless common enough. But when it is all there is to a poem, there might just as well be no poem—and, for the matter of that, there isn't any.

Another collection of verse for whose writing, certainly for whose reading, one can conceive no possible reason is Mr. Loveman's "Blushful South and Hippocrene." These small poems are contained in a small volume and concern themselves chiefly with the immortal topic of love and the changing aspects of nature, but what Mr. Loveman says on these subjects is not immortal. At times he attempts to be designedly wicked, as in the bold lines:

Drunken with wine of the sun
  I tipple, reel, I sway,
The lewd dark being done
  I drain another day.

But this desperate note is luckily rare, the poet being usually content to express himself thus mildly:

Go, little book, to every heart,
Woo them, win them with thy art.

Go, little book, to every eye,
Begging crumbs of sympathy.

Eyes filled with crumbs, whether sympathetic or not, should be glad to give them up. Mr. Loveman may secure quite a handful. For our own part we feel that another line of his—"Fantastic, puerile, and vain"—sums up his little book very aptly, and we leave him on the phrase.

Henry Abbey's "The Dream of Love, a Mystery," is an epitome of the commonplace in a futile struggle to be inspired, impressive, soulful. We will quote somewhat haphazardly from the work and our readers may draw their own conclusions concerning the justness of this estimate:

For what am I, with all my hopes and fears,
Or what is any man, with all of his,
More than a real shadow that must move
Behind the inexorable gnomon, round
A graduated, solitary disk?

The movements indulged in by the personage of the story are more unrestricted than those most of us accomplish, since he falls into a trance and sends his spirit journeying beyond our worldly confines, or disk, with the following assurance:

The angel told me that my house of flesh
Was "swept and garnished" and tho' out of it
No evil spirit had departed ever,
Because none ever entered into it,
The soul, who had departed, would return
And be a nobler spirit than before.

Toward the end of the book we are informed:

I long have lain perforce upon my back;
Now I will turn and lie upon my side.

Soon after this he is united to his Grace and the mystery ends. If this be poetry, we cannot blame those who say that poetry is not for mature minds occupied with the business of living.

A book of a higher order than the above, though lacking in force and originality, is the collection of sonnets by Lloyd Mifflin, entitled "Flower and Thorn." There is a real note of beauty in several among them, with an occasional line that approaches nobility; for the qualities they lack Mr. Mifflin offers an apology in "Fettered," which we quote. Though it may be recollected that Heine was not a man of robust health, nor yet Keats, yet how unimaginably lovely, fresh, and strong was their creative fervor.

FETTERED.

'Tis true, I am not now what I would be
  If health had helped me on: for I have been
  As one who battles some great wave of green
That still o'errides him in a cruel sea.
Had I been armed with strength as gloriously
  As some who sing, then in the hyaline
  Of song, sailing beyond the ports terrene,
I might have reached my haven. But for me
Sickness hath dimmed my star into eclipse,
  Hath bound my wings about me with a thong.
  As some pale diver, the seaweed among,
Sinks with his treasure ere he reach the ships,
So I sink back, and from impassioned lips
  Drop in the deep the garnered pearls of song.

In "Dorian Days," by Wendell Phillips Stafford, we are presented with classic subjects. There is freedom of line and a breath of music in the verse, and the result is often pretty and delicate. But the old glory cannot be revived. The Greek songs have been sung. It is as though our young painters and sculptors were always faintly to copy classic masterpieces and recarve classic poses. Or as though our musicians should forever harp on the old masters' moods and methods, our dramatists concern themselves solely with the life of the past and continue to treat it in the past manner. All these find material in the present. Why do our poets alone continue to pick the same strings and warble the same melodies that expressed another age, content weakly to repeat what has been well done already?

Of course, much better work than any noticed above is being written by contemporary men, but that so many weak and inefficient volumes, to the manufacture of which a great deal of time is devoted, are brought out every year, while the immense factors of modern life are so much neglected, even by the better writers, is surely a reason for sincere regret to every lover of true poetry.

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*POEMS. By Leonard Shoobridge. The John Lane Company. $1.50.

THE BLUSHFUL SOUTH AND HIPPOCRENE. By Robert Loveman. The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

THE DREAM OF LOVE. A Mystery. By Henry Abbey. Cambridge: The Riverside Press. 75 cents.

FLOWER AND THORN. By Lloyd Mifflin. Henry Frowde.

DORIAN DAYS. By Wendell Phillips Stafford. The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

A HUMAN LIFE OF BISMARCK

THIS "Life" of Bismarck has been in course of preparation some ten or twelve years, and students of modern European history have been awaiting its appearance with keen interest. Prof. Marcks, the author, is Germany's foremost authority, since von Sybel's death, on the foundation of the present empire. He was also personally acquainted with the Iron Chancellor and has enjoyed the unique advantage of free access to the family archives.

From the standpoint of style and taste the author had already given every assurance that his magnum opus would leave nothing to be desired. No man in the empire writes more animated and interesting German than he. Marcks is indeed in this respect perhaps the superior of all his contemporaries. Only two great German historians have written so that men have to read their words for their own sakes. These were von Treitschke and Mommsen. Marcks belongs to this school, and in point of style is the equal of either.

In the volume before us the author has marked out a somewhat untrodden if not a new path—he writes a biography, not a history. He presents his great subject as a man thinking, acting, contending, and not as a theme for endless pages of European history. Bismarck's boyhood, the family life, the wild conduct at the university, his friendships, his duels, his failure as a student, are counted worthy of the most careful portrayal. A still more interesting section of the first installment is the account of Bismarck's religious evolution—the effect of pietism and a quiet country life upon such a wild nature as that of young Bismarck. The reviewer knows of no story of the intellectual growth of a great character which equals in interest and evident truth Marcks's third chapter, and it alone is worth the perusal of the volume.

Thus we see what kind of work this first actual biography of Bismarck is to be—an intimate personal account, with only the indispensably essential general history—and from the very fine workmanship of the first part of it one may well pronounce this a book of equal importance with Morley's "Gladstone," which made such a sensation a few years ago. The reviewer is strongly of the opinion that it is likely to prove more interesting and more important than that remarkable production. The pity of it is that no translation seems to be forthcoming.

There are to be four volumes in all. The first brings the story to 1848, the second will stop at 1863, the third at 1878, and the last will deal with the closing years of the Bismarck era, with the sensational dismissal from office and the declining years at Friedrichsruhe.

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*BISMARCK. Eine Biographie. By Erich Marcks. Volume I. 1909. Stuttgart and Berlin: Cotta'sche Buchhandlung Nachfolger.

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SKID PUFFER: A Tale of the Kankakee Swamp.

Henry Holt and Company 34 West 33d St. NEW YORK

ANCIENT SCULPTURE AS WE SEE IT TO-DAY

Prof. Gardner Clears Away Certain Traditional Misconceptions of the Art as Practiced in Old Greece.

PROF. GARDNER has taken the six greatest and most famous sculptors* of the golden age of Greek art to illustrate the modern conception of that art, as well as to give an appreciation of these six men, their place in the general course of development, and the characteristic excellence of Greek sculpture. The six men are Myron, Phidias, Polyclitus, Praxiteles, Scopas, and Lysippus. He makes it clear at the outset that our conception of Greek sculpture has undergone a very considerable change through the more systematic study that has been made of it, the historical discrimination of styles and periods, and the various recent discoveries that have assisted to this end.

To begin with, he clears away certain traditional prejudices that have long existed and that have been indorsed by great art teachers. Chief of these is a false conception of "the antique" as it is commonly presented to students in art schools. It has been supposed that Greek sculpture dealt with cold and colorless generalization. Ruskin, among the many errors that he propagated, maintained that "there is no personal character in Greek art—abstract ideas of youth and age, strength and swiftness, virtue and vice—yes; but there is no individuality." Some of the earliest and most stimulating critics, as Winckelmann and Lessing, knew little more than such works as the Apollo Belvedere, the Venus de Medici, the Laocoön, which to Prof. Gardner seem more fitted to be quoted as warnings against the defects of Greek art in its decline, though they drew just and far-reaching inferences from these works as to the character of the excellence of Greek sculpture.

But there is a very important fact to be borne in mind in judging the quality of Greek sculpture; there is only one statue in existence which is attested by direct evidence to be an original by one of the great masters of Greece. That is the Hermes of Praxiteles, discovered not many years ago at Olympia. All the others that we possess (except architectural sculpture) are either not at all certain in their attribution or avowedly copies, more or less remote from the original; and it is from these copies that a judgment of the style and value of the great sculptors' works must be deduced. A very suggestive instance is given by Prof. Gardner as to how far wrong we may go, and how far wrong the traditional view of Greek sculpture did go, in the head of the Meleager of the Vatican. Other copies of this head, one of them in the Villa Medici, is so much nearer the original in date and in spirit as to enable us to realize how far the inferior copy is from it. He says:

> The Vatican Meleager shows just the perfection of form, the absence of individuality, the vacancy of expression and character, the vapid generalization of type which modern critics are too often wont to regard as the usual qualities of "the antique."

The earlier copy proves these are not qualities of the original: in it the forms show less perfection, more individuality, and above all the expression is full of character and shows a passionate and fiery nature, realized and reproduced with a marvelous directness of observation.

Apart from the imagination and technical skill of the artist there are three factors that contribute to the creation of a work of art—convention, observation, and selection; and there was a harmony of these in the work of the Greek sculptors that does not prevail, or is not even always sought, in the work of modern artists. The Greeks were content to reproduce with slight variation certain fixed types. These types and the treatment of them were developed and perfected by successive generations of artists. This very fixity of type, however, led to a freedom of hand in execution that could be attained in no other way. The sculptor did not need to make a clay model; he could go straight at his block of marble, free hand. The Greek sculptor had constant opportunity for observation of the nude in the gymnasium, and of the variety and grace of drapery, and his well-trained memory gave him a variety of truth to nature such as no study of a posed model can give. He thus had an advantage that enabled him, as Prof. Gardner says, to "create after nature" to a degree that has never been attained by any of his successors.

Prof. Gardner traces the origins and the crystallization of various types and styles in the work of the earlier masters, and then analyses the work and the characteristics of the six great artists to whom the book is especially devoted, as far as extant remains permit. There is a final chapter on Hellenistic sculpture of the later period; a period that it is necessary to study, particularly because in this age were made most of the copies or imitations of the great masters which represent for us their works, and only by such study can due allowance be made for such tendencies or characteristics as belong to the copyists or imitators rather than to the great masters themselves. The book is lavishly illustrated by excellent photographic reproductions of sculpture of all the periods and masters treated, the plates numbering eighty in all. Prof. Gardner's discussion is detailed and illuminating, and the book is a valuable one for those who wish to know the modern view of Greek sculpture, resting upon modern research, discovery, and deduction.

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*SIX GREEK SCULPTORS. By Ernest A. Gardner. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

EATING AND DRINKING

TO many people the question of diet, in these days of the high cost of living, is rather a matter of price than of inherent food value, yet high-priced foods are by no means those which are best suited to the needs of the body. Avoiding the technical and somewhat complicated definition offered in this volume,* one may say that nutrition is in the last analysis the use which the body makes of the fuel (food and drink) which it takes in.

In the problem of body economy there are, therefore, two factors—the body itself and its fuel. The study of the composition, structure, and function of the various systems, such as the alimentary system, concerns not only the physiologist, but he who would gain a clearer insight into the necessities of life in its truest sense. The study of the composition and structure of foods, with the best methods of preparing the same for use, is the proper province of dietetics, or, in better phrase, food chemistry.

It becomes very important for working men and others of modest means to know that certain vegetables, together with milk and eggs, will provide as much energy, or more, than the finest steak. A food is nutritious according to its content of proteid, fat, carbohydrate and fuel value per pound, which is technically termed "calories." Meat is the best example of proteid food, and starch and sugar of the carbohydrate. It is worth while to note that as compared with porterhouse steak, which contains in round numbers 19 per cent. proteid and 17 per cent. fat, roasted peanuts contain more than 30 per cent. proteid and 49 per cent. fat. Moreover, the fuel value of roasted peanuts is in round numbers 3,000 calories per pound, while that of porterhouse steak is only 1,100. The author says, "If one were to seek some food to eat along with peanuts, which would maintain the body in a condition of proper nourishment, he might well choose a fruit, such, for example, as the apple. On a diet of peanuts and apples, assuming that these foods were taken abstemiously and were very thoroughly masticated—in fact, pulverized—the body would be maintained in a proper state of nutrition for an indefinite period." Baked beans, the author says, may well be used as a substitute for the meat of a dinner menu. The protein of the legume is so much like the casein of milk that it has been called vegetable casein, and is, of course, highly nutritious.

Of the cereals, wheat and oats furnish more useful fuel than rice or rye. Oatmeal has a very high protein content, is the most nutritious of the cereal products, and even when used alone will maintain life and energy for a long while. Ordinarily rolled oats are insufficiently cooked; they require, like the wheat preparations, at least forty-five minutes in a double boiler. Oatmeal should be cooked in a double boiler for two or three hours. The purpose of this is to dissolve and render fit for digestion the hard, cellulose covering of the grain, which in structure is similar to wood.

The potato is recognized as an indispensable article of diet, and is widely used, both in Europe and America. As is well known, it contains a large amount of starch, which, when transformed into sugar by the digestive juices, renders it very nutritious. In dietetic value white and sweet potatoes are similar, and hence it is unnecessary to eat both kinds at the same meal. For one of the two, it is better to substitute beets, turnips, spinach, or asparagus. Milk, of course, is well-nigh indispensable, in that it contains both food and drink, being composed of about 86 per cent. water, 4 per cent. proteid, 3 per cent. fat, and 4 per cent. of milk sugar.

The author's attempts to be explicit in his various statements are sometimes slightly amusing, as when he says: "Green peas are never eaten with the pod," &c.

The classification and arrangement of the subjects considered is admirable, and although the volume was written for the use of medical students and nurses, the general reader can glean from it much that will prove useful.

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*NUTRITION AND DIETETICS. By Winfield S. Hall, Ph. D., M. D., Professor of Physiology Northwestern University Medical School. D. Appleton & Co. $2.

WHAT WE KNOW OF THE WEATHER

Meteorology Described by Prof. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau

By MARY PROCTOR.

THIS work* is especially timely now that the conquest of the air is claimed by aviators. The chapter on the art of forecasting the weather will appeal to the owner of a dirigible or aeroplane, for it is essential that he should be informed regarding approaching storms and their attendant risks. In a cablegram from Paris dated May 1, we read that Le Blanc, the French flier, attempted to cross the Pyrenees and was overtaken by a terrific snowstorm. He rose to a height of 2,500 meters in an attempt to escape it, but failing in this he descended to the French frontier, almost frozen to death. This is a practical illustration of a calamity which might have been avoided had he consulted a weather chart before making the ascent.

Prof. Moore describes minutely how the daily weather charts are made, and their origin. While but less than a century ago we knew not whence the winds came nor whither they went, we are now able, through the aid of daily meteorological observations and telegraphic communications, to trace out the harmonious operations of many physical laws that were previously unknown and that determine the going and coming of winds and the sequence in which the weather changes occur. Nevertheless, in weather forecasting it will never be possible to attain the accuracy acquired by astronomers in predicting the date of an eclipse or the occurrence of other celestial events.

American scientists were the pioneers in discovering the progressive character of storms, and in determining the practicability of forecasting the weather. At the time of the beginning of the United States Weather Service in 1870, and for some years thereafter, the forecasts and storm warnings were looked upon as experimental, but experience has shown that in the majority of cases storm warnings have so often proved accurate that no port, however small, is without its storm-warning tower, and no mariner sails the seas who does not consult its signals.

Each morning at 8 o'clock the observers at about 200 stations scattered throughout the United States and the West Indies take their observations, and, with the aid of carefully tested instruments, note the pressure of the air, the temperature, the humidity, the rainfall or snowfall, and the cloudiness. During the next half hour these observations are speeding to their destinations, each station contributing its own observations, and important stations receiving in return such observations from other stations as they may require for the making of forecasts. From these observations a daily weather chart is made.

Forty years ago mariners depended on their own weather lore to warn them of coming storms, but now they are enabled, by consulting the weather chart, to take warning and seek shelter in convenient harbors and prepare for the coming storm. But if it is necessary for a mariner to be warned, how much more so the aviator who, in his endeavor to make what has been termed the conquest of the air, is constantly confronted by new and perplexing problems. As the author remarks: "The whole disk of whirling air is a cyclone. The weather experienced from day to day depends wholly on the movement of cyclones and anti-cyclones." He then proceeds to explain the difference existing between the movements of the air in the cyclone and that of the cyclone itself in its translation from place to place. With elaborate care he defines the relation of cold waves to storms, the advance indication of hurricanes, the tracks of Summer and Winter storms, and other facts of the utmost value in enabling the aviator to avoid approaching storms.

The book contains interesting chapters regarding atmospheric air, heat, light, and temperature, clouds, winds of the globe, climate, and other topics included in the study of descriptive meteorology. The aim of the author in writing the book was to provide, so far as possible, a comprehensive introduction to modern meteorology for the benefit especially of young men entering the service of the United States Weather Bureau. For exactly a third of a century Prof. Moore has had the privilege of access to what is probably the most complete meteorological library in the world, and of being the student of several of the able men who have constituted the scientific staff of the United States Weather Bureau. This familiarity with the researches of Redfield, Espy, and Ferrel, and the works of Angot, Hann, Davis, and Waldo, contributes largely to the value of the book in making it thoroughly up-to date and reliable.

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*DESCRIPTIVE METEOROLOGY. With 45 charts and 81 illustrations. By Willis L. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau. D. Appleton. $3.

THE
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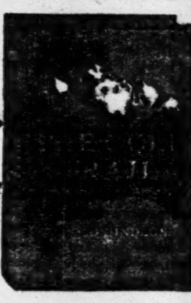

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LITERARY GOSSIP FROM LONDON

Novelists and Writers Tell of the Changes that Have Recently Appeared in English Fiction

LONDON, April 27.—I have been collecting a series of opinions on the modern novel from leading authors and critics. What, I asked them in as many words, have been the main changes in the English-written novel within recent years? And I also asked Have those changes been for its good in human interest and literary quality? The answers, of which I propose to give you the effect, have been varied and interesting. Necessarily having regard to the subject and the men and women who have been good enough to talk it over for my benefit.

You see Winston Churchill, who has been in London, thinks there has been a tendency to shorten the novel. Partly this has been brought about by the elimination of "what might now be deemed inessentials and little journeys aside. It is apt, especially in the many novels that deal with the relation of the sexes, to be a mere thread confined to the principal passages in the story itself." The expansion, the greater variedness of the novel, these, Mr. Churchill fancies, we find its most remarkable development. Henry James has hewn out one new path; George Meredith hewed another. "And," adds Mr. Churchill, "the possibilities of expansion seem to be limitless."

H. G. Wells tells me that he does not read so many new novels. but when "I do take up one by a new writer, more often than not I am surprised by its power and quality. There is, I should think, an extraordinary abundance of admirable novels being published now." He drops into a pleasant personal note when he goes on to say that he scarcely knows whether he is himself a reactionary in novel writing or merely an eccentric writer. "My game," he continues, "is to break away from what I may call the objective, the dramatic novel, and to utilize every device I can find for a subjective presentation of life. I care very little for what people say or do, and very much for how they feel and see things as they say and do." Galsworthy, Conrad, and Arnold Bennett are, I gather, three writers on whom Mr. Wells has a sympathetic eye.

W. J. Locke remarks on the variety of the modern English novel and judges that in this diversity, this independence, this impatience of a school, we may find one of its leading characteristics. Thereby the structure of the novel has been loosened—"it is a more flexible instrument than in the classic days of the 'three-decker.' The novel of plot and intrigue, with its wonderful architectonic structure, which was brought to absolute perfection by Miss Braddon, is as dead as the epic poem. Our modern works, in spite of diversity of type, seem to be more impressionistic than those of a few decades back. But although the novel is looser in texture, technique still remains, and it has to be more subtle in order to produce the more subtle effect.' In other words, Mr. Locke believes that it now requires more sensitiveness to style, light, and shade to write a novel than was once the case.

"The principal changes observable in the English novel of late years," Marriott Watson writes to me, "have been due to the enormous increase in the number of fiction readers, owing to the cheapening of the processes of printing, which has put magazines and books within the reach of all." The public are to-day the only Patrons of Fiction; "and," adds Mr. Watson, "an inevitable result has been, except in a few cases where writers are independent or inflexible, that fiction has suffered in its literary fibre. In the flood of indifferent novels what is fine is often overlooked; the leaven has too vast a task to redeem contemporary fiction, but at least there is the leaven. Let us be thankful for it."

Now for the views of two women novelists—Miss Violet Hunt and Miss M. P. Willcocks. "To-day," says Miss Hunt, "we know how to write; yesterday a man or woman sat down with a large pot of ink and the vine leaves prominent in his or her hair. They poured out their souls, and the consequence was that in those days we got a better view of the passions and the weaknesses of the authors. Nowadays, on the whole, in writers who count, you get a great deal better view of life, such as it is." Here, urges Miss Hunt, is a large gain, and her idea generally is that the English novel is just falling into line with the main stream of European literature. "Well," writes Miss Willcocks, taking up the parable, "the first decade of the present century has brought changes so great in the tone and form of the serious novel that we almost seem to be on the verge of a new form at last. To express this change by one phrase, I should call it the dramatization of the novel, meaning by that not the mere casting of a story into stage shape for acting purposes, but the gradual creeping into the novel, as a literary form, of the methods formerly considered only suitable for the drama."

Next come the critics; and W. L. Courtney dwells on three main changes which, in his opinion, have come over the novel. First, there has been a decided increase in psychological analysis, especially as regards women characters; second, the naturalistic or realistic school, say, of France, has made itself felt in English fiction; third, more attention is being paid to technique. On the other hand, Mr. Courtney fears that in the strictly story-telling qualities, and, to some extent, in romance, the modern novel has shown a falling off. Hubert Bland, who probably reads and reviews more new fiction than anybody else in London, gives it as his view that the average novel has distinctly improved, both from a literary and an artistic standpoint. It is better written, the hero is much less frequently a young Greek god in "immaculate evening dress," and the heroine is much less frequently a doll. The dialogue, too, declares Mr. Bland, has improved; and then the themes of the novel of to-day are more interesting, more various in their motives than were those of yesterday.

"The new force in fiction is woman," says James Douglas, one of the most forceful of our literary critics. "Most of our novels," he remarks, "are written by women for women and for women by men." He points out that Wells and Galsworthy are feminist pioneers, and "they are smashing the English novel into smithereens. They are painting life as it is. The old school of amorists and glamourists is dead. The defect of the new school is that it lacks imagination and humor." But Mr. Douglas feels sure that, sooner or later, a man of genius will arise to "fuse sympathy with sincerity and tenderness with truth." Another able young English critic, W. H. Chesson, holds that our fiction is suffering from paucity of thought, as distinguished from cold fact. Mr. Chesson speaks as one who has had much experience as a publisher's reader, and so does C. E. Lawrence of the house of Murray, when he tells me that if there is any difference between the good novel of now and the earlier good novel, it lies in a greater sincerity and a larger, deeper "social consciousness."

By way of postscript one would like to sum up all these opinions on the modern novel and perhaps to add one's own, but as a line of an old Scottish ballad has it, "we maun draw to a close.'"

JAMES MILNE.

PAINTING SUNSET SKIES

Whether or not one will care for "A Cycle of Sunsets," by Mabel Loomis Todd, (Small, Maynard & Co., $1.20,) depends upon one's taste for what is called "word-painting." In response to the suggestion of "the Astronomer" of a New England college town, his wife describes the sunsets of a year, choosing six or seven of each month. The thinnest possible romance is here and there injected, but the book keeps so closely to its purpose of painting the sunsets that Margery and her lovers seem to have been inserted as an afterthought—a sort of bait for the novel-reading public. The writer's objections to the Astronomer's propositions seem to us cogent enough to have nipped the book in the bud; but, though we think she responded unwisely to the voice which said to her "Write!" she has translated the untranslatable—put sunsets into words—with undeniable skill.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
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BOOKS

LITERARY SECTION
—OF—
The New York Times

NEW YORK, MAY 7, 1910.

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REWRITING HISTORY

IN ONE of his recent addresses President Lowell of Harvard had some grave fun with the Ph. D.'s, the market for whom he regarded as in danger of overstocking. He particularly noted, if our memory serves, the embarrassment that accompanies the effort, more or less obligatory for the bearers of this degree, to do "original work" in fields that have been diligently tilled as deep as available sub-soil ploughing will reach. Undoubtedly there is basis for this sort of criticism, and much of the labor bestowed upon the rehandling of the old stock of "sources" is a weariness to the flesh of all concerned. No such comment, however, can be made on most of the studies published under the direction of the departments of history and kindred science of Johns Hopkins University, the latest of which to reach us is one on "England and the French Revolution, 1789-1797," by William Thomas Laprade, Ph. D., Instructor in History, Trinity College, Durham, N. C.

The purpose of Dr. Laprade is to examine the generally accepted notion that the social and political condition of England was seriously affected by the course of events in France, that agitation reached a point where it became necessary for Pitt to suppress it with stern measures, despite his general sympathy with liberal reform, and that he was dragged ino the coalition against the French Republic by the disturbances in his own country and the passionate and aggressive policy of the Government of that republic. In the course of his examination of this subject Mr. Laprade has to deal especially with the course of the Great Commoner and with that of Edmund Burke, both quasi idols of the English people. He deals with them, so far as temper goes, impartially and coolly, with no attribution of motives, with constant reference to contemporaneous documents in ample volume and variety, and with marked lucidity and logical order.

The conclusion at which he arrives substantially is "that the uprising in France played but a minor rôle in the domestic history of England in the years from 1789 to 1797, except so far as it was used by Pitt and his colleagues for their own political purposes as a pretext for reviving the old-time struggle with France for supremacy in the commercial and the colonial world." We cannot claim competence to decide how far this conclusion is established, but we can assure our readers that the effort to establish it makes a monograph that is as interesting as any story. We see the men whose mighty names have come down to us as in a gorgeous cloud, moving about their daily tasks, dealing with friends and foes in the intimacy of actual life, planning, plotting, quarreling, conspiring, scolding, and praising each other, engaging in debates the echo of which lingers in Westminster still, and gossipping in letters with the utmost freedom, spitefulness, and occasional profanity. We see great actors on a relatively small stage, the political power of England being narrowly centred in a few leaders of a small class, and are made conscious of the tremendous energy of the movement toward a broader representation of popular sentiment; and through all the shiftings of the drama we follow the figure of Pitt. Haughty, reserved, unsympathetic, subtle, determined, dreaming of completing and extending the vast projects of his father, playing a world-wide game to be won only after the prime gamester had died of grief and chagrin at what seemed hopeless failure.

It is one of the merits of Dr. Laprade that he deals with the period he has undertaken to examine as but a chapter in a continuous story. This chapter he seeks to present in the light of the actual occurrences as they unfolded in constantly changing aspect to the eyes and to the minds of those affected by them. He does not try to build his fabric backward and make it harmonize with theories formed after the event. On the other hand, he is entirely free from indulgence in that pretentious "imagination" which forces the note of actuality. He remains the student in the twentieth century of the men and affairs of the eighteenth, an intensely interested but dispassionate and keen student. And the fruits of his study he offers in a style unusually clear and simple and direct. It is no small tribute to him to say that he adds to the credit long since gained by the modest but very able Faculty of Trinity College.

CHILDREN'S GARDENS

NOTHING better has been published upon its subject than Henry Griscom Parsons's "Children's Gardens for Pleasure, Health, and Education," (Sturgis & Walton Co., $1,) and all those who are interested in the establishment or supervision of such enterprises will find it an invaluable guide and inspiration. The author is the son of Mrs. Henry Parsons, who has been so vital an influence in the children's garden movement and whose work is so well-known to New Yorkers. He himself is secretary and practical adviser of the International Children's School Farm League and director of the Department of School Gardens in New York University. His little volume is written in the most direct, succinct style, as if its author had been so full of his subject that he feared lest he would not have time and space to say all that must be said. The arrangement is logical and the treatment clear and concise, whether the subject is practical details of work, psychological results to be achieved, or the philosophy of methods. Mr. Parsons's point of view is not that of merely teaching the child how to grow vegetables, but how to make the garden most productive of beneficent and far-reaching effects. The major part of the book is devoted to the methods and details of the garden work, but there are constant brief excursions, which garden conductors will find suggestive and stimulating, into philosophic whys and wherefores.

WORKS OF FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE

A Critical Consideration of the German Philosopher, if Philosopher He Can be Called, Based Upon the New English Translation of His Works — Many Recent Nietzsche Volumes

By DR. JOSEPH JACOBS

NIETZSCHE is in the air. Whatever one reads of a speculative kind one is sure to come across the name of Nietzsche sooner or later. Even so commonplace and respectable a philosopher as Eucken, who earned a Nobel prize seemingly for his want of originality, goes out of his way to praise Nietzsche in his latest book. Shaw and Chesterton have each had to defend themselves from being imitators of the German philosopher, if philosopher we can call him. Sudermann and Strauss, Emperor William and his whole circle all show traces of his influence. Much of the Pragmatism of Prof. James bears auspicious resemblance to doctrines of Nietzsche. And now comes a whole row of goodly volumes* translating into fairly readable English the voluminous works of this semi-sane sage, who died bereft of reason only ten years ago. Considering that neither Kant nor Hegel nor any of the other great German philosophers have had this compliment of a complete translation paid them, this phenomenon is indeed significant.

One explanation of this phenomenon is that Nietzsche is not a philosopher in the strict and technical sense of the word. He has no system or consistent body of thought professing to explain all aspects of the universe. He does not expressly deal with epistemology, ontology, or indeed, with metaphysics in general. He concentrates himself on the moral and aesthetic aspects of things, on their "values," as is now the custom to say, owing to Nietzsche himself, who introduced the term; and he does so with a literary force and artistic power of presentation which makes his writings specially stimulating and is really the cause of his comparative popularity. He is first and above all a literary artist and in the second place a moral philosopher of the order of Montaigne, rather than a formal ethical thinker like Kant, Martineau, or Sidgwick.

Yet, though not a formal philosopher, Nietzsche "made earnest," as the Germans say, with one of the foremost problems of philosophy, and has for this reason made a profound impression on the thought of the age. In a similar way, Berkeley confined himself to one philosophic problem, yet, through his influence on Hume, and indirectly of Kant, transformed the whole current of philosophic speculation. Just as Berkeley gave prominence to the problem of perception, so Nietzsche brought out the consequences of the application of the doctrine of evolution to the main concepts of ethics. If these concepts themselves have been evolved, it is clear that their value is only relative and that they must suffer further evolution in future. Thus their value must be "transvalued," as Nietzsche put it, or perhaps we might say transcended, till they culminate in the virtues and qualities of the Superman.

Nietzsche, as against Kant, assumes that the moral principles are dependent upon considerations outside of morality, and can therefore change and develop as these considerations vary. The conventional morality of each age or race has been accordingly adapted to suit its requirements. They are mostly concessions made to protect the weak multitude against the strong hero, and, in order to give them force against the latter, they are hedged around with divine sanctions and sanctity. Morality can never develop into the freedom suitable to the higher nature till these sacerdotal wrappings are torn off. Hence Nietzsche's insistence on his "immorality and atheism" as a means toward the higher morality and a nobler conception of the world spirit. One can trace the influence of Voltaire in all this, but Nietzsche gives it a novel form in his conception of the "transvaluation" of the moral values, where Darwinistic conceptions come in.

Combined with this conception of the transvaluaton of values Nietzsche has another ruling principle which is practically opposed to it. Readers of Captain Marryat's "Peter Simple" will remember Mr. Muddle, the ship's carpenter, who was convinced that what he was doing now he had done 27,262 years before, more or less. This idea, which Marryat uses as a joke, Nietzsche made part of his whole conception of things. And, indeed, if the forces and elements of the world are finite and time is infinite, it follows, as the night the day, that every configuration of forces will eternally recur. However large the number of combinations of which the elements of the universe are capable, if they are finite their combinations can never be infinite, and so must recur again and again. This quaint idea occurs in Greek philosophy as part of the system of Pythagoras, and even in Plato, and seems thence to have struck the imagination of Nietzsche, whom it impressed with a kind of fascinating horror. The thought that he personally would have to go through his experiences again and again throughout the eternities amazed and horrified him. Yet he could not do away with it, though it took all the life out of the other conception of the need of transforming the moral ideas by preparing the way for the Superman possessed of the highest morality. If the world has to relapse into the lower stages again, why strive toward the higher slopes?

The word Superman and the idea connected with it is perhaps the conception most associated with the name of Nietzsche. Yet it is only a logical development of the application of Darwinism to morals. If our ethical principles are in process of development and only seem absolute and fixed by theological sanctions or social conventions, they must in future reach higher forms which will become fixed in personalities possessing these virtues in their developed condition; and it is plainly our duty to help toward creating such a Superman who shall be a model for all capable of reaching his heights. From this point of view Nietzsche appears to have anticipated the Galtonian theory of Eugenics, by which, through mating together the superior specimens of humanity, it is hoped to develop a higher form of man.

But with Nietzsche, as with Galton, such higher forms cannot constitute the whole of humanity. They are the exceptional and upper limits of the human race, and are predestined to lead it and form its ideals. Thus the conception of the Superman is essentially aristocratic; and it is in this direction that Nietzsche's influence has been most profound. His whole teaching is opposed to the facile liberalism of the mid-Victorian period, which regarded all men as equal, and thus worked toward the triumph of democracy. Nietzsche's first appearance as a writer was in a pamphlet against D. F. Strauss as representing this superficial liberalism, or, as he would call it, cultural Philistinism; and his whole thought was directed against the modern democratic ideal of the equality of men. His training as a classical scholar had clearly great influence on forming his views in this regard. In a measure Aristotle's ideal of the Kalokagathos prefigured Nietzsche's ideal of the Superman. There was nothing snobbish about this view of Nietzsche's. His aristocrat was not the modern noble. He must be strong, shapely, generous, and instinct with all the feelings of nobility. He was to be the born leader of men. This conception has had a deep influence upon German thought and feeling, especially on the German Emperor and his immediate entourage, who flattered themselves they corresponded to Nietzsche's ideal. Maximilian Harden's revelations have rather shattered this flattering assumption, but the assumption itself was a remarkable testimony to the influence of Nietzsche.

This notion of the Superman finds its highest expression in Nietzsche's most characteristic work, "Thus Spake Zarathustra," which forms the centre point for both his teaching and his literary career. This remarkable book, which Robert Mayer declares is the greatest production of German literature since Goethe's "Faust," is written in rhythmical and symbolic prose, obviously imitated from the Old Testament, but with a force and vigor all its own. It gives in Oriental form Nietzsche's most characteristic views about woman, about the mob, about the academic professors, and generally expresses his noble scorn for the pettinesses of contemporary life. A whole literature has grown up around this remarkable work, including commentaries and expositions of each of its chapters. During the past few weeks a new commentary of this kind has been written by Dr. H. Weichelt, which may be recommended to readers knowing Ger-

(Concluded on Page 264)

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*THE WORKS OF FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE. Edited by Dr. Oscar Levy. "Thoughts Out of Season," Vol. I., translated by Adrian Collins; "The Birth of Tragedy," translated by W. A. Haussmann; "Thus Spake Zarathustra," translated by T. Common; "Beyond Good and Evil," translated by Helen Zimmern; "The Future of Our Educational Institutions," translated by J. M. Kennedy; "Human, All Too Human," Part I., translated by Helen Zimmern; Part II., translated by J. M. Kennedy; "The Will to Power," two volumes, translated by A. M. Ludovici. Edinburgh: T. N. Foulis. New York: The Macmillan Co.

NIETZSCHE IN OUTLINE AND APHORISM. By A. R. Orage. Chicago: The A. C. McClurg Company.

THE GIST OF NIETZSCHE. Arranged by H. L. Mencken. Boston: John W. Luce & Co.

F. NIETZSCHE, "Also sprach Zarathustra," erklaert und gewuerdigt von A. Weichelt. Liepsic: Duerr.

CHINA AS SHE LOOKS TO WESTERN EYES

A Discussion of Far Eastern Questions and a Pictorial Souvenir of an Artist's Travels

By KIYOSHI K. KAWAKAMI

SINCE the inauguration of the Taft Administration the Far Eastern policy of America has attracted the attention of the world. The Crane episode, America's insistence upon the right to participate in the Hankow-Canton and Hankow-Szuen railway loan, Secretary Knox's proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways, his backing of the project of a New York syndicate to construct in Manchuria a line of railway measuring some 1,000 miles—all these have been watched by the powers with intense interest and curiosity, and the world is beginning to speak of the "new diplomacy" of America. Meanwhile, the public at home has been too seriously concerned with Speaker Cannon's doings and the Pinchot-Ballinger wrangle and the Republican disaffection to bestow the attention they deserve upon these important developments in the Far Eastern situation. True, such men as Gen. Bell, ex-Secretary Shaw, and Jacob H. Schiff have created a sensation of late by predicting an American-Japanese conflict; but what is needed most by the public is not sensationalism, but an intelligent understanding of the question—not blind fear nor bombastic jingoism, but enlightened patriotism and unbiased information concerning the Far Eastern problem.

It is with this fact in view that "China and the Far East"* is presented to the public. Its twenty-two chapters were, originally, addresses delivered by as many authorities during the recent second decennial celebration of the founding of Clark University. These lectures were arranged with a twofold aim—first, "to emphasize the importance of presenting in school and college work the leading features of the development of the Eastern world"; second, to further "a more general and accurate knowledge of Far Eastern conditions." The book is essentially a study of the Celestial Empire, for more than three-fourths of its pages are devoted to that country. Japan is disposed of in two rather unimportant chapters, while Korea is discussed in three, contributed, respectively, by the Hon. Horace N. Allen, formerly American Minister to Seoul; Prof. George T. Ladd of Yale, and the Rev. Ernest F. Hall of the Presbyterian Mission in Korea.

The importance and interest of the work centre upon the seventeen chapters devoted to China and the Chinese. That its editor lays so much stress upon conditions in China is readily accounted for when it is remembered that in spite of all that has been said of the awakening of the Middle Kingdom, the hoary nation still remains a great enigma, the crux of the Far Eastern question, a volcano, dormant for a while, but not unlikely to become active at an unexpected moment. Among the contributors on Chinese topics are such foremost authorities in their respective fields as Dr. A. C. Coolidge, the Hon. Chester Holcombe, Dr. F. W. Williams, H. B. Morse, John Foord, and Prof. J. W. Jenks. The foreign relations of China, especially with reference to America, are treated with particular emphasis from a political and from a commercial point of view. Indeed, to elucidate and bring home to the public America's true mission at the present critical moment in China seems to be the main object of the book. To Mr. Holcombe the United States is the only nation which has adopted and consistently abided in a humane and reasonable policy in the Celestial Empire. This conviction is echoed by Prof. Blakeslee, Dr. Williams, and Mr. Thomas F. Millard. No nation, they believe, is so well qualified as America to lead the Western nations in the humanitarian work of regenerating China. Of all powers, America alone intends to help China become actually self-reliant; other nations are bent upon exploiting the helpless empire for their own selfish purposes until her alleged backwardness can be made an excuse for assuming that she must remain a permanent international ward, or be segregated into portions under foreign quasi-sovereignty. Mr. Taft's Shanghai speech of October, 1907, which the press has recently disinterred from the oblivion into which it was consigned by a forgetful public, is in this book cited by more authorities than one as indicating the altruistic nature of American policy in China.

On the whole the book is free from platitudes and partisan spirit, and deals with the Far Eastern question from what may be called an academic point of view.

Some little diversion is found in the article on Manchuria, wherein Mr. Willard Straight, now in China as the representative of an American syndicate interested in railway enterprises in Manchuria, attempts to show Japan's modus operandi in the three Eastern provinces in no favorable light.

Mr. Liddell, whose name is well known in commercial and municipal circles in China, has written a book* on his trip to the Far East that contains many pretty pictures of "marvels and mysteries" about which he has little to say in the text. He went to the East, he tells us in his introduction, in order to paint landscapes and buildings that are generally known only from photographs, and he wishes it to be understood that he has "acted the difficult part of a pioneer," so far as painting in the Far East is concerned. Yet he is by no means the first or one of the first painters to take up palette and brush in the Chinese Empire.

The Scotch lady traveler, Miss E. G. Kemp, whose book (TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, Jan. 1, 1910) on the furthest corners of the interior of China was illustrated in the same manner as Mr. Liddell's work, by reproducing the writer's paintings, preceded his by more than a year; and every American knows about his countrywoman's (Miss Carl's) intensely interesting stay with the late Empress Dowager, whom she painted several times. Several other "pioneers" have preceded Mr. Liddell. From an educational point of view it is better that a book of travel should be illustrated with good and unusual photographs, for by being printed and reduced paintings suffer very greatly, and Mr. Liddell's have been reduced to the size of postcards. The artist-author chose the route usually followed by tourists, and wherever a good chance offered itself he sat down and painted a landscape or a temple. Toward the end of 1908 he was fortunate in obtaining permission to paint a few pictures of the grounds of the Summer Palace near Peking; and he was present in Peking when the late Empress Dowager followed the example of her nephew, the Emperor, and died. He describes his journey up the Chinese coast from Canton to Tien-tsin as well as his side trips in a houseboat around Shanghai. The main interest of the text in connection with his paintings (which in their original form must constitute a most charming collection) centres in the last two chapters, where he describes his stay in the Summer Palace and certain interesting events in Peking. His book is a pictorial souvenir of a journey to a land that abounds in picturesque and "paintable" scenes and objects.

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*CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. Clark University Lectures. Edited by George H. Blakeslee. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

CHINA: Its Marvel and Mystery. With 40 illustrations in color. By T. Hodgson Liddell. John Lane Co., $6.50.

"TARIFF REFORM"

ECONOMIC and Fiscal Facts and Fallacies" (by Sir Guilford Molesworth, Longmans,) is a collection of the author's contributions to the political controversies now raging in England. The interest and value of the collection lie in this fact, and in the similarity of British and American politics, rather than in the writings themselves, for the partisan treatment of contentious subjects unfits them for the guidance of those who want philosophical and dispassionate instruction. This is intended by way of description of the book rather than as disparagement, for it is not fair to find fault with a book for not being what it does not pretend to be, when it is something else, and good of the sort. Students of economics and men of affairs cannot fail to be interested in the manner of arguments used to commend protection to free-trade England at the same time that protectionist United States is drifting steadily toward reduction of the level of its customs barricade against commerce. It is amusing to remark on both sides the ocean that the objection is rather to the name than to the thing. In both countries "tariff reform" is preferred to free trade in the one, or protection in the other, although the reform is in opposite directions, and means different things.

Cobden has lost honor in his own country, and preference is given to writers and pamphleteers and journals of the United States, where their rank depends rather on their strenuosity as campaigners than their learning or logic. Sir Guilford was looking for sentiment and local color rather than for truth or reason. It is excellent reading for those who want that sort of thing, and Sir Guilford's own contributions fall in the same class.

If American readers will only value his book as highly as he values the American authorities upon whom he relies he can ask no more. Especially apropos of American affairs are the chapters on the income tax and on the cost of living. The income tax is hated where they have it, and is held in highest esteem where its imposition would promote the abolition of the substitute form of taxation which England is as desirous of adopting as we are of getting rid of it, or of the larger part of it. And while we are lamenting that our foodstuffs are sold cheaper in England than here, pages are given to tables showing that free trade is little assistance in reducing the cost of living, which, we are told, is rather higher here than in England. As part of the economic thought of our own times the book is likely to gain rather than lose value after the passions of the times have died away and we look backward, not forward.

JUDGE LINDSEY'S OWN STORY

How He Has Partly Overcome "the Beast" in Denver, Colorado

THE wily and hungry animal symbolized in the title of Judge Ben B. Lindsey's autobiographical book, "The Beast," (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50,) is that combination of commercial interests and political power which is familiar enough to the citizens of every part of this country. Or, to describe it in terms of universal human nature, it is that native rapacity of the human animal that has caused man, ever since he has been man, to want everything in sight and to grab at all that he wants, regardless of whom or what he tramples upon in his efforts. But Judge Lindsey confines his story solely to the operations of the animal in Colorado, and writes only of that of which he has had personal experience. Bracketed with his name as co-author of the book is that of Harvey J. O'Higgins, whose share has evidently been merely the putting into more pleasing and more effective form the other's manuscript. For him it must be said that he has done his work efficiently, and that a more stirring and appealing book of this sort, in style as well as content, has not yet been written. But he would have done well to suppress some of his too ornate literary adornments, which so obviously do not belong in the picture that it is strange his own good taste did not revolt against them.

Outside of Colorado Judge Lindsey is known almost altogether for his work in and for his juvenile court and his great success in dealing with young delinquents. In that work he has won a reputation so high that it has brought to Denver representatives of most of the civilized nations of the world to study the court and its methods. But this book, which is the story of his whole life, shows that his establishment of the court and his fights to save it when its existence has been menaced, have been only an episode in his career. On the whole, it is a career that merits the adjective "amazing" with which Mr. O'Higgins describes it. The unconscious self-revelations of his story show him to be the sort of man, by character and temperament, who, placed in the midst of repellent conditions, would have to fight them to the death of either himself or them. And the pluck, the levelheadedness, the good humor, the high ideals, the sanity, and the sense of justice which he displays in his account of his struggles ought, and in some cases seem, to have won for him the admiration even of his enemies.

Judge Lindsey began fighting almost as soon as he was out of his teens, and has kept it up all the time for nearly twenty years. And among his achievements—fragments of the scalp of "the beast"—he numbers the passage of a great number of laws reforming elections, safeguarding children, making legal procedures more humane, almost every one of which was won in fierce struggle with the big commercial interests of Colorado. It is because he has constantly fought the measures which these interests wished to have passed when he believed them to be inimical to the public welfare, and has constantly championed measures which they believed to be inimical to their welfare, that they have made such a determined fight to put him down and out, even at the cost of destroying the Juvenile Court. Nearly the whole book is taken up with an account of these struggles from the innermost inside of them. It is an illuminating story, and a most wholesome one for the people of this country at the present time. For while it must add to the shame and indignation which honest men and women feel over the never-ending disclosures of political corruption and brigandage, its account of what one determined man can do toward bringing about a better state is most heartening.

"HANDBOOK OF TRAVEL."

The number and variety of guidebooks for the aid and comfort of travelers abroad increase constantly with the increasing number of Americans who cross the Atlantic. Time was when directions as to what to see in Europe and how to travel from place to place while there were the chief concern of the guidebook. But nowadays that useful little volume has had all manner of experiments tried upon it. It has been glorified into literature and evolved into social science, developed into fiction, and diluted into juvenile books. And now comes "The Scientific American Handbook of Travel," (Munn & Co., $2,) compiled and edited by Albert A. Hopkins, with an offering entirely different from any that has gone before. So comprehensive is it that even the tourist who has never crossed the ocean before will scarcely need to worry with this in his grip, or take thought about anything whatever beforehand. From rubbers and umbrella to servants' fees at English country houses it is prepared to be his guide and his friend. It takes him from the moment he sets foot on board ship—even before that, for it helps him select times and seasons for his trip—and affords him no end of information about everything on the vessel and the sea beneath and around it that a mind thirsting for information might want to know. It contains guides to London and to Paris and information as to how to reach a multitude of other places, including Oberammergau, and about railways and hotels and sport and things to see and do in England and on the Continent. It is profusely illustrated and contains many maps and plans as well as travelers' vocabulary in four languages, a cable code, and a great amount of miscellaneous information.

FOR GIRLS

A cheerful sort of book that ought to make every girl who reads it, if she is as impressionable as all young things ought to be, see more clearly what it means to be cheerful and helpful and inspire her with the desire to be that kind of young woman, is Nixon Waterman's "The Girl Wanted" (Forbes & Co., Chicago, $1.25.) It follows the same plan and method as the author's previous book, "Boy Wanted," taking up the various ways in which a young girl can make herself "wanted" wherever she is known, and telling the young women in cheerful, friendly, practical talks how they can mold their temperaments and shape their characters to sweetest and noblest influence. The wide margins are plentifully sprinkled with quotations in harmony with the text from the works of those who in all ages have essayed to write the guiding word, from Hesiod to Helen Keller.

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NEW YORK BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

Various Publications for Nature Lovers—Mr. Archer and Prof. Hart on the Race Problem —Travel and Fiction

A STORY of Brittany and a new "Uncle William" book are contributions to the fiction of the season promised by The Century Co. The "Uncle William" book, by Jennette Lee, bears the title "Happy Island," and the reader is assured that, although this particular designation would be difficult to find on a map, the author had a particular island in mind while writing her story—an island that actually lies off the coast of Nova Scotia. It is thus amid the picturesque scenes and somewhat primitive surroundings of the latter country that the amiable do-nothing, Uncle William, home from his European wanderings, is reintroduced to his admirers and plays his part in a simple little romance woven out of the lives and fortunes of Nova Scotian fisher folk.

The other Century novel, to be published in the latter part of this month, is by Marie Louise Goetchius and depicts the life of a typical village on the coast of Brittany, where "the men fish all day, and drink in the buvettes during most of their scant leisure; where the women gossip, and the church and the curé are all-wise and all-powerful." "Anne of Treboul" is the title of the book, the first from the pen of Mrs. Goetchius, and its theme is the love of a mother for a child whose father treats her devotion with indifference and neglect.

Optimistic Essays

This week the Macmillans publish a new work by William Allen White, consisting of a collection of essays on topics of present-day interest entitled "The Old Order Changeth." In the initial essay the author analyzes the former democracy of this country, traces the changes through which it has passed, and sets down what he believes to be its present tendencies. The book as a whole is optimistic in tone and closes with this assurance: "We of this generation have done somewhat to solve the problems that steam has brought to us. And we are by no means done with our day's work. Indeed, it is but dawn in the new day of spiritual awakening."

Another book of the week issued by the Macmillan Company is in line with some of the recent publications of this house during the season in the emphasis that it places on the various practical phases of agriculture. The little volume —it is really a manual of information and advice—is by D. Everett Lyon and is entitled "How to Keep Bees for Profit." The author contends that probably no means of gaining a livelihood open to the amateur farmer requires so small an outlay of money and involves so slight an amount of labor as the keeping of bees. It is an occupation, he points out, peculiarly well suited to women, since it calls for patience and delicate handling, rather than physical strength and preliminary training. In his book he enumerates the various items of cost in the bee keeper's outfit, and gives detailed instructions on such practical subjects as breeding, hiving the new swarms, producing and marketing the honey crop, wintering the colonies, and treating the few diseases to which bees are subject.

Following the death of Björnstjerne Björnson the Macmillan Company announces that it is issuing a uniform edition, in ten volumes, of the Norwegian poet's works under the general editorial management of Edmund Gosse.

The latest addition to Macmillan's Pocket American and English Classics is a volume entitled "Southern Orators," edited by Joseph Moore McConnell, Professor of History and Political Economy at Davidson College, and containing selections from the orations of such men as Patrick Henry, Edmund Randolph, Henry Clay, &c. The introduction by the editor contains brief biographical accounts of each of the orators included in the volume. The next book to be published in this series will be "Selections from the Essays and Addresses of Thomas Huxley," edited by Philo M. Buck. The second book in the Picturesque River Series has also just been published. The author is Clifton Johnson, and the river described is the St. Lawrence. The volume contains forty-eight full-page illustrations, all of them from photographs taken by the author.

A man who rose from the position of footman to that of one of the prominent publishers of his day, and who won, besides, a considerable fame as a dramatist, forms the subject of a biography by Ralph Straus issued this week by the John Lane Company. The man thus known to his contemporaries of the eighteenth century was Robert Dodsley. Of him his present biographer writes: "The man who had been patronized by Defoe and Pope, the man who had first published for Johnson and Gray, the man with whom Horace Walpole and David Garrick delighted to dine, the man, too, who had fathered the Annual Register and introduced Edmund Burke to half the world, is certainly entitled to some consideration." Mr. Straus's book, besides describing Dodsley's career, naturally aims to picture much of the literary life of the London of Dodsley's period.

Travel in South America

South American travel, full of picturesque and adventurous detail, as it usually is, has seldom been used to furnish material for a book. This is not owing to any lack of travels through the wilds of the southern continent from this country, but it is rather due to the fact that the large majority of those who visit the Land of the Andes are lured thither by commercial considerations and are not troubled with the sting of authorship. Next week, however, the Appletons will publish a large volume of South American travel by H. J. Mozans, entitled "Up the Orinoco and Down the Magdalena," in which the author relates his journeys to South American countries and across the Andes under unusual conditions. Mr. Mozans, we are told, traveled for a considerable part of the time on foot, or by pack mule, "frequenting unknown and little visited places and following the trails and unbeaten paths rather than familiar roads"—if the latter designation is, indeed, an adequate term for South American thoroughfares. From the opportunities thus afforded Mr. Mozans includes in his narrative, which is illustrated with sixteen half-tones, descriptions of the people with whom he came in contact, as well as studies of the physical and faunal peculiarities of the countries visited.

A book promised for next week by the Appletons is "The Southern South," by Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of History at Harvard University. In order to gather the material for this book Professor Hart spent nearly a year in the cities, towns, and country districts of the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and in the mountains of Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. A main purpose of the volume, which has been prepared from lectures delivered in the Winter of 1908-9 at the Lowell Institute in Boston, is said to be "to give in brief form the contemporary history of the negro in the South, the poor white, and the descendants of the planters." The author's conclusions are also given as to the outlook for the South in commerce, agriculture, and the modification of sociological conditions.

A book that was promised for last month by Doubleday, Page & Co., and that has been postponed until the end of May deals with the humorous experiences of an American business man in England. Charles T. Whitefield is the author, and the title given to his book is "A Plain American in England." It is described as "a confession of faux pas of one who has made a dozen journeys to England, returning each time a wiser, though by no means a sadder man, and whose experiences every visitor who wishes to hold his head up in good society ought to know."

"The Best Books"

A new edition of a work that has achieved a considerable name as a reference book—William Swan Sonnenschein's "The Best Books"—will be published this month by the Putnams. It is said to be, "to all intents and purposes, a new work, omitting, as it does, all books that have been superseded, and bringing the subject down to date." Mr. Sonnenschein's work is intended to be a reader's guide to the best available books in every department of science, art, and literature, and furnishes information as to the date of the first and last editions, price, size, publisher, &c. In its revised form it will contain a total of over 100,000 titles, and will have complete indices of authors and subjects. It will be published in three parts, which may be obtained separately, divided as follows: Part I.—Theology, Mythology, Folklore and Philosophy. Part. II.—Society, Geography, History and Antiquities. Part. III.—Science, Medicine, Literature, and Philology.

Next week Warwick Deeping's new novel, "The Rust of Rome," will be published by Cassell & Co. This is a romance of to-day, "a tale of a man's regeneration," and, judging by the reviews that have greeted its London publication, has achieved an even greater popular success than its author's earlier book, "Uther and Ingraine." Three other novels published this month are: "Who Shall Judge?" the "story of a wrong inflicted by deception, and the ill results to the wrongdoers," by Silas K. Hocking; "London and a Girl," the story of the early struggles of a girl of high parentage who is left to fight her own way in the world, by Alfred Gibson; and "Beyond This Ignorant Present," a story of two friends whose mutual influence is exerted through the medium of letters that they write to each other, by S. L. T. D.

By the middle of the month Henry Holt & Co. will publish a novel by M. Little entitled "At the Sign of the Burning Bush." The name of the author, it is said, is an assumed one, and in the reviews of the book that have already appeared in British papers the sex of "M. Little" has been variously guessed at.

Early in the month the Scribners will bring out a new nature book entitled "Our Garden Flowers," by Harriet L. Keeler. It is described as constituting a departure in books having gardens for their subject. Thus, the author tells the story of garden flowers, by means of photographs and drawings, as well as by the text, endeavoring to trace their origins in this manner, and describing their botanical attributes and position, and their peculiar habits and qualities.

Philosophy and Theology.

Among their theological works the Scribners will publish during the month a "History of Ethics within Organized Christianity," by Thomas Cuming Hall, D. D., Professor of Christian Ethics in Union Theological Seminary. This book gives an account of the rise and development of ethical systems within organized Christianity. Special attention is given to this development within Protestantism up to Kant, and a "summary chapter" discusses the merging together of the ethics of philosophy and the ethics of the church. The book contains a copious index and a bibliography.

Another book of a philosophical nature, that is just being published by Longmans, Green & Co., carries the title "Life as Reality: A Philosophical Essay." In it the author, Arthur Stone Dewing of Harvard University, makes a plea "for the voluntaristic interpretation of idealism." Dr. Dewing conducts his search for reality "in the naïve sense experience, in the laws of science, in the objective principles of individual and social morality, and in the religious consciousness." He finds that the underlying reality everywhere lies in the self-expressive impulse of life which each one of these spheres of human values reveals.

During the last few decades there have been numerous discoveries of ancient inscriptions, papyri, and other fragments of an archaeological interest in the Graeco-Roman world, many of which have been found to have a distinct bearing on some of the conditions surrounding the Early Christian Church. These discoveries have been brought together and treated as a whole by Prof. Adolf Deissmann, D. D., in a volume to be published this month by Hodder & Stoughton, entitled "Light from the Ancient East." The book treats especially of the relation borne by these discoveries to the history and language of the New Testament. A great number of the more important manuscripts are reproduced in fac simile, many of them for the first time.

The first of a series to be known as "The Young Farmer's Practical Library," edited by Ernest Ingersoll, will be published in the middle of this month by the Sturgis & Walton Company. The various volumes planned thus far for this series will be written by men and women who have made a special study of country life and who will aim to give just such practical information as is likely to be needed by dwellers in rural districts. The initial volume, by Mrs. Virginia Terhune Van de Water, has for its title, "From Kitchen to Garret," and takes up the household duties of the farmer's wife and daughter.

CHESTERTON ON MARK TWAIN.

"The humor or wit of Mark Twain was of an ascending and exaggerative order," says G. K. Chesterton in T. P.'s Weekly. "As such it was truly mountainous, and almost apocalyptic. No writer of modern English, perhaps, has had such a genius for making the cow jump over the moon; that is, for lifting the heaviest and most solemn absurdity high up into the most starry adventures. He was never at a loss for a simile or a parable, and they were never, strictly speaking, nonsense. They were rather a kind of incredible sense. They were not suddenly inconsequent, like Lewis Caroll; rather they were unbearably consequent, and seemed capable of producing new consequences forever. Even that fantastic irreverence and fantastic ignorance which sometimes marked his dealings with elements he insufficiently understood were never abrupt departures, but only elaborate deductions from his idea.

It was quite logical that when told that a saint's heart had burst his ribs he should ask what the saint had had for dinner. It was quite logical that his delightful musician, when asked to play music appropriate to the prodigal son, should play "We All Get Blind Drunk When Johnny Comes Marching Home." These are things of real wit, like that of Voltaire; though they are not uttered with the old French restraint, but with a new American extravagance. Voltaire is to them as the Rhone is to Niagara; not inferior in quality but merely in quantity, for Niagara is not only one of the violences but almost one of the vulgarities, of nature. The laughter of Mark Twain was literally like Niagara.

DURING THE TERROR

ANOTHER addition to the Court Series of French Memoirs is Grace Dalrymple Elliott's journal of her experiences during the French Revolution, entitled "During the Reign of Terror," (Sturgis & Walton Co., $1.50,) translated from the French and edited by E. Jules Meras. Mrs. Elliott—a Scotchwoman, and the intimate friend of the Duke of Orleans in England—went to live in France a little before the beginning of the Revolution. Her narrative was put into writing after her return to England at the urgent wish of George III., to whom had been repeated some of her anecdotes of her life in Paris. Her journal opens with the first sudden uprising of the people on July 12, 1789. From that day she was a witness of the constant succession of tragic scenes, was herself embroiled in many of them, and spent a long time in prison, where one of her companions was Mme. Beauharnais, afterward the Empress Josephine. Mrs. Elliott has been accused of sometimes drawing the long bow, and it is the part of wisdom to read her story with this fact in mind; but much of her journal possesses distinct historical value, while the directness and animation with which it is written make the narrative fascinating.

"ON EVERYTHING."

HILAIRE BELLOC, the official chatterer for The London Morning Post, has gathered from the columns of that paper a fresh installment of his lucubrations on matters of literary and everyday interest, which he calls "On Everything," mainly, it would seem, because that title forms a piquant contrast to that of its immediate predecessor in this series, "On Nothing and Kindred Subjects," (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.25.) One cannot say that either his range of topics or his manner of treatment shows any wide vista or breadth of judgment, but these brief swallow flights in prose are sufficiently agreeable to while away an occasional ten minutes—presupposing nevertheless that the reader has not already encountered them in their diurnal form. One cannot imagine anybody caring to re-read them after one perusal. The wisdom, therefore, of their collection into this permanent form can only be justified by the publisher's ledger, to which no reviewer is allowed access.

Miss Key's "Century of the Child"

At the suggestion of Edward W. Bok, editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, the publishers of Ellen Key's "Century of the Child" have reprinted a part of that work in a separate volume, entitled "The Education of the Child." "Nothing finer on the wise education of the child has ever been brought into print," says Mr. Bok. "To me this chapter is a perfect classic; it points the way straight for every parent, and it should find a place in every home in America where there is a child." The vogue of the parent book, "The Century of the Child," is, if anything, greater in Germany than in Sweden, the country of its origin. A striking portrait of the author was made by the Swedish artist, Einar Nielsen, at Miss Key's resting place in the suburbs of Florence, Italy, in the Summer of 1907.

Sad, but Not Hopeless

Mr. Michael Monahan, editor and proprietor of The Papyrus, "a magazine of individuality," says: "I have a sad word to write you, and that is that I am obliged to suspend publication; but it is not a word without hope, for I expect to resume in August or September upon a new and better business foundation. Mitchell Kennerley, the publisher, has taken over my 'Palms of Papyrus,' and through him I expect to bring out other books."

Tennyson's Last Reading

Margaret P. Stoddard writes from Dayton, Ohio: "In regard to Lord Tennyson's reading Shakespeare on his deathbed, it seems to me his son's evidence should be final. He says in his 'Life of Tennyson' (Vol. II, page 428) that his father opened his Shakespeare at

Hang there like fruit, my soul,
Till the tree die.

"The lines are in 'Cymbeline,' (Act V, Scene 5.)"

The Stone House at Gowanus

Georgia Fraser, author of "The Stone House at Gowanus," recently gave an illustrated talk on the Revolutionary redoubt which is the subject of her book before the Prospect Heights Citizens' Association. The same talk is to be repeated before many patriotic clubs and societies of the country in the interest of the resurrection of the house which now lies buried beneath tons of earth in what was old Gowanus, Brooklyn.

THREE BOOKS OF PLAYS

WHEN a writer goes to the effort of casting his product into the dramatic form, it is only fair to suppose that the work is intended to be judged as drama. There is, however, a very essential difference between the technical structure of a play and that of a narrative poem or of a story. To confuse the forms is likely to confuse artistic values; a charming poem or an interesting story may be molded arbitrarily into dialogue and scenes, and, losing its own generic effect, become merely that hybrid thing, a "closet play"—of no practical use to the theatre and of diminished interest to the average reader. Three volumes of plays recently issued may point the moral of this prelude.

The work of the late Sara King Wiley (Drummond) has received a great deal of praise. Mrs. Drummond possessed an authentic gift, and her poetry, if not of the highest rank, was still so above the average as to merit especial consideration. Her last work, now published posthumously, displays insight, imagination, and a fervid sense of the ideal in life and love. "Dante and Beatrice" (the Macmillan Company, $1.25 net) is her subject, and a more difficult one it would not be easy to conceive of. Once and for all time, it would seem, the story of that great love had been told, and told so perfectly, so completely, that there seems to be nothing more to say. One may approach it with reverence—as undoubtedly Mrs. Drummond has approached it—yet the handling of it by any one less than the master himself seems unnecessary, almost (if the word be permitted) a profanation. None the less, had her play been of a character suited to the theatre it would have carried within it a justification, since it might then have visualized to mixed audiences the ideal of a poet's soul.

Mrs. Drummond would seem to have striven to attain this end; there is some action in several scenes, and the characters at times converse with the give-and-take of drama. But the speeches are long, often irrelevant, and introspective to a degree. The plot follows the well-defined lines, and necessarily there are no climaxes and no dramatic movement.

Considered, then, solely as a narrative poem it merits praise. Individual lines of great beauty occur frequently, and the author seems to have been swept on by a fine cumulative emotion of sympathy and passionate idealism. There are also lines so roughly and awkwardly constructed that it seems probable the poem lacked a final polishing and revision. It possesses interest and will leave its readers regretful that so promising a career has been cut short.

That the choice of subjects has less to do with dramatic value than has the method employed is demonstrated by the second volume, "Three Plays," by Mrs. W. K. Clifford. (Mitchell Kennerley, $1.50.) Modern London and modern problems attract this clever writer, and she presents interesting stories, sparkling with shrewd characterizations and witty lines. The first, "Hamilton's Second Marriage," has been produced in London, and is the best of the three. It is concerned with the betrothal of Maurice Hamilton, who has divorced his first wife, to Sylvia Callendar, an ingenuous young lady who knows rather more of books and debating societies than of life. After overcoming her own and her mother's scruples concerning divorce she finds that her fiancé's former wife is no mere abstraction, but her own charming riding mistress. She eventually marries a youth without a past, and Hamilton's first wife becomes (if it may be expressed) his second. It is an amusing little play with eminently actable characters; it lacks dramatic backbone, but it is interesting reading. The second play is a sort of male Cinderella affair. A poor lad is in love with a charming little girl for whose mother he labors as a humble drudge. Years later he reappears as a wealthy Canadian and marries the young lady, who has cherished his memory. Hence the title "Thomas and the Princess." The third play, "The Modern Way," is a comedy of indecision, with well-defined characters but little action. It is cleverly written, particularly in its keen caricature of two American women. But it is essentially a story, not a play. The entire volume should prove interesting to those who care to read plays; but its contents would be more interesting if cast in story form.

The third volume is not the less absorbing because the half dozen one-act plays which it contains are genuine dramas, each with its crucial moment of suspense and its calculated yet legitimate appeal. "Allison's Lad, and Other Martial Interludes" (Henry Holt & Co., $1.35 net) is the work of Beulah Marie Dix, a writer who has an understanding of dramaturgy and ability to realize her conceptions in terms of the theatre. The plays have literary value, and read well; each is an account, through action and crisp dialogue, of a dramatic crisis, and each grips the reader with its vivid intensity. The plays possess that quality, which, however indefinable it may be, differentiates the drama of the theatre from the drama of the closet. They have a verve which sometimes borders on melodrama, but the character of the incidents chosen excuses this, if it be a fault. It is curious that no women appear in the plays, though in several are rôles which could be most effectively played by women.

"THE RIGHT STUFF"

WE believe Charles Lamb declares pineapple to be so good that it is sinful. So is "The Right Stuff," by Ian Hay (Houghton Mifflin Co., $1.20 net). The author intends his title to apply to his hero, but it fits his own work equally well, and, by the bye, all the characters therein. Varied as these are, all are clean, straightforward, high-principled, well-bred folk, English and Scotch; and when these are well bred, there is no veneer about it. Theirs is the breeding that begins at the core and works outward. Even Mr. Hay's schoolboys show the mettle of their pasture. The hero is Scotch, and the motto of the book is happily chosen, being Dr. Johnson's famous definition of oatmeal, and the retort courteous of the worm that turned.

The opening and closing chapters are so delightful in their Scottishness that we wish the hero had not so soon crossed the Tweed; or we should wish it if the English atmosphere were less genial. The author modestly describes his story as "a simple study of human nature, set down without malice, illustrated by pictures of the common joys and sorrows of life, and interwoven with the ancient and unoriginal but never-dying theme of the way of a man with a maid." All very true; but the simple things are the best; "the common joys and sorrows of life" are to each soul its supreme experience; interest in the "never-dying theme" springs as eternal in the human breast as does the passion itself; while as to originality, that is never the what but the how, as Shakespeare has taught us.

And with what deftness and grace and charm Mr. Hay has wrought! Every page is radiant with that delicate, whimsical humor possible only to the man without egotism, who refuses to take himself seriously, and to the man of deep feeling as well, who only avoids sinking under the tragedy of things by playing lightly upon their surface. The result is that we read:

> All kin' o' smily roun' the lips,
> An' teary roun' the lashes,

and that, when the last word is reached, the impulse is to begin at the beginning, and read it all over again with a more deliberate enjoyment. Those who love the companionship of people of fine fibre, and to whom a sense of humor has not been denied, will make no mistake in seeking the society open to them in "The Right Stuff."

THE BILLION-DOLLAR HEN

MOST people who have ever had to expend much patience in the management of hens are inclined to class them pretty low in the scale of intelligence—so low that "hen-headed" has become one of the favorite adjectives of literary vitriol throwers. But it seems that the hen knows enough to make money, for, according to C. S. Valentine in "How to Keep Hens for Profit," (the Macmillan Co., $1.50,) the returns for this present year's census are likely to show the value of poultry production to be close to a billion dollars. Already, according to Government reports, the poultry crop is equal to the hay, the wheat, or the cotton crop, only corn having a greater value than these. Mr. Valentine writes from the producer's standpoint, and therefore his unconcealed pleasure in the steady and rapid rise in the price of eggs—whose average in 1908 was more than twice as high as the average of the four years preceding the census of 1900—will not appeal to the consumer. But his very practical and informed volume, the result of a quarter century of his own experience and observation in poultry raising, is intended for the people who are hoping to achieve the five-dollar-a-year hen, and they will find it full of practical discussion of the habits, qualities, and breeds of hens best suited to American production.

SOME BELATED AZTECS

"Prince Izon," by James Paul Kelly, (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.50,) imagines the finding of the descendants of the vanished Aztecs in two cities hidden for centuries in a cañon tributary to the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. "The Red City" adheres to the ancient faith; in "the Pearl City" Christianity in its purity reigns.

An archaeologist has reasoned out the existence of Aztec survivors as the astronomer in his study discovered the planet Neptune. To verify his conclusion Prof. Raymon, with his daughter and niece, travels into the cañon region of Arizona, and there in a mirage beholds a strange city, which he is sure is the reflection of the Aztec city of his theories.

Here begins a wild and fanciful tale, in which adventure crowds upon adventure, peril upon peril, conflict upon conflict. Those who care for such flights of the imagination will find in "Prince Izon" food for excitement, as the story sweeps on to one crisis after another, suggesting in its close Bulwer's account of the tragedy of Pompeii.

Whether one can relish this particular kind of food is the only question, for the highly spiced dish is well prepared and its ingredients cleverly blended.

THE MAN WITH THE TOE

A HUMAN footprint, showing an overgrown, misshapen, turned-out toe is the sign pedal that guides author and readers through a truly dizzying labyrinth of mystery, adventures, terrors, and love in Henry Milner Rideout's novel, "The Twisted Foot" (Houghton Mifflin Company, $1.20). This man with the very recognizable toe makes an early appearance in the story and gives the clue by leaving a bloody imprint of his foot upon a page from Punch in a lonely bamboo shack on an almost deserted coral island in the South Pacific. And thereafter, whenever things begin to quiet down a little and look as if the hero might take some rest, the man with the toe slinks around, does some terrifying deed, leaves his mark, and matters get more mixed up and exciting than ever. The story is one of the breathless sort, that buckles right down to business on the very first page and scarcely allows the reader to draw a long breath until he has finished the book, cleared up all the mysteries, and got the hero into a safe haven. It opens in the Sulu Sea, when the hero accidentally falls overboard from a little schooner and swims all night, to find eerie and very doubtful succor in the morning. The action takes place in the South Sea Islands, winding up in Batavia, and, without any apparent effort on the part of the author, the whole story glows with the local life and color. With that apparent unconsciousness which is the most deceptive disguise of art he writes of the region, its appearance, its life, and its medley of people as if the scene were set in his own backyard. It is not often that a novelist, steering clear of the rocks of "fine writing," succeeds in making so alien a background appear so natural and so vivid. His method is somewhat like that which gave Kipling his first vogue in his tales of India.

WOMEN'S MISSION WORK

"WESTERN WOMEN IN EASTERN LANDS," (The Macmillan Company, 50 cents,) Helen Barrett Montgomery's study in outline of "fifty years of woman's work in foreign missions," is in a way the celebration of two anniversaries. For this present year marks the fiftieth since the organization of the first Woman's Board of Missions in America and the tenth of United Mission study. It is the tenth volume in the series issued by the committee on the United Study of Missions. In the opening chapter the author casts an eye over the social background out of which sprang the women's missionary movement, just after the middle of the last century, and considers the influence upon it of the advance of women in education and of the suffrage and abolition movements. Other chapters take up the condition of women in the Far East and the influence upon their status of the ethnic religions, describe the activities of the women's missionary societies in that field, give some biographical sketches of noted women missionaries, discuss problems and policies, tell of the effects of the woman movement upon the women of the Orient, and sketch the careers of a few "new women" among them. Especially interesting are the sections which survey, even too rapidly, though doubtless limitations of space did not permit more extended account, the widely varied social uplift work of the women missionaries and its effect upon the women of Asia. The mission stations Miss Montgomery calls "great social settlements suffused with the religious motive," and she recounts with earnest satisfaction the signs of the desire for larger and freer life which are to be found among the women of China, Japan, India, Turkey, and Siam. The whole book is written with a very modern touch, as if both hand and heart of the author were finely attuned to all the big democratic movements, the high ideals, and keen sympathies of this rapidly changing time.

THE BOOK OF BOUCK WHITE

IF Bouck White's "The Book of Daniel Drew," (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50,) which is written in distinctly autobiographical form, were really the autobiography of the late Daniel Drew, the Wall Street speculator, it would deserve serious and worldwide attention, for it would have to be accepted as the portrayal, by his own hand, of a man without one positive good quality. Fortunately the story of sixty-five years of cheating, stealing, lying, cruelty, hypocrisy, and blasphemy that is contained in Mr. White's book comes from Mr. White and not from the man whose memory it assails; so that there may be said to be nothing in it that should disturb the estimate the American financial world put upon Mr. Drew in the days when he was making and losing his millions.

There is no pretense on anybody's part that for the utterly despicable creature this story exhibits anything approaching a warrantable basis has been found in Mr. Drew's papers. Mr. White frankly admits that all those papers yielded for the literary work he had in mind was a certain amount of material "in the most jumbled and helter-skelter form imaginable." Instead of using this material, so far as it should prove available, in a biography written along conventional lines, he determined to construct out of it and other material a so-called autobiography. The operation, we judge, was pretty near on a par with the building of a barrel around a bunghole. "In fact," he writes, "my share in the preparation of this volume has had to be so large, even writing with my own hands parts which were needed in order to supply the connection—putting these also, as in the case of historical drama, in the first person—that I had doubts as to whether plain biography might not have been the better form, as being less liable to misconstruction. But I decided to let it go forth in the first person throughout, provided it could be accompanied by a foreword of explanation."

Thus it appears that Mr. White has given us a work of fiction, and though it may prove moderately entertaining to some of his readers, it will hardly be accepted as an authentic story of Mr. Drew's life, or relied upon for a just appreciation of his character.

THE ENGLISH REFORMATION

FOR the advancement of the English-speaking world's knowledge of a subject in which he is greatly interested, the Rev. John Stockton Littell, a New Hampshire clergyman, offers a book entitled "The Historians and the English Reformation," (Young Churchman Company, $2.50.) The work is designed primarily for the instruction of school teachers. It contains quotations from works of historians, American and English, who have written about the Reformation, and a great many lists of works, not quoted, which throw light upon particular phases of the subject. Among the authors from whose histories extracts have been made are Hume, Macaulay, Froude, Stubbs, Prof. Fisher of Yale, Prof. Andrews of Bryn Mawr, Prof. Cheyney of Pennsylvania, and Prof. Lee of Johns Hopkins. One chapter in the book is given over to the presentation of the contentions of Roman Catholics as to what was determined by the Reformation, and in another chapter are assembled opinions which are said to be fairly representative of the Protestant view. Mr. Littell, being an Episcopal minister, naturally inclines to the Protestant view.

IN DAYS OF THE VIGILANTE

Who can tell when everybody in San Francisco was reading "Mr. Longfellow's 'Hiawatha'?" Of that period Mr. Jerome Hart writes in "A Vigilante Girl," (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.50.) Long an editor of The San Francisco Argonaut, he knows his field, and his book must have a permanent value as a minutely accurate picture of those early days on the Pacific Coast, when many of "the Argonauts" still lived; when the vigilante question divided "whole communities, political parties, and even families," and when the Vigilantes themselves found supporters and defenders among the best citizens.

Mr. Hart corrects certain impressions which have become a part of the universal belief. Witness his account of the origin and the territory of lynching in this country, also his statement that in California "nearly all the Northern men favor the Vigilantes. Nearly all Southerners are Law and Order men."

It is inevitable that there should be painful scenes in a book dealing with deeds of violence and with defiance of law, but it has many pleasant interludes. Unlike some authors under whom we writhe, Mr. Hart does not revel in brutality. He treats his subject with as much reticence as faithful delineation permits. "Fool! Idiot! Dolt!" are not "epithets"—though, by the bye, in one of its definitions even The Century Dictionary falls into a like error. On the whole, the book is written in good and vigorous style. While its romance is a little tedious, its facts are always full of interest. It is a part of the history of stirring times and of men strong and passionate.

Once More Mrs. Nickleby

Among the London "society" reporters shines a reincarnation of Mrs. Nickleby, perpetrating sentences which nobody would think it possible. The other day she told of a peeress who was not at home when the Queen made her a surprise visit, but "returned just in time to show her Majesty all over this second great house on the ——— property, built by the late Lord ——— on his vast Norfolk estate in Jacobean style of red brick for the benefit of his widow during her lifetime, with remainder to her sons."

WORKS OF FRIEDRICH NIETZSHE.

(Continued from Page 260)

man as a sane and clear comment on a very difficult book.

The book is one extremely difficult to translate, and it cannot be said that Dr. T. Common, the author of the translation before us, has altogether succeeded in overcoming the difficulties. He keeps too rigidly to the German order of words, and thus gives a foreign air to his version, which robs it of much of its effectiveness. "Thus Spake Zarathustra" is even greater as a work of literary art than as a contribution to the thought of the age.

In fact, Nietzsche's contributions to the thought of his time consist much more in isolated aphorisms and keen reflections on the culture of his period than upon any systematic scheme of thought into which the phenomena of the universe are to be compressed. He was a keen critic of contemporary life, violently antipathetic, strange to say, to the German culture, of which he was in many ways a characteristic product. He flattered himself that his family was Polish and that he therefore had the Slavonic way of looking at things. And certainly his style has a Gallic vividness and point which differentiates his production from those of all his predecessors in the long line of German philosophy, except Schopenhauer. Indeed, in his earlier pages and in much of his characteristic thoughts he is a disciple of the pessimistic and acrid Schopenhauer. The two sages agree in their views of women and in their opposition to the professional philosopher. Nietzsche's central conception of the "Will to Power," which, according to him, animates all life, is but a continuation of Schopenhauer's "Will to Live"; but, whereas Schopenhauer is pessimistic and regards pity at the tragedy of life as the highest form of sympathetic emotion, Nietzsche rejoices in the joy of life and despises pity as only worthy of the "morality of slaves."

It would, however, be a fundamental error to identify completely Nietzsche's "Will to Power" with Schopenhauer's "Will to Live." If life were merely the will to continued being, it would be difficult to understand how men so frequently sacrifice their life for ideals of fuller existence. This Will to Power, which can run counter to the Will to Live, represents those longings and desires for more life and fuller which constitutes the essence of progress. The mere will to live exists in all human beings. The will to power exists only in the aristocracy and superior specimens of humanity. The one is the conservative, the other the liberal motive. The one is represented by Apollo, the other by Dionysus in Greek mythology as interpreted by Nietzsche.

This side of his thought he derives from his Greek studies and sympathies. He began his intellectual career as a pupil of the classical scholar Ritschl, who obtained for him a Greek professorship at Basel at the early age of 24. As with Pater, this ocupation with Greek thougnt and culture gave an aesthetic tinge to Nietzsche's whole attitude toward life. This comes out most strikingly in his first characteristic work, "The Birth of Tragedy." Here he contrasts the two art forces, which he calls Apollonian and Dionysiac. The former deals with the meditative refined art forms which have been stereotyped by national memory. The Dionysiac impulses, on the other hand, have caused the boisterous creative movements in art which give it vitality and vigor. The former is the foster father of the classical element in art; the latter of the romantic. The contrast between the two runs throughout Nietzsche's thought life; and the Dionysiac impulses after the voluptuousness of willful creation, both in construction and destruction, form the basis of his later construction of the Superman. It was because he saw in Richard Wagner an impersonation of this Dionysiac creativeness that he was such an ardent adherent of him at first, and so vehement an opponent when Wagner, in "Parsifal," became reflective, subdued, and Apollonian.

It is, then, as a critic of modern tendencies, musical, artistic, literary, philosophic and religious, that Nietzsche deserves attention, and this translation of his works deserves reading, so far as they are readable. It can scarcely be said that this latter epithet applies to the volumes on the "Will to Power." These consist of notes, often of a most disconnected kind, preparatory for the great work of Nietzsche's life, which he never wrote. Thus we have scattered lines like the following:

> Just as Will to Power, (rearing.)
>
> Black music. Whither has real music gone?

Of course this book is full of hints for the technical student of Nietzsche's philosophy. But a student would scarcely content himself with the translation which thus becomes useless to him and is indeed the key to all the wider implications of Nietzsche's thought.

It is, however, as the author of keen, cutting aphorisms that Nietzsche is most impressive, and it may be interesting to cull from the volumes before us some specimens of Nietzsche's brilliancy and incisiveness:

> A thing that is explained ceases to concern us.
>
> A nation is a detour of nature to arrive at six or seven great men. Yes, and then to get around them.
>
> Familiarity of superiors embitters one because it may not be returned.
>
> Refined natures will be vexed by knowing that some one owes them thanks; gross natures, by knowing that they owe thanks to some one.
>
> The grossest mistakes in judging a man are made by his parents.
>
> Women always intrigue privately against the higher souls of their husbands.
>
> Truth does not find fewest champions when it is dangerous to speak it, but when it is dull.
>
> The happiness of man is "I will." The happiness of woman is "He will."
>
> A woman's soul is all surface, a mobile, stormy film on shallow water.
>
> They say their marriages are made in heaven. Well, I do not like that heaven of the superfluous.
>
> All buyers have astute eyes, but even the astutest of them buyeth his wife in a sack.
>
> True man has two different wants—danger and play; therefore he wants woman, the most dangerous plaything.
>
> Life is a well of delight, but where the mob drink—there the fountain is poisoned.
>
> Who has conceived the full depth of modesty of the vain man?
>
> Some men will, but most are willed.
>
> For the mediocre it is a happiness to be mediocre.
>
> If you are to love your neighbor as yourself, you must first of all love yourself.
>
> Freedom is the will to be responsible for one's self.
>
> Liberal institutions cease to be liberal as soon as they are attained.
>
> A minority only is capable of independence.
>
> Those who say "Virtue is necessary," really only believe police to be necessary.
>
> The Christian resolve to find the world evil and ugly has made the world evil and ugly.
>
> Morality is the herd instinct in the individual.
>
> Love of humanity is practically preference for the feeble and the suffering.
>
> What is good is easy: Everything divine runs with light feet.
>
> Woman is not yet capable of friendships; she knoweth love only.
>
> Marriage is a splendid lie; it affirms the eternity of a passion which experience declares to be of all passions the most transient.
>
> Neither necessity nor desire, but the love of power, is the true demon of mankind.
>
> The secret of a joyful life is to live dangerously.
>
> Money is the crowbar of power.
>
> Regard the superfluous, (Nietzsche calls them "the much too many.") They steal the treasures of wise men and call the theft education; they vomit bile and call it newspaper.
>
> A man's rank can almost be determined by the degree of suffering he can bear.
>
> You can only dance on your own road.
>
> The liberality of the rich is only a species of cowardice.
>
> A small revenge is more human than no revenge at all.
>
> A dying person has probably lost during life many more important things than he is about to lose by death.
>
> It is they who are conscious of many mean feelings who attach most importance to scrupulous conscientiousness.
>
> The feeble ask for liberty; the strong ask for rule.
>
> Take not as a gift the right you can seize as a prey.

A whole mass of such aphorisms is contained in the two little books which have just appeared, one on the "Gist of Nietzsche," by H. L. Mencken, the author of a work on the "Philosophy of Nietzsche," and the other more comprehensive one on Nietzsche in "Outline and Aphorism," by A. R. Orage. Mr. Orage prefaces each section of his selected aphorisms with an expository introduction which, taken together, give an admirable résumé of Nietzsche's thought. Indeed, short though they are, these introductions form perhaps the best account of any philosopher existing in so short a compass in English. Any one desiring to get an insight into Nietzsche cannot do better than begin with Mr. Orage's excellent little book, which gives both an account of his philosophy and many of his most pointed aphorisms. Unfortunately he only selects those maxims which carry out his own exposition and thus omits the majority of those given above.

Nietzsche's works are studded with aphorisms which cut like a surgeon's scalpel into the depths of human nature. On a first reading of him they are the things which strike one most and linger most in one's memory. But it would be unjust to judge him solely as an author of aphorisms like Larochefoucauld or Vauvenargue or the rest of the French epigrammists. His thoughts are more like the "Pensees" of Pascal, having at the back of him a consistent attitude toward the world in general and toward the deepest problems of human life.

This attitude is especially noteworthy and interesting from the American standpoint, owing to its very opposition to it. Nietzsche is aristocratic to the core, America democratic to the depths. Nietzsche is essentially Hellenic, aesthetic. America is Hebraic, ascetic. Nietzsche's ideal is the solitude of the thinker; America's the solidarity of the people, which he would call mob. In the midst of the dissatisfaction with Americanism, which is characteristic of the age, it is refreshing, and, in many ways, instructive to consider a set of ideals so opposed and subversive of the American ones. Nietzsche is essentially one sided, but the side he presents happens to be the one hitherto unrepresented by American thinkers, and it therefore will have, in all probability, the greater attractiveness and influence on this continent.

Yet the reader has to be warned that he will find much that is repellent in the pages of Nietzsche, much, too, that is sheer nonsense. At his profoundest, he prefers to put his thought in symbolic form, and the modern mind has largely lost its taste for symbolism. Believing as he did that the current morality would have to be transvalued and transcended, he took it for his mission to transfix it with the arrows of scorn. As he recognized that Christianity was at the basis of what he called the "morality of the herd," he directed his fiercest onslaughts against Christianity, which he appears to have regarded as a cunning and necessary invention of the Jews to preserve themselves amid a world of enemies. Against this slave morality he opposes a master morality based upon the higher selfishness of the masterful men with the will to power. Napoleon, it may be remembered, made a similar distinction between "la grande morale" and "la petite morale," and men of the type of Napoleon, Caesar, and Borgia were the types that Nietzsche desired to see rule and destroy much of the rotting conventions of the hour. It is a mistake to think that they were his type of Supermen. They were only the anti-Christs to prepare the way.

There is a rude, rough vigor in all this which is immensely attractive amid all the overturning of the ideals—Nietzsche calls them idols—of to-day. His virile thought ranges over the whole field of modern culture, except the economic division, on which he does not judge. His works are as stimulating as a storm by the seaside; the salt spray lashes but invigorates you. The supreme self-confidence with which he gives utterance to his paradoxes and cynicisms has specially an attraction for little minds, who flatter themselves they are little Nietzsches.

As is well known, this supreme confidence of Nietzsche in his own inspiration culminated in an outburst of megalomania, which then developed into a state of dementia, lasting till his death. It would be the crudest superficiality to associate this lapse of sanity with his ideas and opinions. Whatever be the truth about Lombroso's theory that genius is a special form of insanity, there can be no doubt that there are resemblances between the two, and the reason is fairly simple. The madman connects together ideas and thoughts which are removed from one another in the ordinary sane mind because they have no basis in experience or reality. The genius also attempts to connect disparate ideas, but in his case the thoughts, though not connected together in ordinary men's minds, have a basis in reality. One can easily understand therefore how a genius like Nietzsche, accustomed to bring together the most incongruous thoughts owing to his insight into the nature of things, might, when his body and brain broke down, continue to connect incongruities.

I once knew a lady of most original mentality who was obliged, from time to time, to seek for a retreat in a sanitarium. She once made a remark to me which I thought impressive as throwing light upon the relations between insanity and genius. "They call me 'cracked'," she said, "but, let me tell you, cracks let in light."

MORE OF RUSKIN'S LETTERS

Admirers of Ruskin will be interested to know that a large number of letters of the great critic and idealist, as yet unpublished, have been discovered at the country seat of his old friend and coworker in St. George's Guild, the late George Baker, Esq., of Beaucastle, Bewdley. The "find" was recently made by the executors while searching through long hidden literary treasures preparatory to the disposal of the estate at auction the latter part of this month. The letters cover the period of Ruskin's prime, when he was blazing the way for a more general appreciation of the beautiful by teaching the masses to
teaching the masses to "find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones and good in everything."

In this labor of love he found an ardent and sympathetic coworker in the former Mayor of Birmingham, who also enjoyed the distinction of being elected Mayor of Bowdley, Worcestershire. When the demands of his guild work became too pressing and Ruskin found it necessary to relinquish the Birmingham guild, it was this same friend, George Baker, who came to his relief and assumed its cares and responsibilities. In further proof of his loyalty to the Ruskin doctrine, of expressing beauty with simplicity, Mr. Baker conceived the idea of actualizing those principles in the erection of a country seat, which he named Beaucastle. That was thirty years ago. He chose for its location one of the most picturesque uplands in all England, hallowed by many historical and traditional associations. The site comprised between 300 and 400 acres, and from its wooded groves was quarried the stone used in the construction of the house and adjacent buildings. Even the iron work was forged on the spot by an old local blacksmith, an artist in his own line, and the forerunner of our own Roycrofter artisans.

The architecture is a form of Gothic. A charming and unusual feature of the exterior is an outside marble staircase, with exquisitely carved red stone pillars, leading to an oak balcony. It was copied from an ancient château at Meiningen. From the tower of Beaucastle one commands a vast stretch of the "primeval forest of Thyre," the winding valley of the Severn and the whole midland district, dotted here and there with famous castles and baronial halls. This was Ruskin's favorite haunt, whence he could look out upon the fairest prospect in rural England, and in upon his own sublimated visions, in restful peace and quietude. From this charmed retreat he could see "over the hills to Broadway," harboring then, as now, so many of his brothers in art—Sargent, Abbey, and a host of others, not the least of whom is our own Mary Anderson. In recalling his pleasant sojourns at Beaucastle, Ruskin once wrote of it as "literally the fairest and sweetest space of English hill and dale gathered within one horizon and yet unhurt by hand of man."

Messrs. Thomas & Bettridge of Birmingham, who are to sell the estate the latter part of this month, are acting for the executors, who, it is believed, may supervise the publication of the letters.

THE FUTURE LIFE

Frederick Palmer, author, scholar, and clergyman, makes a scholarly contribution to the discussion of the subject of life after death in "The Winning of Immortality" (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., $1). He brings forward once more the belief of the early Christians that, while immortality is possible for man, it depends upon each individual man whether or not he shall attain it. To this belief Mr. Palmer gives his own assent, holding that immortality must be the result of the soul's harmony with Christ. He traces the belief in a universal immortality back to Greek thought, whence it was grafted upon Christian doctrine in the second or third century, and follows the growth of the doctrine down to the present time, discussing also the objections which many earnest minds urge against the idea of continued life after death.

Rex Beach at Panama

Rex Beach, who is now on a holiday in Panama, accompanied by Mrs. Beach, has completed the work of correcting proofs of a new book soon to be published by the Harpers.

McClellan as Dictator
Read the new novel by Hornor Cotes
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VIEWS OF READERS

A Severe Arraignment of Prof. Laughlin's Attitude Toward Socialism—The "C. P. R." in Fiction—A Hint to Magazine Editors—Mr. Howells Betrayed by the Types—Measuring Verse with a Footrule

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN'S recently published "Latter-Day Problems" contains much that is interesting, instructive, and timely. But at the same time it furnishes an example of the eccentricities that are not uncommon to learning. The work is a collection of essays on a number of economic subjects, most of which are treated in so masterful a way as to leave little room for criticism.

It is when the author reaches the subject of Socialism that he leaves the high plane of logical argument and descends to a level that is unworthy both of the man and his theme. Even his title, "Socialism, the Philosophy of Failure," is tactless, as it arouses a suspicion that the writer did not approach the subject in a liberal frame of mind—a suspicion which further reading does not allay. Of course Prof. Laughlin is free to treat a problem in any way that seems to him good, but the public expects from so distinguished a student of economics a treatment of this particular subject different from, say, Mr. Carnegie's. The article impresses one as being more of an attack than a study, more a pronouncing of judgment than an examination. Indeed, so light and superficial is his consideration of the case, and so weak is the evidence presented that the whole effort can almost be called frivolous. It may be said in apology that the author was handicapped by lack of space, for he attempted to put within the covers of one small book an analysis of nearly a dozen economic problems, any one of which would require a volume or more for its proper presentation. But that does not explain why he should hold up to ridicule a multitude of serious, well-meaning men and women, even if they were floundering about in a quagmire of palpable error—which, by the way, the Professor's arguments do not prove them to be. Nor should he fall into the illogical position of pronouncing a thing a failure before it has had a trial, or of declaring a proposal impossible when that proposal is too indefinite to be properly understood.

No one, however, can deny that this modern industrial movement is an important one. It demands, therefore, the serious attention of all who have an interest in preserving the welfare of society, and especially does it require to be thoroughly understood by those engaged in the work of educating the youth of the country. I am not writing in defense of the doctrines of Socialism, nor of its methods of propaganda. I merely desire to show that it is too serious a matter to be dismissed with a few pages of indifferent comment, too menacing to be regarded as the fitful dream of a disordered imagination, an airy bubble which a few mild punctures will explode. Its theories may be false, its philosophy crude, and its proposals impracticable and inapplicable, nevertheless it has grown to stupendous proportions and become, perhaps, the most remarkable social phenomenon in the history of the world. It has spread over the civilized globe. It has reached out and touched the philosopher, the littérateur, and the man of science; has invaded the sacred precincts of the pulpit, and crept into our great institutions of learning. It is knocking at the doors of all the legislative chambers, and is surging around the uneasy occupants of thrones. Surely such a phenomenal movement must have some basis of truth and logic; and surely all its devotees are not deceived by the hollow mockery of a dream.

Prof. Laughlin doubtless is aware of these facts; but he seems not to know that modern Socialism presents four different aspects—the material, the sentimental, the moral, and the spiritual. Of these four he sees only the material. The picture that presents itself to his eyes is that of a great, hungry mob of the proletariat stretching out greedy hands toward the possessions of others—a mob to which nothing is sacred that stands between it and the object it grasps at. This wing is very much in evidence, very aggressive, and very loud; but is far from being the most numerous. A very considerable number are influenced by the poverty and suffering of their fellow-beings, whose sad plight is directly traceable to the present industrial system. Many others are shocked at the great immorality that our method of doing business encourages, and, one might almost say, requires.

But the great mass of those who have declared for Socialism, the bone and sinew of the movement, is made up of comparatively prosperous men and women who are less concerned about satisfying the appetites of the body than they are to give expression to the higher aspirations of the soul. These go about their daily toil providing for their families as best they may under the hard conditions of the competitive struggle, yearning for the time when the spirit shall be free. They see in the establishment of the new order a time when they shall have an opportunity to taste the sweets of the intellectual life, to develop all the finer sentiments of their being, and surround their families and themselves with a refined and cultured environment. They are inspired with a noble ambition, and although few or none of them may live to see the fulfillment of their hopes, it cannot be said that they have lived in vain, nor that they were actuated by a desire to pull down all the props of the social fabric in order to despoil those who possess more material wealth than they.

L. JULIAN McINTYRE.

One of the "Giants of Literature"

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Although I have made up my mind not to notice criticisms from reviewers, I think it absolutely unfair for you to refer to "weaknesses of composition" in my novel without naming the same. The one unanimous opinion of all the publishers has been that I was a brilliant and beautiful writer. I have written eight books and have several accepted, and the editor in chief of two papers circulating over a million daily wrote a publisher that my "power of language and exquisite sense of beauty in nature should and would place me with the giants of literature." I would like further criticism. Point out my weaknesses, as I am ever ready to learn, and remember I wrote of unusual times and people.

FLORENCE LAND MAY.

New York, May 2.

[The reviewer spoke not of specific "weaknesses" but of the author's general "weakness of composition," as shown in the novel as a whole. He had not then had the privilege of reading the authoritative opinion of her "editor in chief."]

Canadian Pacific Railway in Fiction.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Christian Gauss has told us (April 16) something about Marie Antoinette, something about himself—a Western man—and something about George Sand, and then a little about "Lady Merton, Colonist." Having paid $1.08 for the book at a department store, I find that I have given my good money for the rankest sort of railroad advertising literature. This so-called "new novel" is nothing more than a railroad folder to proclaim the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; and it is the third or fourth time that shrewd corporation has done the same thing. Lafcadio Hearn's first articles from Japan were contracted for by the Canadian Pacific Railroad without the knowledge of Hearn, and he promptly repudiated the concern and never finished the series that he had begun to contribute to a certain magazine. The "Social Departure" of Sarah Jeannette Duncan was a palpable advertisement of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, as far as that route took her on her way around the world. Now comes Mrs. Humphry Ward with the most arrant piece of railroad literature that ever was—and one of the poorest pieces of work she has ever given her signature to—a rather surprising performance for the greatest of living English novelists. How can Mrs. Ward or any English critic say anything about commercialism in America after this?

E. V. S.

Washington, D. C., April 21.

A Hint to Magazine Editors

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In re O. Henry's recent reference to one of his best stories having met with thirteen refusals, I beg to put in my oar (and I dip it as deep as it will go) and state that I do not believe that the story can be written which, alone and unaided, may not risk thirteen refusals. This is not the fault of the editor, but of the editorial arrangements which hand all judgment over to a curiously constituted creature called "the reader." The problem of the new writer consists in penetrating through these readers and getting to the editor.

I am quite able to believe in any number of rejections for anything because of my own experience. "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary" was refused far and wide, and I don't believe that a single person of editorial authority ever laid eyes on it until I approached Mr. Sessions of Ainslee's and negotiated the matter on a friendly basis. "The Surrenders of Cornwallis" (the initial story in "Your Child and Mine") was also widely refused, and I receive letters continually assuring me that it is the best story I ever wrote.

If I were an editor I should inaugurate an entirely new system. I would list MSS. as they came in, and turn them over to little home committees of ten each, of mixed ages and sexes, who should return them with opinions written on cards within a certain date. My own secretary would look over the cards, and if two of the ten found a MS. "interesting" I should look it over myself. This would be a new field of "pleasant work at home," and would certainly not cost more than the large force of worn-out readers who "shovel them through," as one expressed herself to me.

At the same time, let me add that a friend who has just spent eight weeks in bed on a diet of milk and magazines expressed herself as feeling that the readers were far too lenient as to "what they let through." Of course, her view may have been biased by the milk, which was sterilized.

ANNE WARNER.

Lichtenberg, (Bei Braunschweig,) Germany, April 10.

The Dearth of Real Poets

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have read Stephen G. Clow's remarks on April 30, headed "Dearth of Real Poetry," and would like to ask a few questions on the subject. In my humble opinion he is entirely right about the incompetence of many critics to judge poetry, and entirely wrong in his guess that bad poetry is the result of "supernormal self-consciousness." But I would ask if he does not think the quality of present-day poetry satisfies the demand of the public in the main? Another question: Has the verse-maker any incentive to write good poetry? What would he do with it? Most "poets" are poor, and verse-making is pot-boiling; yet is there even a semi-intelligent poet to-day who has not better poetry in his desk than he has ever had published? Has not each and every verse-maker tried with heart-aching eagerness to sell better poetry than he or she has sold?

"To be saved from the bad critics and the bad poets!" cries Mr. Clow; and I add, To be saved from the necessity that is upon us, and the obligation of the editor to buy what his public desires! Oh, for a paper or a magazine that can find a market for our best instead of our worst! Our truths instead of our lies! Our sincerities instead of our hypocrisies! Our sonnets instead of our doggerel! It is easy to condemn, but it is hard to remedy. Some of us could, I think, write poetry that would please Mr. Clow; but who is to purchase the steak while we do it? And why devote genius to so small an audience?

LURANA W. SHELDON.

New York, May 2.

Measuring Verse with a Yardstick.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

There is little need in telling the writer who signs himself "Robertus Love," in your issue of April 23, that it is only ignorance of veritable poetry which makes him think that a poet choosing a iambic measure uses it always—as a dry-goods clerk a yardstick—to mete out just so many syllables to a line. To such a person monotony is music, and he should get it from the tick of a clock, not from the tread of a song: as no doubt Mr. Love does, for he has discovered, by not reading present-day poetry, that none is being written.

When will the academic—and anaemic—delusion that poetry must always be confined within the swaddling clothes of absolute rhyme and absolute metre cease to afflict such minds? And when will such minds cease to inform poets of a dozen years' standing that they do not know how to count ten syllables to a line?

By the way, a letter from Mr. W. D. Howells tells me of a mistake in the types of The North American Review, which he wants corrected, as well as I. In writing of my work, he is made to say "I could have but little praise for Mr. Rice's poetry," whereas his words were: "I could have little but praise"! As being damned by such an accident is not at all to my taste, or agreeable to his sense of justice, will you kindly help to negative the error by inserting a few lines of correction in THE TIMES REVIEW, which, of course, can do more to rectify the matter immediately than any other agent?

CALE YOUNG RICE.

Louisville, Ky., April 27.

Latest Publications Received

The following books were received by the Saturday Review during the week ended May 5:

Biography.

ROBERT DODSLEY, Poet, Publisher, and Playwright. By Ralph Straus. 8vo. New York: John Lane Company. $6.50.

Literature.

LEADING AMERICAN NOVELISTS. By John Erskine. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75. (Biographies of Leading Americans, edited by W. P. Trent.)

AN APPROACH TO WALT WHITMAN. By Carleton Noyes. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

CAUSERIES DU LUNDI. By C. A. Sainte-Beuve. Translated by E. J. Trechmann. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Five volumes, 50 cents each. (New Universal Library Series.)

LETTERS TO SANCHIA UPON THINGS AS THEY ARE. By Maurice Hewlett. 12mo. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons.

FAMOUS BLUE STOCKINGS. By Ethel Rolt Wheeler. 8vo. New York: John Lane Company. $4.

THYSIA, an elegy. 16mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.

Travel and Description.

OUR SEARCH FOR A WILDERNESS. By Mary Blair and C. William Beebe. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.75.

GLIMPSES AROUND THE WORLD THROUGH THE EYES OF A YOUNG AMERICAN. By Grace Maxine Stein. 8vo. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company. $2.

THE PICTURESQUE ST. LAWRENCE. Written and illustrated by Clifton Johnson. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

LETTERS FROM MALABAR AND ON THE WAY. By Henry Bruce. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

Fiction.

THE GOLD TRAIL. By Harold Bindloss. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.30.

ROSAMOND THE SECOND. By Mary Mears. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. 80 cents.

THE TWISTED FOOT. By Henry Milner Rideout. 12mo. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.20.

THE SONG OF THE WOLF. By Frank Mayer. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.50.

JUST HORSES. By Sewell Ford. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.

MONTES, THE MATADOR, AND OTHER STORIES. By Frank Harris. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.

THE GIRL FROM THE MARSH CROFT. By Selma Lagerlof. Translated by Velma Swanston Howard. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

AN AMERICAN BABY ABROAD. By Mrs. Charles N. Crewdson. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS PRINCE. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

AND THIS IS WAR. By Carl Herman Dudley. 12mo. New York: The Cochrane Publishing Company.

A PRUSSIAN CADET. By Paul von Szczepanski. And a Story of Cadet Life by Ernst von Wildenbruch. Translated by W. D. Lowe. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

GOING SOME. By Rex Beach. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Juvenile and Educational.

JOURNEYS THROUGH BOOKLAND. By Charles H. Sylvester. 12mo. Chicago: Thompson Publishing Company. Vol. VII.

STORIES OF THE KING. By James Baldwin. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 50 cents.

THE GRADED SUNDAY SCHOOL IN PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE. By Henry H. Meyer. 12mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. 75 cents.

SWEDISH FOLK DANCES. By Nils W. Bergquist. 8vo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

THE HOUSE OF ARDEN. By E. Nesbit. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

A COLLECTION OF EASTERN STORIES AND LEGENDS. By Marie L. Shedlock. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents.

MAKING GOOD. By F. H. Spearman and others. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. 60 cents.

Nature and Sport.

THE CRAFTSMAN'S PLANT BOOK; or, Figures of Plants. By Richard G. Hatton. 8vo. London: Chapman & Hall. $7.50.

GOLF: For Beginners and Others. By Marshall Whitlach. 8vo. New York: Outing Publishing Company. $2.

WILDERNESS PETS AT CAMP BUCKSHAW. By Edward Breck. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

HOW TO STUDY BIRDS. By Herbert Keightley Job. 8vo. New York: Outing Publishing Company. $1.50.

New Editions.

UNDER THE GREENWOOD TREE. By Thomas Hardy. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Religion.

TWICE-BORN MEN. By Harold Begbie. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

THE GOSPEL AND THE MODERN MAN. By Shailer Mathews. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN PROBLEMS: From the Point of View of a Psychologist. By Hugo Munsterberg. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.60.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY. By Thomas Zanslaur Lee. 8vo. Providence, R. I.: Published by the society, 40 Westminster Street.

EFFECTIVE INDUSTRIAL REFORM. By David C. Reid. 12mo. Stockbridge, Mass.: David C. Reid.

RADIOACTIVITY AND GEOLOGY. By J. Joly. 12mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $3.

LETTERS FROM THE TEACHER (of the Order of the Fifteen.) Edited by F. Homer Curtiss. 12mo. Denver: The Curtiss Book Company. $1.10.

PLAY: Comprising Games for the Kindergarten, Playground, Schoolroom, and College. By Emmett Dunn Angell. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

THE UNMASKING OF ROBERT HOUDINI; Together with a Treatise on Handcuff Secrets. By Harry Houdini. 12mo. New York: Imported by E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

AMONG SCHOOL GARDENS. By M. Louise Greene. 12mo. New York: Charities Publication Committee. $1.25.

THE SINGING VOICE AND ITS TRAINING. By M. Sterling MacKinlay. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

WORDS AND PLACES: Or Etymological Illustrations of History, Ethnology, and Geography. By the Rev. Isaac Taylor. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

ROUTLEDGE'S EVERY MAN'S CYCLOPAEDIA. Edited by Arnold Villers. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

LABOR IN EUROPE AND AMERICA. By Samuel Gompers. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

HOW TO KEEP BEES FOR PROFIT. By D. Everett Lyon. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Lady Anne Hamilton, and the Secret History of the Court of England—Prices of "The Spectator" at Auction—Sketch of Louis Tracy—"The Eccentric Traveler"—Answers From and Appeals To Readers

COMMUNICATIONS intended for this column should be written on one side of the paper only. They must contain the name and address of the writer, though, if preferred by the inquirer, initials only will be printed. While the endeavor will be made to answer all queries of interest in the order in which they are received, this cannot always be accomplished.

M. D.—Will you be kind enough to tell me something about the life of Lady Anne Hamilton, who wrote "The Secret History of the Court of England"? Were the accusations she made in her book about the death of Princess Charlotte ever taken seriously or believed in? Can you tell me whether Lady Anne or "The Secret History" are mentioned in any biography or memoir of that day?

Lady Anne Hamilton did not write "The Secret History of the Court of England from the Accession of George III. to the Death of George IV." It was published in London in 1832 without her knowledge by a person who had gained her confidence, and obtained from her a variety of private information. It purported to be written by Lady Anne, but she expressed regret and indignation at its publication. She was born in 1706 and was the eldest daughter of Archibald, ninth Duke of Hamilton, by Lady Harriet Stewart, daughter of the sixth Earl of Galloway. Queen Caroline resided with her in Portman Street. On the abandonment of the Pains and Penalties bill, the Queen, accompanied by Lady Anne, went to Hammersmith Church to receive the sacrament. She also walked on the Queen's right in the procession to St. Paul's, to return thanks for the Queen's acquittal. Lady Anne accompanied the Queen's body to Brunswick in 1821, and was present when it was laid in the royal vault there on Aug. 26. The only legacy the Queen left her was a picture of herself. When William, Duke of Queensberry, died in 1810, Lady Anne received a legacy of £10,000, which she presented to her brother, Lord Archibald Hamilton. She died in 1840 at Islington, and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery. Consult Memoirs of Queen Caroline, and several by Nightingale, Adolphus, and Clerke.

FORDHAM.—Will you kindly inform me through THE SATURDAY REVIEW if the following books are of any value: "The Spectator," Vol. 1, March 1, 1710-1711; Vol. 5, March 10, 1712; Vol. 6, June 3, 1712; Vol. 8, June 18, 1714. Bound in calf, in good condition; also "Solitude," by J. G. Zimmerman, printed for J. Ralker, London, 1819?

Nos. 1-635 and eight numbers of a continuation of "The Spectator" (1711-16) sold for $35 at Sotheby's, London, in 1901, but in the same place that same year 1-555 (1711-12) brought $150. In 1902 another set, 1-155, sold at Sotheby's for $185.

"On Solitude," (Ueber die Einsamkeit,) by the Swiss physician and philosophical writer Johann Georg Ritter von Zimmerman, appeared in 1755. The 1800 edition of the English translation, two volumes, 8vo, brought $9.75 at the Pardee sale in 1906. We do not find a sale of the 1819 edition.

L. G. H.—Will you please tell me through the medium of your useful and interesting Queries and Answers Column the London publishers of two books mentioned under the heading "Literary London's Current Gossip," in your issue of the 30th of May, 1908? These books are "The Autobiography of a Super-Tramp," by W. H. Davies, and "Letters from Queer Street," by J. H. M. Abbott. Also can you give some particulars of the life, &c., of Louis Tracy?

"The Autobiography of a Super-Tramp" was published by A. C. Fifield, 44 Fleet Street, E. C., and "Letters from Queer Street," by A. & C. Black, 4 Soho Square, W., London.

Louis Tracy was born in Liverpool, England, on March 18, 1863. He was educated privately at his home in Yorkshire and subsequently at the French Seminary at Douai. Beginning his literary career as a writer on The Northern Echo at Darlington he subsequently went to Cardiff, Wales, and thence to Allahabad, India. He returned to England in 1893, and helped T. P. O'Connor start The Sun, and afterward acquired an interest in The Evening News of London. In 1895 he paid a visit to this country, and since then has traveled extensively. He is the author of many novels, the best-known of which are "The Final War," "Rainbow Island," "The Pillar of Light," and "Waifs of Circumstances."

BROOKLYN.—What can you tell me about these books: "The Eccentric Traveler," in four volumes with forty-four engravings. London: Printed for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green, Paternoster Row, 1826. 12mo. in half calf. Who was the author? What about him? Is it a first edition, and has it any value?

A copy of this work sold for $3.60 at auction in this city in 1906. Its author seems to be unknown. It is not listed in Cushing's or in Halkett and Laing's Dictionary of Anonyms, nor is it mentioned by Lowndes.

E. W. SELVAGE.—Can you tell me the value (if any) of book entitled "Female Characters of Goethe," from the original drawings of William Kaubach, with explanatory text by G. H. Lewes, published by Frederick Bruckmann, Munich, printed by F. Straub, Munich, printer to the Royal Academy of Science, and entered in the Clerk's office for the Southern District of New York by Theodore Stroefer in 1868?

In good condition it is worth about $5.

Mrs. E. SCHELLENBERG.—Will you kindly let me know in THE TIMES the value of an engraved picture "Girl and Pigs," in the collection of Sir Joshua Reynolds, published March 17, 1783, by John Boydell, engraver, in Cheapside, London; Tho. Gainsborough, pinrit; Rich'd Earlom, sculpsit.

It is worth about $5 in good condition.

Mrs. R. M. TENNANT.—An English artist told me last Summer that three engravings which I own were very valuable, as the plates were destroyed. Kindly tell me of what value they are, if any. They are "The Voyage of Life—Childhood, Youth, Old Age," painted by T. Cole, 1840, engraved by James Smillie, and published by James H. Earle.

Of what value is the book "Error's Chains; How Forged and Broken," published by Standard Publishing House, 1883?

These engravings are worth from $5 to $7.50 each, but there is small demand for them. There is no special value to "Error's Chains."

W. A. R.—Will you please oblige me with the name and address of some publications of checkers or draughts?

Consult guide to the Game of Draughts, by Joshua Sturges, published by Macmillan & Co. in 1896.

Answers From Readers.

R. FLEMING.—"An Evening Revery" which "C. K. B.," in your issue of April 9, is seeking, is one of the choice poems of William Cullen Bryant. It appeared in "The Fountain and Other Poems," published in 1842. In 1846 Mr. Bryant collected and arranged his poems for a complete edition from the notes in the appendix of which I copy:

> "An Evening Revery."—From an Unfinished Poem.
>
> This poem and that entitled "The Fountain," with one or two others in blank verse, were intended by the author as portions of a larger poem, in which they may hereafter take their place.

This purpose was not carried out. The same note appears in the appendix to the collection made by Mr. Bryant shortly before his death. From this edition is taken the poem entire:

AN EVENING REVERY.

The Summer day is closed—the sun is set:
Well they have done their office, those bright hours,
The latest of whose train goes softly out
In the red West. The green blade of the ground
Has risen, and herds have cropped it; the young twig
Has spread its plaited tissues to the sun;
Flowers of the garden and the waste have blown
And withered; seeds have fallen upon the soil,
From bursting cells, and in their graves await
Their resurrection. Insects from the pools
Have filled the air awhile with humming wings,
That now are still forever; painted moths
Have wandered the blue sky, and died again;
The mother-bird hath broken for her brood
Their prison shell, or shoved them from the nest,
Plumed for their earliest flight. In bright alcoves,
In woodland cottages with barky walls,
In noisome cells of the tumultuous town,
Mothers have clasped with joy the new-born babe.
Graves by the lonely forest, by the shore
Of rivers and of ocean, by the ways
Of the thronged city, have been hollowed out
And filled, and closed. This day hath parted friends
That ne'er before were parted; it hath knit
New friendships; it hath seen the maiden plight
Her faith, and trust her peace to him who long
Had wooed; and it hath heard, from lips which late
Were eloquent of love, the first harsh word,
That told the wedded one her peace had flown.
Farewell to the sweet sunshine! One glad day
Is added now to Childhood's merry days,
And one calm day to those of quiet Age.
Still the fleet hours run on; and as I lean,
Amid the thickening darkness, lamps are lit,
By those who watch the dead, and those who twine
Flowers for the bride. The mother from the eyes
Of her sick infant shades the painful light,
And sadly listens to his quick-drawn breath.

O thou great Movement of the Universe,
Or Change, or Flight of Time—for ye are one!
That bearest, silently, this visible scene
Into night's shadow and the streaming rays
Of starlight, whither art thou bearing me?
I feel the mighty current sweep me on,
Yet know not whither. Man foretells afar
The courses of the stars; the very hour
He knows when they shall daken or grow bright;
Yet doth the eclipse of Sorrow and of Death
Come unforewarned. Who next, of those I love,
Shall pass from life, or, sadder yet, shall fall
From virtue? Strife with foes, or bitterer strife
With friends, or shame and general scorn of men—
Which who can bear?—or the fierce rack of pain—
Lie they within my path? Or shall the years
Push me, with soft and inoffensive pace,
Into the stilly twilight of my age?
Or do the portals of another life
Even now, while I am glorying in my strength,
Impend around me? Oh! beyond that bourne,
In the vast cycle of being which begins
At that dread threshold, with what fairer forms
Shall the great law of change and progress clothe
Its workings? Gently—so have good men taught—
Gently, and without grief, the old shall glide
Into the new; the eternal flow of things,
Like a bright river of the field of heaven,
Shall journey onward in perpetual peace.

CHARLES W. SHEWALTER.—On page 89 of "Recollections of the Table-Talk of Samuel Rogers," 1856 edition, is given Dryden's imitation of the twenty-ninth ode of the first book of Horace:

Happy the man and happy he alone,
He who can call to-day his own;
He who, secure within, can say,
To-morrow, do thy worst, for I have lived to-day;
Be fair or foul, or rain or shine,
The joys I have possess'd, in spite of Fate, are mine;
Not heaven itself upon the past has power,
But what has been, has been, and I have had my hour.

These lines were asked for by J. George Flammer in your issue of April 23. Bernard Loth, New York; "L. T. F." of Hoboken, and Louise Underhill also furnished information about the lines sought.

W. S. E.—Answering the query of "L. G. C.," in your issue of April 23, I beg to advise that the authorship of the following beautiful sentiment is generally accredited to the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll:

Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them, and while their hearts can be thrilled and made happier by them; the kind things you mean to say when they are gone, say before they go. The flowers you mean to send for their coffin, send to brighten and sweeten their homes before they leave them. If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away, full of fragrant perfumes of sympathy and affection which they intend to break over my dead body, I would rather they would bring them out in my weary and troubled hours, and open them that I may be refreshed and chereed by them while I need them. I would rather have a plain coffin without a flower, a funeral without an eulogy, than a life without the sweetness of love and sympathy. Let us learn to anoint our friends beforehand for their burial. Post-mortem kindness does not cheer the troubled spirit. Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over life's weary way.

A. M. B.—The poem "E. V." is seeking in your issue of April 16 is entitled "A Hundred Years to Come." In Harper's Cyclopaedia of British and American Poetry it is credited to William Goldsmith Brown. The poem follows:

A HUNDRED YEARS TO COME.

Where, where will be the birds that sing,
  A hundred years to come?
The flowers that now in beauty spring,
  A hundred years to come?
The rosy lips, the lofty brow,
The heart that beats so gayly now,
Oh, where will be love's beaming eye,
Joy's pleasant smile, and sorrow's sigh,
  A hundred years to come?

Who'll press for gold this crowded street,
  A hundred years to come?
Who'll tread yon church with willing feet,
  A hundred years to come?
Pale, trembling age, and fiery youth,
And childhood with its brow of truth;
The rich and poor, on land and sea,
Where will the mighty millions be
  A hundred years to come?

We all within our graves shall sleep
  A hundred years to come;
No living soul for us will weep,
  A hundred years to come.
But other men our lands shall till,
And others then these streets will fill,
And other birds will sing as gay,
And bright the sun shine as to-day,
  A hundred years to come.

Information about this poem has also been received from Adolf E. Koetat, Brooklyn; Anna M. Gearhart, Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. M. H. Kimberley, N. Y.; "H. G. S.," Newark, N. J.; "E. N. R.," Brooklyn; Mrs. G. S. Brown, Stratford, Conn.; Mrs. Gertrude Y. Dooley, Brooklyn; H. S. Hammond, Prince's Bay, N. Y.; C. E. Sawyer, Bronxwood Park, N. Y., and Rossiter Johnson, New York.

KATHARINE A. MARTIN.—In reply to the inquiry of "X. Y. Z.," in your issue of April 9, the lines quoted are from a poem entitled "What Counts." This has been printed on different occasions as anonymous, but it has also been attributed to Edmund Vance Cook. The correct version is as follows:

Did you tackle the trouble that came your way
  With a resolute heart and cheerful
Or hide your face from the light of day
  With a craven heart, and fearful?
Oh, a trouble's a ton or a trouble's an ounce,
  Or a trouble is what you make it;
And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,
  But only how did you take it.

You're beaten to earth. Well, well, what's that?
  Come up with a smiling face.
It's nothing against you to fall down flat,
  But to lie there—that's disgrace.
The harder you're thrown, why, the higher you bounce;
  Be proud of your blackened eye.
It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts,
  It's how did you fight, and why.

And though you be done to death, what then?
  If you battled the best you could;
If you played your part in the world of men,
  Why, the critic will call it good.
Death comes with a crawl or comes with a pounce,
  And whether he's slow or spry,
It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts,
  But only how did you die.

Information about this poem has also been received from Elizabeth Carol Smith, Brooklyn; George W. Cory, New York; E. B. Reeve, Brooklyn; Miss H. N. Ackerly, Ferndale, N. J.; Marion Houston Smith, Kinderhook, N. Y.; Katharine Dame, Ithaca, N. Y.; W. E. Gordon, Patchogue, N. Y.; Warren L. Eldred, Brooklyn; B. G. Benedict, South Orange, N. J.; P. V. Guiberson, New Britain, Conn.; S. T. Simmonds, Newark, N. J.; "R. A.," Boston, Mass.; Anne E. Mochrie, Flushing, N. Y.; Howard K. Fisher, Bedford Hills, N. Y., and H. M. Willis, Brooklyn.

JAMES F. MORTON, JR.—The poem printed in your issue of April 16 in answer to a query by "E. E. H." is a modern adaptation of an old Scotch ballad, "The Wife of Auchtermuchty." It may be found in various collections. I have it in Herd's "Ancient and Modern Scottish Songs, Heroic Ballads," &c., modern edition, Glasgow, 1869. It will be found on Page 125 of the second volume, and contains many amusing touches not found in the modern version.

JAMES D. MORIARTY.—The words quoted by Mrs. M. C. Sears in her inquiry in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, April 23, are from Shakespeare's tragedy, "King Richard II.," Act 3, Scene 2. I append the context:

For God's sake, let us sit upon the ground
And tell sad stories of the death of kings;
How some have been deposed; some slain in war;
Some haunted by the ghosts they have deposed;
Some poisoned by their wives; some sleeping kill'd;
All murder'd.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Adela F. Smith, Brooklyn; W. P. Mulville, Greenwich, Conn.; R. McKinlay Power, New Rochelle, N. Y.; "H. I.," Boston, Mass.; John Phin, Paterson, N. J.; W. H. Acheson, New York; "E. N. W.," New York; Beatrice L. Beddae, New York; "C. B.," East Orange, N. J.; Mortimer Whitehead, New Orleans, La.; Charles Duffy, Hudson, N. Y., and Andrew Peel, Little Rock, Ark.

S. A. H.—In the list of books giving an account of Harrow, asked for by Cuthbert Wright, and published in Queries and Answers for April 16, I see no mention made of "The Hill," by Horace A. Vachell. This book, in the form of a story, gives a very entertaining and I have heard a true picture of Harrow, and is by an old Harrovian. I do not remember the publisher, but I am sure the book could easily be obtained from any of the large book shops.

R. FLEMING.—Last December one of your correspondents asked for the authorship of the lines:

Moments there are in life; alas how few!
When casting cold, despondent doubts aside
We take a generous impulse for our guide.

No one seems to have answered. The lines in question have been attributed to Robert Southey, but I have been unable to locate them in Southey's complete poetical works. However, this is not strange, as Southey is such a voluminous writer and the edition of ten

(Concluded on Following Page.)

Book and Art Sales
WEEKLY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Tuesday Evening, May 10
The Art Collection of
August Monsson
of New York City
with other Properties,

Consisting mainly of Americana, including a few rare New York Views, "St. Mark's Church," lithograph, 1827; "New York from Brooklyn Heights," COLORED AQUATINT by HILL, after WALL; Federal Hall, Government House, KALM'S VIEW, the rare MONTRESOR plan, etc.; two PASTELS by ALONZO CHAPPELL, the originals of his engravings of Washington at Valley Forge and Washington leaving New York, Early Maps, Portraits and Medals; WEDGWOOD and OLD BLUE CHINA, with American Portraits and Views, a Colonial Clock, etc.

Thursday Evening.
Friday Afternoon and Evening,
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and from other sources.

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WANTED.—HAVE ANY OF THE READERS of THE TIMES a copy of "The Young Islanders," by Jeffries Taylor, published by Lippincott fifty years ago, that they would be willing to sell or loan? Arthur L. DeGroff, Pres., Lewis DeGroff & Son, 386 Washington St., New York City.

WANTED.—THE BALLADS OF IRELAND, collected and edited by Edward Hayes; 2 vol., Dublin? Must be in good condition. Also a volume on same subject by Connolly or Conly, with steel portraits; large 8vo. or small quarto; I don't know the actual title. Box J-24 Times.

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Answers From Readers—Concluded

volumes consulted is poorly indexed. Perhaps with this clue some other reader may give further information.

E. L. EDGERLY.—For the information of Arthur McLellan would say that my copy of "The Bravo of Venice, a Romance," translated from the German by M. G. Lewis, was published by Cassell & Co., New York, in Cassell's National Library. He probably can still obtain it from Cassell & Co.

H. R. J.—The article asked for by U. S. Bird in your issue of the 16th inst. is "The Fable of the Last Day at School" and "The Tough Trustee's Farewell to the Young Voyager," by George Ade, and is to be found in "Forty Modern Fables," published by Drossett & Dunlap, 1902.

S. R. WELLS.—The title of the boys' book asked for by "A. L. D." in a recent issue is "The Boy Crusoes," published by the St. Nicholas people, and I believe the author is G. Manville Fenn.

K. M. McLEAN.—The author of the lines asked for by F. E. Garrison is Ralph Waldo Emerson, and they are found in "Monadnock," as follows:

For the world was built in order,
And the atoms march in tune;
Rhyme the pipe, and Time the warder,
The sun obeys them, and the moon.

G. L.—The poem asked for by "A. W. M." in your edition of April 2 is by J. Collins and is called "To-morrow." It is as follows:

In the downhill of life, when I find I'm declining,
May my fate no less fortunate be
Than a snug elbow-chair can afford for reclining,
And a cot that o'erlooks the wide sea;
With an ambling pad-pony to pace o'er the lawn,
While I carol away idle sorrow,
And blithe as the lark that each day hails the dawn
Look forward with hope for to-morrow.

With a porch at my door, both for shelter and shade, too,
As the sunshine or rain may prevail;
And a small spot of ground for the use of the spade, too,
With a barn for the use of the flail;
A cow for my dairy, a dog for my game,
And a purse when a friend wants to borrow;
I'll envy no nabob his riches or fame,
Nor what honours may wait him to-morrow.

From the bleak northern blast may my cot be completely
Secured by a neighboring hill;
And at night may repose steal upon me more sweetly
By the sound of a murmuring rill;
And while peace and plenty I find at my board,
With a heart free from sickness and sorrow,
With my friends may I share what to-day may afford,
And let them spread the table to-morrow.

And when I at last must throw off this frail covering,
Which I've worn for three-score years and ten,
On the brink of the grave I'll not seek to keep hovering,
Nor my thread wish to spin o'er again:
But my face in the glass I'll serenely survey,
And with smiles count each wrinkle and furrow;
And this old worn-out stuff, which is threadbare to-day
May become everlasting to-morrow.

This appeal was also answered by "R. P. S.," New York; "J. P. M.," New York; Jerome Frank, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; Mrs. D. F. Harris, Rahway, N. J., and M. A. Guest, New York.

H. J. R.—In reply to "B. M." of April 16, I inclose copy of ballad requested. It was quite a favorite song when I was a boy in the early fifties. I have read somewhere that the poem was founded on a romance in the life of the late Queen Victoria of England. The name of the author of the words is not given:

I'll hang my harp on a willow tree,
I'll off to the wars again;
My peaceful home has no charms for me,
The battlefield no pain;
The lady I love will soon be a bride,
With a diadem on her brow;
Oh! why did she flatter my boyish pride?
She's going to leave me now.

She took me away from my warlike lord,
And gave me a silken suit;
I thought no more of my master's sword
When I played on my master's lute;
She seemed to think me a boy above
Her Pages of low degree;
Oh! had I but lov'd with a boyish love
It would have been better for me.

Then, I'll hide in my breast every selfish care,
I'll flush my pale cheeks with wine;
When smiles awake the bridal pair,
I'll hasten to give them mine;
I'll laugh and I'll sing tho' my heart may bleed,
And I'll walk in the festive train,
And if I survive it I'll mount my steed,
And I'll off to the wars again.

But one golden tress of her hair I'll twine
In my helmet's sable plume,
And then on the field of Palestine
I'll seek my early doom;
And if by the Saracen's hand I fall
'Mid the noble and the brave
A tear from my lady love is all
I ask for the warrior's grave.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Virginia Soules, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. W. D. Brooks, New York; "J. A.," Brooklyn, N. Y.; "A. C. H.," Hoboken, N. J.; "L O. W.," New York; Mrs. K. J. Riley, New York; Mrs. F. M. Caille, Brooklyn; "G. C. B.," Brooklyn; Mrs. F. K. Hain, New York; John H. Cook, Red Bank, N. J.; Mrs. M. W. Hackelton, Greenville, S. C.; C. E. Christophersen, Sterlington, N. Y.; Mrs. Eunice E. Taylor, New York; "E. G. E.," Clifton Springs, N. Y.; "S. H.," New York; Mrs. Patterson, Annapolis, Md.; "A. S. W.," New York; Catharine Manning, New York; "S. S. McC.," Brooklyn; K. S. Matthews, New York; Mary R. Secor, Peekskill, N. Y.; "C. A. M.," New Windsor, N. Y.; Katharine E. Bradford, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Mrs. W. D. Brooks, New York; Mrs. Alfred Green, Albany, N. Y.; G. B. Ewing, New York; Myra H. Irwin, New York; Rossiter Johnson, New York; Henry King, Glen Cove, L. I.; "J. F.," New York; "J. F. S.," Buffalo, N. Y.; "A. A.," Brooklyn; H. M. R. Aldrich, New York; "E. W. B.," Newark, N. J.; John A. Dailey, East Orange, N. J.; E. B. Bertholf, Newark, N. J.; Jane F. McKinley, Brooklyn; Ellen Goggin, New York; Frances M. Davidson, Jersey City, N. J.; J. H. Douglas, City Island, N. Y.; M. T. Russell, New York; Lilian De Wolfe, New York; Mrs. John Currier, Toledo, Ohio; A. Ignatius, Troy, N. Y.; E. Williams, Brooklyn; "F. E. B.," New York.

DAVID R. SEXTON.—The list of books relating to Harrow School which you gave in reply to the request of Cuthbert Wright in your issue of April 16 does not include the name of one of the best and most recent. I refer to the "Life of Edward Bowen," who was a house master at Harrow for some forty years. It was published in London about 1903, and I have seen copies in two public libraries in this country.

E. R. N.—The poem asked for by G. O. Shields on April 16 is "To a Waterfowl," by William Cullen Bryant, and may be found in "Dana's Household Book of Poetry" and in McGuffey's Third Reader. There are eight stanzas, of which I quote the first and last:

"Whither, midst falling dew,
While glow the heavens with the last steps of day,
Far through their rosy depths dost thou pursue,
Thy solitary way?

* * * * * * * * * *

"He who from zone to zone
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight,
In the long way that I must tread alone,
Will lead my steps aright."

Appeals To Readers.

M. E. WETHERELL.—A long time ago this poem was read at a social meeting. The author was not known. Can your readers complete the lines and tell us the author? I think it begins like this:

Our apple trees with bloom are all aglow,
Faint drifts of perfumed light—
One verse is in part:

On mossy walls, in meadow nooks, they heap
Surges of frosted rose.
Also kindly place this:

The meadow grass with stars is strewn
Like Summer sky in cloudless night,
Where flower-enamored Spring has sown
Her dandelions for delight.

Can you give the author or supply the verses lacking?

Mrs. M. BERNSTEIN.—Will some kind readers tell me where I can find the poem entitled "The Little White Rose"? I do not know the author's name, but the poem speaks of "The little white rose that grew just too high for me outside my garden wall," &c. I cannot even quote a couplet, so I fear I have given you but a slight clue.

F. E. M. S.—Can any of your readers give, or tell where I may find, the poem entitled, "A Hundred Years from Now"? One part is:

Our gold will rust, our bones be dust,
A hundred years from now.

I shall be very grateful for help in finding it.

M. G. POTTER.—I am exceedingly anxious to complete the song, the first verse of which I am writing below. It was sung some fifteen years ago at a school play or concert given in Wilkesbarre. I have been unable to find it. Perhaps some of your readers can help me out:

My grandmother, she, at the age of eighty-three,
Was taken sick one day and up and died,
And after she was dead, the will at court was read
By a lawyer as we all sat by his side.
To my brother it was found she had left a hundred pound,
And to my sister likewise, I declare,
But when it came to me, the lawyer said, "I see
She has left to you her old armchair."

How they tittered, how they laughed,
How my brother and my sister chaffed,
When they heard the lawyer declare,
Granny only left to me her old armchair.

The other verses tell of the marriage of the "heir of the chair," and how eventually the children broke down the old chair, and several hundred pounds of gold fell on the floor.

L. G.—Can any of your readers furnish me with the rest of this poem, the first lines of which are, as I remember:

King Canute was heavy hearted, he had reigned for years a score,
Battling, struggling, pushing, fighting, killing much and robbing more;
And he thought up his actions sitting by the seaside shore.

I shall be very gratified if any one can furnish me with the rest.

M. R. B.—Can any of your readers give me the lines of a poem entitled, (if I recall correctly,) "Truth"? One line reads: "Truth is not bound by custom or creed," or words of similar meaning. Thanking you in advance and assuring you I have been greatly helped by your valued paper.

ALFRED LEE.—Can any of your readers tell me the author of the lines beginning:

There are fountains in the desert.

DAVID R. SEXTON.—Can some reader of THE REVIEW tell me where to look for a poetical passage, of which I only remember the following fragment:

* * * they said that Hope was dead,
And Love mourned long and sorrowed after Hope;
At last she sought out Memory, and Memory fed the soul of Love * * *

C. S. W.—Can some reader give me the poem in which the following lines occur? I cannot quote quite correctly:

Tell me, thou bird of the wing,
Can those that we have loved forget?
We call and they answer not again,
Oh! say, do they love us yet?

S. H. A.—Can any of your readers help me find a poem for which I can give only this data? I think it is by A. Watson. The title may be "The City of the Dead." It contains these lines:

In the City of Surcease
There is only rest and peace
From the failings and the wailings 'neath the sun.
Where the wings of the swift years
Beat but gently o'er their biers,
Making music to sleepers, every one.

W. H. L.—Can your readers give me the poem in which these lines occur:

Gave no dream or revelation
Save to one peculiar nation.
Souls sincere, now voiceless, nameless,
Knelt at altars fireless, fameless,
Asked of nature, asked of reason,
Sought through every clime and season.

And also can you give me the poem from which this line comes:

An organ breathes in every grove.

R. MISHNUN.—Can you tell me to what author and to what poem this stanza belongs:

I know not when the day shall be,
I know not when our eyes may meet,
What welcome you will give to me,
Or will your words be sad or sweet,
It may not be till years have passed,
Till eyes are dim and tresses gray.

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BOSTON GOSSIP OF NEW BOOKS

A Happy Day for the Circulating-Library Girl—Another Book by Selma Lagerlof

BOSTON, May 6.—The circulating library girl enters upon a period of profound contentment to-morrow, for the day will bring her, among the four books to be issued by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., E. Phillips Oppenheim's "The Illustrious Prince," and it is in Oppenheim that she puts her faith. More serious folk may examine the book when told that the hero's conduct is put forward as a specimen, perhaps as a warning, of the possible deeds of a Japanese patriot. So far as individual devotion and self-sacrifice are concerned, it would be impossible for fiction to transcend authentic recent history, but whether or not Japan would in time of peace sanction or even tolerate the sacrifice of innocent foreigners in order to obtain secrets for the good of Nippon is a matter as to which there will be wide differences of opinion. "There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation," says the grave voice of Washington. "'Tis an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard." But so many living statesmen are conscious of superiority to Washington! In the last scene Mr. Oppenheim ingeniously contrives a mystery of "The Lady or the Tiger?" variety, and Japan, France, and Italy will probably disagree with America as to its solution. The story allies itself with the London Spectator's oft-repeated arguments, with Gen. Baden-Powell, with Major Du Maurier's play, with Mr. Kipling's "The Army of a Dream," and with Gen. Homer Lea's "The Valor of Ignorance," to repeat their joint and several lesson, "Make the citizen a soldier"; and adds, "Look at Japan and see what comes of it."

One of the three companions of Mr. Oppenheim's book is Miss Selma Lagerlof's "The Girl from Marsh Croft," eight short stories and a valuable fragment of autobiography, describing the production of "The Story of Gosta Berling," the author's first book. This is written with extraordinary frankness and evident careful adherence to truth, and it tells of years during which the story "tried to be told," and the author essayed now one fragment and now another, rewriting, polishing, casting aside, trying to find connecting links for a chain of neighborhood stories and scenes, now yielding to despair, now swiftly writing an episode and finding it very good, and longing for leisure to perfect her work. The chance came at last, after one of the completed fragments had won a prize offered by "Idun" for a novelette, and it came in an agreeable way, in the shape of a command from Baroness Adlersparre, the "Esselde" of Swedish literature, to take a year's leave of absence from the Teachers College in which Miss Lagerlof taught, and to write the book. "I shall procure the money," said the Baroness, a contemporary of Fredrika Bremer, a survivor of the days when women could do romantic kindnesses without forming a society or a joint stock company for the "up-lift of associated action." Two other friends admitted the author to their home and gave her peace and freedom to write all day if she pleased, and so for nearly a year, the "happiest time of her life," she wrote. She did not completely satisfy herself, for the parts of her work refused to make a smoothly homogeneous whole, but she more than satisfied her countrymen, and when, four years later, in 1898, Bancroft's granddaughter, Mrs. Flach, translated the book, it was enthusiastically received in the United States, and has passed through ten editions.

The fiction of the new volume is of many styles; a story of a girl of one fault and many virtues; a legend of Gustaf III. and the Dalecarlians; a tale of Jerusalem; a Christmas miracle story; two studies, half musical, half ethical, and a heart-breaking little sketch of two neglected little brothers.

Mrs. Grace Sartwell Mason, author of "The Godparents," while writing her second novel, which Messrs. Houghton Mifflin Company will publish, has established herself on a bluff overlooking Lake Ontario, and says that for the first time she can give free play to her instincts, which are those of a gypsy. Later she will make the voyage across the lake in a motor boat, going first to Port Hope, and thence through inland waterways to the Muskoka region and Georgian Bay. "The Godparents" is in its third impression, and Mrs. Foote's "The Royal Americans" is in its fourth.

The C. M. Clark Publishing Company will bring out almost immediately "A Daughter of To-day," by Miss Mildred Crean, the history of a fortunate youth who rises to prosperity and wealth and carries off the pretty girl for whom millionaires are pining. It is a pretty story, well and carefully written, and promising a stronger book when the author knows the world more thoroughly.

The new Remus book, "The Little Boy and Br'er Rabbit," is to have a cover upon which Br'er Bear is seen chasing Br'er Rabbit into a hollow tree, and is to have many illustrations.

Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. make no May announcements, but will content themselves with distributing "Happy Hawkins" to the still eager booksellers; but for June they promise three stories, "When Love Calls Men to Arms," a Scottish romance by Stephen Chalmers; "The Gossamer Thread," by Miss Venita Seibert of Louisville, who has taken a small German-American girl for her heroine, and has printed many chapters of the book in the American Magazine; and "The Confession of a Rebellious Wife," an anonymous work of fiction.

The Rev. Charles F. Dole's "The Coming Religion" will also be published in June, and the list is for the present completed by "From Irish Castles to French Châteaux," by Miss Norma Bright Carson, the editor of Book News.

Messrs. Sherman, French & Co. will soon issue "From Text to Talk," by the Rev. Dr. Addison Ballard of Pittsfield, author of "From Talk to Text," and two books by Mrs. Gertrude Capen Whitney of Augusta, Ga. The first, "I Choose," is the story of a character built up by slow degrees and is treated with much originality; the second, "Yet Speaketh He," is written in memory of the late Denis Cahill, who was drowned last year while trying to save the life of another.

The American Unitarian Association announces "The Religion of the Dawn," by the Rev. Charles E. St. John of the First Unitarian Church, Philadelphia, and until 1908 secretary of the association.

Mr. Herbert M. Sylvester's "Indian Wars of New England" is one of those books in which the notes count for almost as much as the text, for it is in them that he has placed the result of his researches into tribal life and customs, aside from war. His Indians are more like the Indians of to-day than those in most Colonial histories. The W. B. Clarke Company has about half the first volume in type.

Prof. Schofield of Harvard has planned and will edit a new series of books to be called "Harvard Studies in Comparative Literature," to be written by Harvard graduates or instructors in comparative literature. The first volume will be "Three Philosophical Poets—Lucretius, Dante, and Goethe," and the author will be Prof. Santayana; other volumes will follow irregularly. The plan of these books will not be limited by nationality, period, or character, and the works criticised will be considered in their relations not only to literature but also to history, philosophy, and the fine arts. They are not of the doctor thesis type, but the work of mature scholars. They are to be printed at the Merrymount Press. This series is intended solely "to serve the interests of literary scholarship."

The June Atlantic will contain a novelette by Mr. John Galsworthy. It is called "A Knight," and the leading character is an American—a Confederate veteran living abroad after the civil war.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

AMONG THE AUTHORS

ROBERT W. CHAMBERS has been criticised, it seems, for the title that he has chosen for his last novel—"The Green Mouse." The criticism arises from the fact that variously colored rodents have recently figured on the title-pages of fiction. Thus, there are "The Red Mouse," "The Blue Mouse," "The White Mouse," etc. Why, it has been asked, does Mr. Chambers bring another mouse, although of a different color, into the field? In the novelist's defence it is pointed out that five years ago he wrote and published a short story bearing the title "The Green Mouse," and that this story forms the basis of his present novel. Hence, it is argued, he has led and not followed, in the procession of "mouse" novels. Similarly, his publishers say, his "King in Yellow" was followed by "The Yellow Book" and "The Yellow Kid," his "The Fighting Chance" preceded "The Fighting Hope" and "The Winning Chance," his "The Firing Line" came before "The Fighting Line," and "The Danger Mark" before "The Danger Trail."

William J. Locke, whose last novel, "Simon the Jester," will be published in June by the John Lane Co., has been elected Corresponding Member of the American Institute of Architects. This honor is in recognition of Mr. Locke's services as Secretary of the Royal Society of British Architects, a position from which he resigned last year in order to devote himself exclusively to literary work. A few of Mr. Locke's fellow Corresponding Members are Daniel C. French, the sculptor, W. C. Sabine of Harvard University, Gaston Ferdinand Redon of Paris, and Count Paul de Suzor of St. Petersburg.

Miss Ethel Stefana Stevens, author of "The Veil," writes from the Near East that she has procured a photograph of the daughters of some of the prominent men in Constantinople, and an article written by a Turkish Princess on the Turkish movement. Miss Stevens talks enthusiastically of the possibilities of a novel of life in Turkey "in which the cold truth will be respected."

James Oppenheim is the subject of a letter from Jack London in which the latter says, apropos of "Doctor Rast" and "Monday Morning": "Here is a man who is no mean versifier. He is a thinker with the cosmic grasp. He is a scientist and a sociologist as well as a poet; but his science is no detriment to his beauty."

Herman Bernstein, who visited Count Tolstoy in Yasnaya Polyana two years ago, has just been made Tolstoy's representative in this country. Henceforth arrangements for the publication of Tolstoy's works in America will be made through him.

Joseph H. Sears, President of D. Appleton & Co., returned to New York this week from a three months' trip to South America, Portugal, France, and England.

"THE RAMRODDERS"

IT is not often that in a political novel one is inclined to skip the love story for the sake of the politics. But this is the case with "The Ramrodders," by Holman Day, (Harper & Brothers, $1.50.) The author lays bare "the very pulse of the machine" political. He indulges in no easy denunciation, but shows it as it is in its working for efficient government as well as in its glaring evils. The deification of "The People" is held up to deserved scorn. The weakness of reform movements, (for who shall reform the reformers?) the absurdity, and worse than absurdity, of making laws which cannot be enforced, and which "leave human nature out of the equation"; the folly of supposing that men can be legislated into goodness, and yet the steady progress toward ultimate triumph of "honesty unsmirched by bigotry," with much more that is pertinent and wise, are woven into a story of a "perfectly managed" election, a story which holds the reader with a grip unequaled by that of the best detective tale of them all.

The protagonists of the drama are Thelismer Thornton, a "boss" of fifty years' standing; his grandson, Harlan Thornton, a political idealist, and the stern and noble old Governor who "showed the legislators their path toward absolute honesty" and "ordered them to follow it." Each of these characters is forceful and vital, but Thelismer Thornton dominates the book. His knowledge of human nature, his tolerant philosophy, his easy manipulation of men, his humor, his whole big personality, make him a creation, the like of which we cannot recall. His apt anecdotes are suggestive of Lincoln's, and his incisive sayings go straight to the bull's-eye every time. His political position may be summed up in one of these: "Ideals are blasted good in their way, but in politics cut out the 'I' and attend to the 'deals.' It's the only way you'll get anywhere." The grandson, on the contrary, holds fast to the "I," while the Governor, "with the old-age cynicism of one who understood human nature," demonstrated that its "reformation by statute was a failure," and that the strenuous attempt to enforce the prohibition law proved its impracticability, and showed that the people themselves did not really want it.

"Reform for the mass. Admirable! Reform for the individual. Atrocious infringement of personal liberty! 'I cannot make them good,' he said to Harlan. 'But I can give them such a picture of their own iniquity that perhaps they'll realize it and make themselves good. You can't reform folks in this world on much of any basis except that.'"

Each type of politician assembled in caucus and at a State convention the author draws capitally and with much humor. We follow the old "Duke" in his masterly management of the men and the situation with an almost breathless interest.

The romance is less admirable as soon as a woman appears upon the stage; the story weakens. The heroines are vague, manufactured creatures, in striking contrast to the clear-cut figures of the men, upon whom they have a singularly bad effect: one girl making a brute of old Thornton, the other transforming the fine young grandson into a cad of the first water. Then, to make things worse, a foolish scandal is awkwardly "whooped up," and altogether we find the ladies much in the way.

That it holds such a creation as Thelismer Thornton is enough to place the book in the front rank of recently published novels. For many reasons it should appeal to a more thoughtful public than these often reach. Apart from its admirable qualities as a story, it says the decisive word upon legislative prohibition; and, while it does not attempt to solve "the everlasting problem" of achieving civic righteousness with imperfect human instruments, it makes pretty plain the way not to do it, and throws light upon the one path to its attainment. Yet it holds no brief; it never pauses to preach. From first to last it is a story carrying the reader along with it, and leaving him with one figure bulking large in his imagination, and with his memory vainly grasping vigorous sayings more numerous than it can hope to retain.

OLD TIMES IN CHICAGO

A LARGE amount of entertaining and valuable local history is presented by Frederick Francis Cook in his "Bygone Days in Chicago," (A. C. McClurg & Co., $2.75.) Soon after the "great fire" of 1871, Mr. Cook, who was connected with the reporterial staff of the old Chicago Times, undertook to write for his paper a series of articles based upon interviews with pioneer settlers concerning the early days of his city. He was very successful in his undertaking, so that he was able to prepare about eighty issues of really important reminiscences, most of which were made up of matters of first-hand knowledge. One of his articles contained recollections of Gurdon S. Hubbard, the oldest inhabitant, who reached Chicago as early as 1818, when there was only one white family living outside the stockade known as Fort Dearborn.

All these reminiscences of the Chicago pioneers are now brought together in a handsome volume, supplemented by the author's recollections. Mr. Cook began his work in Chicago in 1862, and a number of his articles relate to the exciting period of the civil war. Notable among these war-time stories is a graphic account of the "Copperhead Convention" of 1864, in which Vallandigham," "Fog Horn" Allen, Hendricks, Singleton, "Sunset" Cox, Wilbur F. Story, "Brick" Pomeroy, and "Long John" Wentworth were striking figures.

There are about one hundred illustrations in the book, some of which reproduce rare prints and photographs of great interest.

KENNAN'S "TENT LIFE"

THAT highly esteemed work of George Kennan's, "Tent Life in Siberia," first published in 1870 and since that time never out of print and never out of demand, now reappears in improved form, having been revised and enlarged by its author, (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50.) The new edition contains about 15,000 words of fresh matter, including a description of an overland Winter journey from the Okhotsk Sea to the Volga River, in making which Mr. Kennan traveled by sleigh over 5,000 miles. The illustrations of the new edition reproduce paintings by George A. Frost, who accompanied the author in his Siberian travels, and photographs taken by Messrs. Bogoras and Joehelson, Russian exiles, who made scientific investigations for the Jesup North Pacific expedition on the Asiatic side of Bering Strait.

WITH A MULE

A more pleasant way of spending a vacation hour can hardly be found than in the companionship of "An Army Mule," by Charles Miner Thompson. (The Houghton Mifflin Company, $1 net.) Illustrations and story are alike good. The plot is as ingenious as possible, and the seasoned novel reader is almost ashamed of his eagerness to know whether the bonds were found, whether the poor little chore boy was exonerated, whether the wedding came off, and which of those two uncommonly "sot" people gave way.

The situation is cleverly contrived; the village characters are alive; there is more meat in the little tale than in many an ambitious novel of four times its length.

If Job proved half as "interestin' to live with" as he is to read about, his excellent Hannah is a woman to be envied.

An Old American Magazine

The Trustees of the Boston Athenaeum will publish on May 15 the most complete history of an early American magazine ever prepared. This comprises the weekly records of a club of brilliant young professional men of New England who edited the Monthly Anthology and Boston Review, just a century ago. The book, which will be handsomely illustrated, will contain an introduction by M. A. De Wolfe Howe, and a complete collation by Albert Matthews both Trustees of the Athenaeum—as well as an extensive bibliographical notes of early books reviewed, and a complete list of authors of contributions to the ten volumes of the magazine.